

乐考无忧考研系列辅导丛书

# 考研英语基础复习全书

乐考无忧 出品

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## 内 容 简 介

乐考无忧《考研英语基础复习全书》适用于考研基础阶段复习，全书共三篇：词汇篇、语法篇、基础阅读篇。本书从语言学习的角度出发，由点至线再到面，由考研核心词汇突破到常考语法贯通，之后进行考研英语阅读四大类题源文章的精读，全面提升语言学习效率和运用能力。全书内容紧扣考研英语常见考点，通过词汇、语法精编，帮助考生把握考研英语大方向，掌握考研英语长难句分析模式，为后期强化知识点打下良好基础。

本书每一部分内容均配有二维码，考生可以边看书边扫二维码进行视频学习，学习更轻松。

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# 前言

## PREFACE

各位考研的学子们：

从现在开始，您将开始考研复习漫长而艰苦的历程，要想成功到达终点并取得理想的成绩，科学合理的全程复习规划是必不可少的。而在整个考研复习的规划中，基础阶段显得尤为重要。为了让大家能赢在起跑线上，乐考无忧英语教研组邀请多年参加考研英语命题和阅卷的老师，编写了这本乐考无忧《考研英语基础复习全书》，力求为各位学子提供成功开启考研大门的钥匙。

《考研英语基础复习全书》作为基础阶段所使用的教材，各位考生在使用时注意以下几点：

第一，明确目标。基础阶段英语复习的重心是了解考研英语的考点内容，题型结构，重难点。具体说就是要快速扩大词汇量，掌握大纲词汇；系统地学习考研语法，进行长难句练习，为阅读扫清长难句障碍，同时为后面的翻译、写作打下基础；通过基础阅读巩固词汇和语法，培养阅读能力，积累经验，为强化阶段打下夯实的基础。

第二，抓住重难点。基础阶段，词汇的重点是掌握核心词汇，本书的词汇篇就是从大纲5500个词汇中精心挑选出1300个左右的高频核心词汇，配以记忆方法、同反义词、简单例句和真题例句，供大家快速有效记忆；语法的重点是破解长难句，因此本书的语法篇总结了历年常考语法点，只讲解这些语法点，不做全面的语法总结，确保各位学子做到有的放矢，提高复习效率；基础阅读的重点在于夯实基础，掌握全篇阅读的能力，做题为次要任务。

第三，结合课程。乐考无忧为各位学子全年提供的“E学堂课程”，包括基础课程、强化课程、突破课程和冲刺课程。每种课程的功能是不同的，了解这些课程并与手头的教材有效结合，会使各位的复习效果事半功倍。其中，基础阶段主要帮助学子们快速突破考研英语基础三大块：通过高频核心词的学习，快速扩大词汇量；通过系统地讲解考研语法，突破长难句障碍；通过阅读基础课程，培养正确的阅读方法，并通过阅读实现词汇、语法、阅读的全面突破。

第四，扫码视频。各位学子可以一边看书一边听视频课程，想听哪部分就听哪部分。手机扫描二维码，最专业的老师马上为你精细讲解，解决你遇到的学习难点。

良好的开端是成功的一半！只有在基础阶段牢固掌握重难点，才能确保后期的复习得心应手。请各位考生坚定地迈出成功考研的第一步——夯实基础。

同样，对于乐考无忧来说，这本书只是一个开始，我们的使命是用科技和创新让你的一切考试变得快乐、容易。加入我们的创新学习计划，提出你的意见，我们一起努力，帮助更多的学子们走上成功的道路。

最后，祝愿各位学子金榜题名！

乐考无忧考研英语教研组

2015年3月



全书介绍

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## 考研英语核心词汇篇



### 第一章 字母 A—D

#### A

➡ **abandon** [ə'bændən] *vt.* ①离弃；②舍弃；③放弃 *n.* 放任，放纵

[例] He claimed that his parents had abandoned him. 他声称父母遗弃了他。// The road is strewn with abandoned vehicles. 道路上满是弃置的车辆。// Logic had prevailed and he had abandoned the idea. 最终理智占了上风，他打消了那个念头。// We are scared to abandon ourselves to our feelings in case we seem weak or out of control. 我们不敢放纵自己的情感，以免显得太过软弱或缺乏自制。

[识记] a- “否定” + ban “限制”：“没有限制” → 放纵

[生僻词义] *v.* 陷于、沉湎于

[词组] with ~ 恣意地，放纵地

[例] They lent with abandon for land speculation in the early 1990s. 在90年代初期时，银行对土地投机肆意放贷。

[同义词] desert / yield / quit

[形近词] abandonment *n.* 抛弃

[真题连线]

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. (2000阅读)

随着经济的增长，出现了集中化：全国1.19亿公民，其中超过76%的人口定居城市：在这里，原来的社区和多代同堂的大家庭已被摒弃，取而代之的是与外界疏于往来的、只由两代人组成的核心家庭。

➡ **abide** [ə'baɪd] *vt. & vi.* ①忍受；②逗留；③遵守

[例] You must abide by the results of your mistakes. 你必须承担你的错误所造成的后果。// If you join the club, you have to abide by its rules. 如果你参加俱乐部，你就得遵守它的规章。

[词组] ~ by 遵守

[例] abide by the rules; 遵守条律；had to abide by the judge's decision. 服从法官的判决。

[同义词] stand/ tolerate/ bear/ endure/ withstand *v.* 忍受

[真题连线]

The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a long-standing commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations. (2012阅读)

该公司是新英格兰地区一家主要能源供应商，当它上周宣布将违背“遵守严格的核安全条例”这一长期承诺时，在佛蒙特州激起了众怒——完全合乎情理的愤怒。

➡ **ability** [ə'bɪləti] *n.* ①能力，资格；②能耐，才能

[例] The public never had faith in his ability to handle the job. 公众从来不相信他有能力胜任这一职位。// They tackled them to the best of their ability. 他们竭尽全力给予解决。

[识记] abili “能力” + ty表“名词”：→ 能力，才能

[词组] ~ to

[同义词] competence/proficiency/talent/aptitude/capacity/skill *n.* 能力，才能

[形近词] inability *n.* 无能，无力；debility *n.* 衰弱；rehabilitate *vt.* 修复，恢复

[真题连线]

And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job. (2004阅读)

大多数人为他们有能力找到并维持一份工作而感到非常舒适。

➡ **abnormal** [æb'nɔ:ml] *adj.* 反常的, 不正常的, 不规则的

[例] Is the child abnormal in any way? 这孩子是否在哪方面有些不正常?

[识记] ab-“否定”+norm“准则, 规范, 准则”

[同义词] irregular/ odd/ eccentric/ unnatural

[形近词] enormous *adj.* 巨大的, 庞大的; subnormal *adj.* 低于正常的; normally *adv.* 标准地; normalize *v.* 标准化; normalization *n.* 正常化, 标准化

[真题连线]

The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are able to perceive abnormalities immediately. (2002阅读)

作者以猴子为例想要说明机器人能够立即感知不正常的现象。

➡ **abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废除(法律, 习惯等)

[例] plans to abolish the monarchy 废除君主政体的计划

[同义词] exterminate

[真题连线]

By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's remaining colonies. (2007完型填空)

到1854年时, 除了西班牙剩余的殖民地外, 其他地区都已废除奴隶制。

➡ **abound** [ə'baʊnd] *vi.* ①大量存在; ②(物产)丰富

[例] Stories abound about when he was in charge. 关于他在任时的传闻多不胜数。// Apples abound here all the year round. 这里一年到头都有很多苹果。

[识记] a-“无”+bound“边界”: 没有边界, 到处都是

[词组] (物产) ~ in(场所); (场所) ~ with/in(物产)

[同义词] flourish

[形近词] abundance *n.* 丰盛; abundant *a.* 充裕的; redundant *a.* 多余的; bound *n.* 界限

[真题连线]

Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound. (2012阅读)

误解、犯错、自欺欺人的可能大量存在。

➡ **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* ①到国外, 在海外; ②广为流传地 *adj.* 往国外的 *n.* 海外, 异国

[例] I would love to go abroad this year, perhaps to the South of France. 我今年很想出国, 可能是去法国南部。// There'll still be a feeling abroad that this change has to be recognized. 人们还会普遍觉得这项变革早晚得接受。

[识记] a-“到...”+broad=wide“宽广”: 到宽广的地方去 → 到国外, 在海外

[词组] go ~ 出国

[同义词] overseas *n.* 海外

[形近词] broadcast *n.* 广播, 播音; aboard *adv.* 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船(或飞机、车)

[真题连线]

This approach, originated abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other incentives. (1996阅读)

这种为发明者颁发奖章、奖金和其他奖励的做法来自国外。

➡ **abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* ①突然的, 意外的; ②(言行, 行为)粗鲁的

[例] Cross was a little taken aback by her abrupt manner. 她鲁莽的态度让罗斯感到有点吃惊。// Then in a tone of abrupt harshness, he added, “Open these trunks!” 然后他又突然厉声说道, “把这些大箱子打开!”

[识记] rupt“断裂”

[同义词] unexpected/ sudden *a.* 突然的, 意外的

[形近词] corrupt *a.* 腐败的; bankrupt *a.* 破产的; interrupt *v.* 打断; disrupt *v.* 使混乱; erupt *v.* 火山爆发

[真题连线]

Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. (2008新题型)

段与段之间要过渡自然, 不要出现唐突或者令人困惑的突然转变。

➡ **absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* ①缺席, 缺勤; ②缺乏, 缺

少,无;③心不在焉,不注意

[例] Eleanor would later blame her mother-in-law for her husband's frequent absences. 埃莉诺过后会因丈夫经常不在家而责怪婆婆。// In the absence of a will the courts decide who the guardian is. 在没有遗嘱的情况下,由法庭指定监护人。

[词组] in the ~ of sth 缺乏某物; in sb's ~ 某人不在时; ~ of mind 走神,心不在焉

[例] In his absence, I looked to see what was on his desk. 他不在时,我看了看他桌上有什么东西。

[同义词] emptiness/deficiency *n.* 缺乏

[形近词] absent *adj.* 缺席的,不在

[真题连线]

There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. (2006阅读)

这就是“民主化的着装和言谈,并且还有种随意和缺乏尊重感”,这些构成了通俗文化的特性。

➡ **absolute** [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.* ①绝对的,完全的;②无条件的;③有无上权力或权威的 *n.* 绝对事物

[例] It's not really suited to absolute beginners. 它并不真正适合从零开始的初学者。// I think it's absolute nonsense. 我认为那是十足的无稽之谈。// He ruled with absolute power. 他实行独裁统治。

[识记] ab- “相反,不” + solu “溶解,解决,松开” + te → 绝不松开的:绝对的

[同义词] entire/total/complete *adj.* 完全的

[形近词] soluble *adj.* 可溶的; absolution *n.* 赦免,免除; solution *n.* 解决办法; dissolution *n.* 解散

[真题连线]

My experiment in what the Americans term “downshifting” has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. (2001阅读)

我这个被美国人称为“放慢生活节奏”的试验,却使我老掉牙的借口变成了绝对的现实。

➡ **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ①吸收;②吸引,使全神贯注

[例] Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the soil. 植物从空气中吸收二氧化碳并从土壤中汲取水分。// A second career which absorbed her more completely than her acting ever had. 这是比演艺生涯更让她投入的另一个职业。

[词组] be absorbed in 专心于

[例] Undoubtedly, children be most likely be absorbed in study not in fantasy. 无疑,孩子们将更可能将他们的精力注入到学习而不是幻想中。

[形近词] absorbent *adj.* 易吸收的; absorbing *adj.* 引人入胜的; absorbed *n.* (人)全神贯注的; absorption *n.* 吸收

[真题连线]

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. (2007阅读)

与此同时,家庭被要求在退休收入方面承担更多的风险。

➡ **absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] *adj.* ①荒谬的,荒唐的;②无理性的,杂乱无章的; *n.* 无价值,无意义

[例] It is absurd to be discussing compulsory redundancy policies for teachers. 讨论针对教师的强制裁员政策真是滑稽可笑。// I've known clients of mine go to absurd lengths, just to avoid paying me a few pounds. 我知道我的一些客户就为了少付我几英镑,可谓无所不用其极。

[识记] ab- “相反,不” + -surd- 表“知识,智慧”:没有知识 → 荒谬的,荒唐的

[同义词] ridiculous/unbelievable/impossible *adj.* 荒谬的

[形近词] absurdly *adv.* 荒谬地,荒唐地

[真题连线]

The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. (1997阅读)

惩罚吃人的老虎的想法是荒谬的,同样,认为老虎有权利也是荒谬的。

➡ **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.* ①大量的,充足的;②丰富的,富有的

[例] There is an abundant supply of cheap labor. 廉价劳动力供应充足。

[词组] ~ in 富于,很丰富

[例] Birds are abundant in the tall vegetation. 高大的植被中有着大量的鸟类。// Fish are abundant in the lake. 湖里鱼很多。

[同义词] rich/fruitful/lavish/productive *adj.* 丰富的

[形近词] abundance *n.* 丰富,充裕

[真题连线]

My students found the book enlightening: it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject. (1997阅读)

我的学生发现这本书很有启发性:它为这一学科提供了大量信息。

➔ **abuse** [ə'bjʊ:s] *vt. & n.* ①滥用; ②虐待; ③辱骂

[例] What went on here was an abuse of power. 这里所发生的事是一种滥用职权的行为。// West was wilfully blind to the abuse that took place. 韦斯特对发生的虐待行为故意视而不见。// I was left shouting abuse as the car sped off. 汽车飞驰而去, 留下我在那里大声咒骂。

[识记] ab- “否定” + use “用”: 不正确的使用

[同义词] mistreat

[形近词] abusive *adj.* 辱骂的; misuse 误用

[真题连线]

The phrase “substance abuse” is often used instead of “drug abuse” to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine. (1997阅读)

他们常用“物质滥用”而不用“药物滥用”来清楚表示滥用酒精、烟草这样的物质可能如同滥用海洛因和可卡因一样有害。

➔ **academic** [ækə'demɪk] *adj.* ①学术的; ②学习良好的; ③纯理论的; *n.* 学者

[例] The author has settled for a more academic approach. 那位作者已确定采用更为学术的方法。// The system is failing most disastrously among less academic children. 这种制度对学习不太好的孩子效果最差。// Those are nice academic arguments, but what about the immediate future? 那些是微妙的学术上的辩论, 但不久的将来怎么办?

[同义词] theoretical/ intellectual *adj.* 学术的

[形近词] academy (高等) 专科院校; 协会, 研究院

[真题连线]

The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. (2013新题型)

解决办法是改变学术界的思想倾向及其对学术界主要目标的认识。

➔ **academy** [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ①专科学校; ②学会, 学院

[例] the American Academy of Psychotherapists 美国心理治疗师学会 // The British Academy of Film and Television Arts 英国电影和电视艺术学院

[同义词] school/institution/college *n.* 学院

[形近词] academic *adj.* 学院的, 大学的

[真题连线]

The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. (2005阅读)

最近的行动是由白宫召集了一批来自国家科学院的专家团, 他们告诉我们, 地球气候毫无疑问正在变暖, 而这个问题主要是人为造成的。

➔ **accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] *vt. & vi.* 使加速, 增加

[例] Growth will accelerate to 2.9 per cent next year. 明年的增长会加快到2.9%。

[识记] ac- “加强” + celer “quick/speed, 快, 速度”

[同义词] hasten/ speed

[形近词] acceleration *n.* 加速; accelerator *n.* 加速器; decelerate *v.* 减速; accentuate *v.* 强调

[真题连线]

At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. (2000翻译)

与此同时, 与过去相比, 世界各地社会变化的正常速度越来越快。

➔ **access** ['ækses] *n.* ①入口; ②(使用某物或接近某人的)机会或权利; *vt.* 进入, 使用

[例] The facilities have been adapted to give access to wheelchair users. 这些设施已经改造过以方便轮椅使用者进入。// He was not allowed access to a lawyer. 他未被获准见律师。// The Mortimer Hotel offers easy access to central London. 从莫蒂默旅馆去往伦敦市中心交通近便。

[识记] cess “行走, 前进”

[词组] give sb ~ to 为某人提供接近...的机会; easy of ~ 易于接近

[例] He is easy of access. 他这个人容易接近(他平易近人)。



[形近词] accessible *a.* 能接近的; inaccessible *a.* 难以接近的; successive *a.* 连续的; excess *n.* 过剩; necessity *n.* 必需品

[真题连线]

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. (2008阅读)

知识的价值和公共科研投资的回报在某种程度上取决于广泛的传播和方便的获取。

➡ accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* ①意外事件; ②事故; ③机遇; ④偶然; ⑤附属品

[例] She was involved in a serious car accident last week. 上星期她卷入了一场严重的车祸。// Six passengers were killed in the accident. 六名乘客在车祸中丧生。// She discovered the problem by accident. 她碰巧发现了这个问题。// A lot of the city's buildings are accidents waiting to happen. 该城市中许多楼房都存在事故隐患。

[识记] ac “加强” + cid “落下, 降临” + ent: 意外的掉下→意外事件

[词组] by~ 偶然; ~ and emergency 急诊室

[同义词] chance/casualty/mishap/event *n.* 意外, 偶然

[形近词] accidental *adj.* 偶然的, 意外的; incident *n.* 偶然事件

[真题连线]

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. (1999阅读)

公司感到了威胁, 便做出了反应, 写出越来越长的警示标识语, 试图预先标明种种可能发生的故事。

➡ acclaim [ə'kleɪm] *vt.* ①称赞; ②为...喝彩 *n.* ①欢呼, 喝彩; ②称赞 *vi.* 欢呼喝彩

[例] The restaurant has been widely acclaimed for its excellent French cuisine. 这个餐馆因出众的法式烹调而受到广泛赞扬。// He was acclaimed as America's great filmmaker. 他被赞誉为美国最伟大的电影制片人。// He has won critical acclaim for his excellent performance. 他因出色的表演而赢得了评论界的赞誉。// She has published six highly acclaimed novels. 她已经出版了六本受到高度赞扬的小说。

[识记] ac “一再” + claim “喊叫”: 一再地喊叫→欢呼, 称赞

[词组] critical ~ 深受好评, 好评如潮

[例] The album has received a great deal of critical acclaim. 这张专辑广受好评。

[同义词] praise/applause/cheer *v.* 欢呼, 称赞

[形近词] acclaimed *adj.* 受到赞扬的; claim *vt.* 提出要求, 声称

[真题连线]

At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold. (2010阅读)

无论如何, 不管目前的消费模式要持续多久, 这一变化最终都受到越来越多的国内外消费者的赞誉。

➡ accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ①容纳; ②使适应; ③向...提供住处 *vi.* 调解, 调停

[例] The school in Poldown was not big enough to accommodate all the children. 波尔登的学校不够大, 容不下所有的孩子。// Students are accommodated in homes nearby. 学生被安置在附近的住户中。// The roads are built to accommodate gradual temperature changes. 修建这些道路时考虑到了温度的逐渐变化。// She walked slowly to accommodate herself to his pace. 她走得很慢, 以便与他保持一致的步伐。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 适应, 迁就, 融合

[同义词] adjust/adapt *v.* 适应

[形近词] accommodation *n.* 住处

[真题连线]

And they also need to give serious thought to how they can be accommodate such changes. (2003阅读)

他们需要认真思考他们如何能最好地适应这些变化。

➡ accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪伴, 陪同; ②附加, 补充; ③为...伴奏 *vi.* 伴奏

[例] Ken agreed to accompany me on a trip to Africa. 肯答应陪我一起去非洲。// Perhaps the accompanying illustration will explain it. 可能所附的图表能对此作出解释。// He sang and Alice accompanied him on the piano. 他一边唱, 艾丽斯一边为他钢琴伴奏。

[同义词] companion *n.* 伴随

[形近词] accomplish *vt.* 完成, 达到

→ **accord** [ə'kɔ:d] *n.* ①协议, 条约; ②(色彩的)协调 *vt.* ①使和谐一致; ②使符合, 使适合 *vi.* 符合, 一致

[例] His predecessor was accorded an equally tumultuous welcome. 他的前任受到了同样热烈的欢迎。// Such an approach accords with the principles of socialist ideology. 这种方法与社会主义意识形态的原则相符。// Old enemies can become new friends even if all their national interests are not in complete accord. 即使国家利益不尽相同, 他们也可以化敌为友。

[识记] ac 表“方向” + -cord- “心”: 同心协力 → 符合, 一致

[词组] in ~ with 与...一致, 根据; of one's own ~ 自愿地, 自动地; ~ to 依据

[例] He would not seek treatment of his own accord. 他不会主动去求医的。

[同义词] agreement/conformity/harmony *n.* 一致, 符合

[形近词] according *adj.* 相符的, 一致的; accordance *n.* 一致, 和谐; concord *n.* 和谐, 一致

[真题连线]

If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. (1999阅读)

假如科学实验像科学杂志登载的科学报告显示的那样完全按事先的计划去规划和实施, 那么, 对管理层来说, 期待研究能够产生可以用金钱衡量的结果是完全合理的。

→ **account** [ə'kaunt] *vi.* ①解释; ②导致; ③报账 *vt.* 认为 *n.* ①账目; ②存款; ③叙述; ④说明; ⑤理由

[例] This basic utilitarian model gives a relatively unsophisticated account of human behaviour. 这个实用的基础模型较为简略地解释了人类的行为。// The opening day of the battle was, nevertheless, accounted a success. 不过, 开战的首日仍被认为是成功的。He kept detailed accounts. 他记明细账。// He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night. 他详细描述了那个灾难性夜晚所发生的事。// This basic utilitarian model gives a relatively

unsophisticated account of human behaviour. 这个实用的基础模型较为简略地解释了人类的行为。

[词组] ~ for *v.* 占据, 解释, 说明; take into ~ 考虑到, 体谅; out of ~ 不考虑; on ~ of 因为, 由于

[例] Bad weather accounted for the long delay. 长期的延缓是因为坏天气。// Take into account your own strengths and weaknesses. 考虑一下你自己的优缺点。// Behaviourism leaves out of account consciousness and introspection. 行为主义不把意识和内省考虑在内。// Innocent people get into trouble on account of others' misfortune. 城门失火, 殃及池鱼。

[同义词] description *n.* 叙述

[形近词] accountant *n.* 会计师, 会计; unaccountable *adj.* 不负责任的

[真题连线]

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. (1996阅读)

同样, 如果你想找一份工作, 那就拿一张纸, 写一份对自己的简单描述吧。

It is painful to read these round about accounts today. (2010翻译)

如今阅读这些拐弯抹角的解释是令人痛心的。

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. (2010阅读)

银行脱离实际, 他们的账目过高地估计了资产。

Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. (2001阅读)

无疑, 大企业正在变得更大、更强。在1982年, 跨国公司只占有国际贸易不到20%的份额。

What might account for this strange phenomenon? (2008阅读)

怎么解释这一奇怪的现象呢?

Worm argues that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. (2006阅读)

沃尔姆博士认为他们的工作给出了准确的捕捞数量基准, 它是未来的管理工作必须要考虑在内的。

The need of training is too evident; the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account.

培训的必要性太明显, 改变他们态度和习惯的

压力非常迫切，必须对这些结果予以充分考虑。

➡ **accountant** [ə'kaʊntənt] *n.* 会计师，会计人员

[例] He's not a bad chap—quite human for an accountant. 这个家伙人不坏——就会计来说已经很有人情味了。// She has an appointment with her accountant. 她和她的会计约好了见面。// He was going to college at night, in order to become an accountant. 为了成为会计师，他上夜校学习。

[同义词] clerk/examiner 会计，出纳

[形近词] account *n.* 账户；accounting *n.* 会计；accountable *adj.* 有责任的

[真题连线]

It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. (1999阅读)

然而，去臆断科学家、商人、会计职位的数量是武断的。

➡ **accumulate** [ə'kju:mjəleɪt] *vt.* 堆积，积累 *vi.* (数量) 逐渐增加，(质量) 渐渐提高

[例] Households accumulate wealth across a broad spectrum of assets. 家庭在以各种各样的资产形式积累财富。// Lead can accumulate in the body until toxic levels are reached. 铅会在体内积聚直至造成铅中毒。

[词组] ~ funds 积累资金

[例] We should accumulate funds for the construction of the state. 我们要为国家建设积累资金。

[同义词] increase/gather/amass/collect *v.* 堆积，积累

[真题连线]

What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth? (2002阅读)

如果他想积累财富，那么在付每月的账单之前，他应该怎么做呢？

➡ **accuracy** ['ækjərəsi] *n.* 准确性

[例] He cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story. 他不能证明这一说法的准确性。

[识记] cur “关心”

[同义词] precision

[形近词] curious *adj.* 好奇的；accurate *adj.* 准确的；inaccuracy *n.* 错误

[真题连线]

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers. (2001阅读)

新闻媒介令人震惊的不信任，其根源并非是报道失实或拙劣的报道技巧，而是记者与读者的世界观每天都在发生冲突。

➡ **accurate** ['ækjərət] *adj.* ①精确的，准确的；②正确无误的

[例] Quartz timepieces are very accurate, to a minute or two per year. 石英钟表走时非常准，年误差仅为一两分钟。// They were accurate in their prediction that he would change her life drastically. 他们预测得没错，他使她的生活发生了翻天覆地的变化。

[识记] ac “再” + cur “关心” + ate : 再关心，弄精确为止→准确的

[同义词] right/exactly/perfect /correct *adj.* 精确的，准确的

[形近词] accuracy *n.* 准确性

[真题连线]

Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. (1995阅读)

那些拥有准确、可信、最新信息并用来解决日常问题、工作中的重要问题以及社会和家庭问题的人就能生存下去并取得成功。

➡ **accuse** [ə'kju:z] *v.* ①指责，谴责；②指控

[例] He was accusing my mum of having an affair with another man. 他指责我妈妈与另一个男人有染。// All seven charges accused him of lying in his testimony. 七项罪名都指控他作伪证。// Today, Rostov stands accused of extortion and racketeering. 今天罗斯托夫被控勒索和诈骗。

[识记] ac “加强含义” + cuse = cause “理由”：有理由指责→控告，谴责

[词组] ~ sb of (doing) sth = charge sb with (doing) sth 指责/指控某人做某事

[同义词] charge/indict/impeach/blame *v.* 指责

[形近词] excuse *v.* 原谅，申辩；cause *v.* 引起，惹起

[真题连线]

Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of “tunnel method,” frequently fall victim to the “technicist fallacy.” (1999 阅读)

史学家受指责为使用了“狭隘方法”，常常成了“技术谬论”的牺牲品。

→ achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. & vi. 实现，达到

[例] There are many who will work hard to achieve these goals. 有志之士将会共同为实现这些目标而努力。

[同义词] complete/fulfill/accomplish/perform

[真题连线]

It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. (1998 阅读)

这无法阻止修建高大雄伟的大坝成为那些力争得到自我肯定的国家和人民的伟大成就的象征。

→ acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ① 承认；② 认可；③ 告知（信件等的）收到；④ 致意；⑤（公开）感谢

[例] Some of the clergy refused to acknowledge the new king's legitimacy. 一部分神职人员拒绝承认新国王的合法地位。// He is also acknowledged as an excellent goalkeeper. 他也被公认为一名出色的守门员。// The army sent me a postcard acknowledging my request. 军队寄给我一张明信片告知我的申请书已收到。// Doran stuck his head out of the window to acknowledge the cheering. 多兰将头探出窗户向欢呼的人们致谢。

[同义词] admit/confess/recognize/concede

[形近词] acknowledgment n. 感谢，承认书

[真题连线]

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. (2006 阅读)

沃尔姆博士承认这些数据是保守的。

→ acquaintance [ə'kwentəns] n. ① 相识的人，熟人；② 相识；③ 对…有了解；④ 知识，心得

[例] The proprietor was an old acquaintance of his. 业主是他的一位旧相识。// On first acquaintance she is cool and slightly distant. 初次相见时她表现冷淡并有点爱搭不理。// I first made his acquaintance in the early 1960s. 我与他初次相识是在20世纪60年代早期。

[识记] acquaint “使认识” +ance 表名词 → n. 认识，了解

[词组] make the ~ of 结识某人

[同义词] familiar n. 相熟；companion n. 同伴

[形近词] acquaint v. 使了解，使熟悉；quaint adj. 古雅的，古色古香的

[真题连线]

For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. (2010 阅读)

但是，要让一种社会流行潮流真正发生，每个受影响的人还必须影响他的熟人，而他的熟人又必须影响其他熟人，依此类推；但是会有多少人去关注这些熟人中的每个人，与最初的影响者几乎没有关系。

→ acquire [ə'kwaiə(r)] vt. 获得，购得

[例] I recently acquired some wood from a holly tree. 最近我从一棵冬青树上弄了些木料。

[识记] quir “寻求，询问”

[同义词] gain/obtain/attain

[形近词] inquiry n. 询问；requirement n. 要求；inquire v. 询问；acquisition n. 获得物；acquaint v. 使了解；acquaintance n. 熟人

[真题连线]

So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge. (2011 新题型)

所以，学科需要对知识及知识生产者的生产都进行垄断，即知识和人才的垄断。

→ acquisition [ækwɪ'zɪʃn] n. ① 获得；② 购置物；③ 获得物

[例] How did you go about making this marvelous acquisition then? 那么你是怎么买到这一绝品的？// From her wardrobe Laura took her latest acquisition, a bright red dress. 劳拉从衣柜里拿出了她最近的购物战果——一件鲜红色连衣裙。

[同义词] possession/accession n. 财产，购置物

[形近词] acquire v. 获取，获得

[真题连线]

The world is going through the biggest wave of



mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. (2001 阅读)  
世界正在经历一场前所未有的巨大的并购浪潮。

➡ **active** ['æktɪv] *adj.* ①积极的, 活跃的, 有生气的; ②迅速的, 敏捷的; ③有效的, 起作用的 *n.* ①[语法]主动语态; ②积极分子, 活跃的人

[例] Having an active youngster about the house can be quite wearing. 家里有个好动的小孩会是相当累人的。// I am an active member of the Conservative Party. 我是保守党的积极分子。// Companies need to take active steps to increase exports. 各公司需要采取积极措施增加出口。// The active ingredient in some of the mouthwashes was simply detergent. 某些漱口剂中的有效成分只不过是洗涤剂而已。

[识记] act “行动, 做” + ive → 积极的

[同义词] vivacious/vigorous/energetic/animated *adj.* 活跃的

[形近词] reactive *adj.* 反应的, 起反作用的; react *v.* 反抗; activity *n.* 活动, 行动

[真题连线]

The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep-when most vivid dreams occur-as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. (2005 阅读)

匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士说, 在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中大脑和完全清醒时一样活跃。

➡ **actor** ['æktə(r)] *n.* 演员 (尤指男演员)

[例] His father was an actor in the Cantonese Opera Company. 他的父亲是粤剧团的演员。// You have to be a very good actor to play that part. 要想演那个角色, 你必须是个非常出色的演员。

[生僻词义] *n.* 行动者, 参与者

[同义词] performer/player/entertainer *n.* 表演者

[形近词] actress *n.* 女演员

[真题连线]

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect. (2002 阅读)

尽管裁决认为, 宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自

杀的权利, 然而最高法院实际上却认可了医疗界的“双效”原则, 这个存在了好几个世纪的道德原则认为, 如果某种行为具有双重效果 (希望达到的好效果和可以预见到的坏效果), 那么, 只要行为实施只是想达到好的效果, 这个行为就是可以允许的。

➡ **actual** ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* 真实的, 实际的

[例] The segments are filmed using either local actors or the actual people involved. 这些片断是由当地的演员或真实的当事人参与拍摄的。

[同义词] genuine/authentic/factual

[形近词] act 行动; action *n.* 行动; active *a.* 积极的; activate *v.* 激发; activity *n.* 活力; transact *v.* 交易; transaction *n.* 交易; interact *v.* 互动; interaction *n.* 互动; interactive *adj.* 相互作用的; react *v.* 反应; reaction *n.* 反应; actually *adv.* 实际上; exact *adj.* 准确的

[真题连线]

The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread. (2010 阅读)

这种观点直觉上令人信服, 然而, 它未能解释观点实际上是如何传播的。

➡ **acute** [ə'kju:t] *adj.* ①尖的, 锐的; ②敏锐的, 敏感的; ③严重的, 剧烈的; ④[医]急性的

[例] The war has aggravated an acute economic crisis. 战争加剧了原本已很严重的经济危机。// I have a patient with acute rheumatoid arthritis. 我有一个患急性风湿性关节炎的病人。// In the dark my sense of hearing becomes so acute. 黑暗中我的听觉变得异常灵敏。// His relaxed exterior hides an extremely acute mind. 他表面上大大咧咧, 内心却无比敏锐。

[识记] acu “尖, 锐利” + te → 尖锐的, 敏锐的

[同义词] sharp/keen *adj.* 尖锐的

[形近词] acuity *n.* 尖锐, 敏锐

[真题连线]

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. (1996 阅读)

目光敏锐的外国观察家把美国人的适应能力和创新能力与这种教育优势联系起来。

➡ **add** [æd] *vt.* ①增加, 补充; ②附带说明; ③把...包括在内 *vi.* ①做加法; ②累积而成 *n.* ①加法, 加法运算; ②(一篇报道的)补充部分

[例] Add the grated cheese to the sauce. 把磨碎的干酪加到调味汁里。// Banks add all the interest and other charges together. 银行合计所有利息和其他费用。// This latest incident will add to the pressure on the government. 最近的这次事件将会给政府增加压力。// Pictures add interest to plain painted walls. 相片给素色的墙面增添了一抹情趣。

[词组] ~ (sth) to 往...中添加...; ~ up 言之有理, 有意义; ~ up to 一共

[例] Please add some salt to the soup. 请往汤里加些盐。// The witness's testimony simply did not add up. 证人的证词根本不合理。// I add all the figures up to 100. 我把所有的数加起来一共得100。

[同义词] sum/total *v.* 加起来

[形近词] addition *n.* 增加, 附加; additional *adj.* 附加的

[真题连线]

Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. (2010 阅读)

后来, 更多的公司竞相添加这样的专利权, 希望这样一个防御性的行为可以先下手为强。

➡ **addict** ['ædɪkt] *n.* ①有瘾的人; ②入迷的人; ③(吸毒)成瘾者 *vt.* ①使沉溺; ②使上瘾; ③使自己沾染(某些恶习)

[例] He's only 24 years old and a drug addict. 他只有24岁, 却是个瘾君子。// She is a TV addict and watches as much as she can. 她是个电视迷, 看电视来没完没了。

[识记] ad “一再” + dict “说”: 一再说起 → 对...入迷

[词组] be ~ to 沉溺于; ~ oneself to 沉溺于, 醉心于

[形近词] vindictive *adj.* 报复性的; predict *v.* 预报

[真题连线]

Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. (1997 阅读)

很多人错误地认为“药物”这个词仅仅指某些药品或是吸毒者服用的违禁化学品。

➡ **addition** [ə'dɪʃn] *n.* 增加, 附加物

[例] This is a fine book; a worthy addition to the Cambridge Encyclopedia series. 这是一本好书, 对剑桥百科全书系列是一个很好的补充。

[识记] add “增加”

[词组] ~ to 增加; ~ up 加起来; ~ up to 总计; in addition 另外; in addition to 除...之外

[例] In addition to my weekly wage, I got a lot of tips. 除了每周的薪水外, 我还能得到不少小费。// The addition of water to soils will speed up nearly all modes of pesticide dissipation. 浇地将使各种土壤农药消散方式几乎都变快。// In addition, the handset claims a battery life of up to three hours for TV viewing. 同时在观看电视时还具有3小时的电池使用时间。// In addition, the respondent disclosed professional confidences to one of the patients. 另外, 被告还向其中一位病人透露了行业机密。

[同义词] extra

[形近词] additional *adj.* 附加的; additive *n.* 添加物

[真题连线]

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. (1995 阅读)

此外, 第二次世界大战后, 人口流动性不断增大。

➡ **address** [ə'dres] *n.* ①地址, 通信处; ②演说; ③称呼 *v.* 向...说话

[例] We require details of your name and address. 我们需要你的姓名和地址的详细信息。// Applications should be addressed to The business affairs editor. 申请表应寄给商务编辑。// He addressed his remarks to Eleanor, ignoring Maria. 他和埃莉诺聊了聊, 而没搭理玛丽亚。

[生僻词义] *v.* 对付, 处理

[识记] ad “向” + dress “直接的”: 直接指引方向 → 地址

[词组] private ~ 私人住址; secret ~ 秘密地址; form of ~ 称呼(方式)

[同义词] speech/greeting *n.* 演说, 致辞

[形近词] dress *n.* 服装, 女装

[真题连线]

Depending on whom you are addressing, the

problems will be different. (2002 阅读)

根据与你谈话的不同对象, 问题也有所不同。

➡ **adequate** ['ædɪkwət] *a.* 足够的

[例] The old methods weren't adequate to meet current needs. 老一套的方法已不足以满足当前的需要。

[词组] be ~ for 适合

[例] The western diet should be perfectly adequate for most people. 西方的日常饮食应该完全适合大多数人。

[同义词] sufficient/enough/ample

[形近词] inadequate *adj.* 不充分的

[真题连线]

But research alone is inadequate. (2005 阅读)  
但仅有调查是不够的。

➡ **adhere** [əd'hɪə(r)] *vi.* ①黏附, 附着; ②坚持; ③追随 *vt.* ①使粘附; ②遵循, 坚持

[例] Small particles adhere to the seed. 小颗粒牢牢附着在种子上。// He urged them to adhere to the values of Islam which defend the dignity of man. 他鼓励他们坚守伊斯兰教维护人类尊严的价值观。

[识记] ad “增加” + here “粘”: 粘在一起→坚持

[词组] ~ to 坚持

[例] She adhered to the strict Islamic dress code. 她恪守伊斯兰教严格的着装规定。

[同义词] stick/cling *v.* 附着

[形近词] coherent *adj.* 一致的; adherence *n.* 信奉; adherent *n.* 拥护者

[真题连线]

For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. (2011 阅读)

多年来, 公司高管和猎头们坚持的原则是: 最有吸引力的首席执行官候选人是那些需要去挖掘的人才。

➡ **adjective** ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* 形容词 *adj.* ①形容词的; ②附属的, 不独立的; ③[法]有关程序的

[例] “My” is a possessive adjective. “My” 是个所有格形容词。// Rather wishing his modest adjective away, Mr. Lorry replied, no, no, no. 罗瑞先生颇想收回那个客气的形容词, 回答道, “不, 不, 不。”

[形近词] reject *v.* 拒绝; subject *n.* 主题; abject *adj.* 可怜的

[真题连线]

We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. (2000 阅读)

我们必须大量使用基本词汇, 摆脱句号、修饰性形容词及限定动词的羁绊。

➡ **adjoin** [ə'dʒɔɪn] *vt. & vi.* ①邻近, 毗连; ②接, 贴连; ③附加, 使结合

[例] Fields adjoined the garden and there were no neighbours. 田园相连, 四下无邻。// We waited in an adjoining office. 我们在旁边的办公室里等候。

[识记] ad “再” + join “结合, 连接”: 再连上→毗连

[同义词] close/side *v.* 邻近

[形近词] disjointed *adj.* 脱节的, 杂乱的; adjoining *adj.* 邻接的, 隔壁的; joint *adj.* 联合的, 共同的

[真题连线]

However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different. (2005 阅读)

但是, 当两个猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里, 能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时, 猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

➡ **adjust** [ə'dʒʌst] *vt. & vi.* ①调整; ②使适合

[例] Adjust the aerial's position and direction for the best reception. 调整天线的位置和方向以达到最佳接收效果。// We stood in the doorway until our eyes adjusted. 我们站在门口直到眼睛适应了光线的变化。

[识记] ad+just “正义, 正确”: 使正确

[形近词] adjustment *n.* 调节; readjust *v.* 再调节

[真题连线]

But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances. (2009 阅读)

但是为了与我们对美国南部地区精神生活的考察相一致, 我们可以将这些早期的清教徒移民视为

欧洲文化的传承者，他们在适应新大陆的环境。

➡ **administer** [əd'mɪnɪstə(r)] *vt.* ①管理 ②治理（国家）；③给予；④执行 *vi.* ①给予帮助；②担当管理人

[例] We hope that they're going to administer justice impartially. 我们希望他们能主持正义，不偏不倚。// Paramedics are trained to administer certain drugs. 护理人员们接受了配发某些药物的培训。// Next summer's exams would be straightforward to administer and mark. 明年夏季的考试在执行和评分上都将很简单。

[识记] ad + minister “部长，大臣”：做部长→管理

[同义词] execute/manage/preside *v.* 管理

[形近词] administrative *adj.* 管理的，行政的；administration *n.* 行政部门

[真题连线]

The Chinese Red Cross administer a generous sum to the relief of the physically disabled. (1984 语法)

中国红十字会管理着一大笔钱用来救济残疾人。

➡ **administration** [əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃn] *n.* ①管理，行政部门；②（美国）政府

[例] Too much time is spent on administration. 在管理上花费了太多时间。a master's degree in business administration 工商管理的硕士学位

[生僻词义]（药物等的）施用

[形近词] administrate *v.* 掌管，实施；administrative *adj.* 管理的；administrator *n.* 管理者

➡ **admire** [əd'maɪə(r)] *vt.* ①钦佩，羡慕；②欣赏

[例] He admired the way she had coped with life. 他欣赏她处世的方式。// All those who knew him will admire him for his work. 所有认识他的人都敬佩他所做的工作。

[同义词] appreciate / regard / respect / esteem

[真题连线]

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. (2004 阅读)

在霍夫施塔特看来，智慧与我们不愿意赞赏的

那种先天智力是不同的。

➡ **admission** [əd'mɪʃn] *n.* ①准许加入；②入场费；③承认，招供

[例] Students apply for admission to a particular college. 学生们申请上某所大学。// Gates open at 10:30 am and admission is free. 早上10:30开门，免费入场。// By his own admission, he is not playing well. 他自己承认表现欠佳。

[形近词] admit *v.* 承认；inadmissible *adj.* 不许可的

[真题连线]

The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a “cease admissions” letter. (2006 新题型)

赌场将威廉姆斯的照片列入被禁赌人员之中，并写了一份“禁赌通知书”给他。

➡ **adolescent** [ˌædə'lesnt] *n.* 青少年 *adj.* ①青春期的；②青少年的；③未成熟的

[例] He spent his adolescent years playing guitar in the church band. 他在教堂的乐队里弹吉他，度过了他的青少年时期。// It is important that an adolescent boy should have an adult in whom he can confide. 青春期的男孩身边应该有一个可以交心的成年人是很重要的。

[同义词] juvenile/youthful/young *adj.* 年轻的

[形近词] adolescence *n.* 青春期

[真题连线]

But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. (2008 阅读)

但是当饮食和健康的促进，儿童和青少年平均每20年都增长了大概1.5英寸，这就是长高的趋势。

➡ **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* ①收养；②采用

[例] There are hundreds of people desperate to adopt a child. 有数以百计的人渴望领养孩子。// Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the complete withdrawal of troops. 议会采纳了要求全部撤军的决议。

[生僻词义] *v.* 通过

[形近词] adapt *v.* 适应；adoption *n.* 收养

[真题连线]

There are also stories about newly adoptive—and



newly single-mom Sandra Bullock. (2011 阅读)

还有关于最近领养孩子和新近单身的妈妈 Sandra Bullock 的报道。

➡ **adult** ['ædʌlt] *adj.* ① (智力、思想、行为) 成熟的; ② 成年人的 *n.* 成人

[例] Becoming a father signified that he was now an adult. 当了父亲意味着他已是成年人了。// I've lived most of my adult life in London. 我成年之后的大部分时间都是在伦敦度过的。

[同义词] developed/mature *adj.* 成熟的

[形近词] adulthood *n.* 成年; adultly *adv.* 少年老成者, 老成持重的

[真题连线]

The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). (2007 阅读)

智商测试主要表现为两种形式: 斯坦福-比奈特智力衡量表和威斯勒智力衡量表 (两种都包含成人和儿童测试类型)。

➡ **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *n.* 前进, 预付; *vt.* ① 促进, 推进; ② 提前; ③ 预付 *vi.* 上涨

[例] Reports from Chad suggest that rebel forces are advancing on the capital. 来自乍得的报告显示叛军正向首都推进。// Medical technology has advanced considerably. 医学技术突飞猛进。// Too much protein in the diet may advance the ageing process. 饮食中摄入过量蛋白质可能会加速衰老。// The bank advanced \$1.2 billion to help the country with debt repayments. 银行预支 12 亿美元帮助该国偿还债务。

[形近词] advanced *a.* 高级的; advancement *n.* 前进

[真题连线]

In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. (2010 翻译)

欧洲的林业在经济性方面很发达, 非商业用树种被视作当地森林群落的成员而在合理范围内受到保护。

➡ **advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* ① 先进的; ② 高等

的, 高深的; ③ 年老的; ④ 晚期的 *v.* ① 增加; ② 上涨

[例] Without more training or advanced technical skills, they'll lose their jobs. 没有进一步的培训或高级技能的话, 他们就会丢掉工作。// The course is suitable for beginners and advanced students. 本课程适合初学者及程度较高者。// 'Medicare' is available to victims of advanced kidney disease. 老年医疗保险也适用于肾病晚期患者。

[识记] advance “前进, 提升” + ed “表形容词” → *adj.* 高级的

[词组] ~ technology 先进的技术; ~ workers 先进工人; ~ disease 病情沉重期, 病晚期

[同义词] old/aged *adj.* 上年纪的

[形近词] advance *n.* 前进, 进步

[真题连线]

This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. (2009 阅读)

先进的经济水平要求复杂的政治制度, 越来越高的教育水平可能是这种复杂政治制度的必要的, 但不是充分的条件。

➡ **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* ① 优点, 有利条件; ② 益处; ③ 优越 (性); ④ 处于支配地位 *vt.* ① 有利于; ② 有益于; ③ 促进, 使处于有利地位 *vi.* 得益, 获利

[例] A good crowd will be a definite advantage to me and the rest of the team. 大批观众无疑将成为我和其他队员的一大优势。// The great advantage of home-grown oranges is their magnificent flavor. 家产柑橘的一大好处是口感极佳。// The walls were painted in muted tones to show the pictures to good advantage. 墙面被漆成了淡色调, 以突出照片。

[词组] take ~ of 利用, 很好地使用; to ~ 产生良好效果, 有利于

[例] take advantage of all educational opportunities 利用一切教育机会 // The roses were displayed to advantage in a blue vase. 玫瑰插在蓝色的花瓶中, 产生了良好的效果。

[同义词] vantage/benefit *n.* 利益, 优势

[反义词] disadvantage *n.* 不利, 劣势, 短处

[真题连线]

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to

avoiding substantial height. (2008 阅读)

总的说来, 避免太高身高是有很多优点的。

➔ **adventure** [əd'ventʃə(r)] *n.* ①冒险活动, 冒险经历; ②奇遇

[例] Their cultural backgrounds gave them a spirit of adventure. 他们的文化背景赋予了他们一种冒险精神。// The group has adventured as far as the Austrian alps. 该队伍的探险之旅远至奥地利的阿尔卑斯山。

[同义词] enterprise/incident *n.* 冒险活动

[形近词] advent *n.* 出现, 到来

➔ **advertise** ['ædvətaɪz] *vt. & vi.* 做广告

[例] The players can advertise baked beans, but not rugby boots. 球员可以给烤菜豆做广告, 但不能代言橄榄球鞋。

[识记] vert “turn, 转”

[形近词] vertical *adj.* 垂直的; controvert *v.* 反驳; divert *v.* 使转向

[真题连线]

Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. (1999 阅读)

最突出的例子是Pointcast网络, 该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统, 将最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。

➔ **advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* ①劝告, 忠告; ②(商业)通知; ③建议; ④(政治, 外交上的)报导, 报告

[例] Don't be afraid to ask for advice about ordering the meal. 点餐时可以大胆征求意见。// We are taking advice on legal steps to recover the money. 我们正在就追回该款项所需的法律程序咨询律师。// Take my advice and stay away from him! 听我的, 离他远远的!

[词组] take someone's ~ 按某人劝告行事

[例] He took my advice and put his house up for sale. 他按我的劝告把房子拿出来卖。

[同义词] instruction/suggestion *n.* 建议

[形近词] advisable *n.* 明智的, 可取的; advise *v.* 忠告, 建议; devise *v.* 设计, 发明

[真题连线]

Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions

facing many people today. (1995 阅读)

去哪儿寻找专家信息, 如何确定接受哪条专家建议成了当今许多人面临的问题。

➔ **advocate** ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 主张, 拥护; *n.* 提倡者

[例] Mr Williams is a conservative who advocates fewer government controls on business. 威廉斯先生是个保守派, 主张政府应减少对商业的控制。// the tax policy advocated by the opposition 反对党提倡的税收政策

[识记] ad “加强” + voc “喊叫” + ate “使”: 呐喊助威

[形近词] vocation *n.* 职业, 号召; vocabulary *n.* 词汇量

[真题连线]

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. (2003 阅读)

科学家应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应, 因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听, 从而威胁到卫生知识和医疗的进步。

➔ **affair** [ə'feə(r)] *n.* 事务, 事件

[例] The government has mishandled the whole affair. 政府对整个事件处理不当。

[真题连线]

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged — though not justified — by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. (2007 阅读)

美国 (而不是欧洲) 对数据泄露缺乏法律制裁虽并不能说明目前事态的合理性, 但却可能助长了它的产生。

➔ **affect** [ə'fekt] *vt.* ①影响; ②(疾病)感染

[例] Nicotine adversely affects the functioning of the heart and arteries. 尼古丁会对心脏及动脉功能造成损害。// Arthritis is a crippling disease which affects people all over the world. 关节炎是一种会危害全人类健康的致残性疾病。

[识记] af “加强” + fect “做”: 使...做

[同义词] influence/impress

[形近词] disaffected *adj.* (政治上) 不满的; affection *n.* 喜爱; perfect *v.* 使完美; effective *adj.* 有

效的 *unaffected* *adj.* 未受影响的

[真题连线]

For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on. (2010阅读)

但是, 一种社会潮流要最终形成, 每个受到有影响力人士影响的人都必须接受影响自己的熟人, 继而这些熟人又必须在影响到自己的熟人。如此循环不已。

➡ *affection* [ə'fekʃn] *n.* ①喜爱, 慈爱; ②情感或感情; ③意向; ④疾病, 病情

[例] She had developed quite an affection for the place. 她逐渐对这个地方钟爱有加。// The distant object of his affections is Caroline. 他一厢情愿地爱慕卡罗琳。// She thought of him with affection. 她很想念他。

[同义词] *admiration* *n.* 喜爱

[形近词] *affective* *adj.* 情感的; *disaffect* *v.* 使不满意

➡ *affiliate* [ə'filiət] *vt.* ①使隶属于, 接纳...为成员; ②使紧密联系 *n.* 附属企业, 分公司

[例] The World Chess Federation has affiliates in around 120 countries. 国际象棋联合会在大约120个国家设有分支机构。// All youth groups will have to affiliate to the National Youth Agency. 所有青年团体必须并入全国青年事务处。

[同义词] *branch* *n.* 分支, 分公司

[真题连线]

International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. (2001阅读)

在那些对外开放并鼓励外资的国家的经济中, 国际分公司在国民生产中成为一个快速增长的部门。

➡ *affirm* [ə'fɜ:m] *vt. & vi.* ①断言, 肯定; ②证实, 确实; ③承认

[例] Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion. 我所取得的一切似乎都证明那个观点是对的。// We can not affirm that what should be done the next step. 我们不能肯定下一步该做什么。// We gave them the opportunity to express their feelings, to affirm themselves. 我们给了他们一个机会表

达自己的感情, 他们可以借此挺一挺腰杆。

[识记] *af* “一再” + *firm* “坚定”: 一直坚定 → 肯定

[同义词] *confirm/assert* *vt.* 断言

[形近词] *affirmative* *adj.* 赞成的, 肯定的; *af-firm* *v.* 肯定

➡ *afford* [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* ①买得起; ②担负得起; ③提供, 给予

[例] My parents can't even afford a new refrigerator. 我父母甚至买不起一台新冰箱。// The country could not afford the luxury of an election. 该国负担不起选举这样奢侈的事。// It was a cold room, but it afforded a fine view of the Old City. 这房间虽然很冷, 但是它能让人将古城的景致尽收眼底。

[同义词] *offer/supply* *vt.* 提供

[形近词] *affordable* *adj.* 付得起的; *unaffordable* *adj.* 付不起的

[真题连线]

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics — but no longer. (1998阅读)

以前, 科学界如此之强大以致可以对批评者置之不理——但现在不同了。

➡ *afraid* [ə'freɪd] *adj.* ①害怕的; ②担心的; ③恐怕

[例] She did not seem at all afraid. 她毫无惧色。// She's afraid for her family in Somalia. 她为身在索马里的家人担心。// The Government is afraid of losing the election. 现届政府担心会在选举中落败。

[词组] ~ of 担心

[同义词] *trepid/terrified/scared/frightened/timid* *adj.* 害怕的

[反义词] *unafraid* *adj.* 不害怕的

[真题连线]

I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks. (1997阅读)

从思想上说, 我并不害怕死, 但我怕的是怎样死, 因为我在医院看到过病人在缺氧时苦苦挣扎, 用手抓他们的面罩时的情景。

➡ *afterward* ['ɑ:ftəwəd] *adv.* 以后, 后来

[例] Afterward, the boy became a very famous

artist. 后来, 这男孩成为一个很有名的艺术家。

[同义词] then/later *adv.* 后来

[形近词] forward *v.* 向前, 前进地

➔ again [ə'gen] *adv.* 再一次, 又一次

[例] I don't ever want to go through anything like that again. 我不想再经历那样的事了。

[生僻词义] 再则, 而且

[例] It's easier to take a taxi. But then again you cannot always get one. 打出租车要容易些, 但也并不是总能打到的。

[词组] ~ and ~ 再三地, 一再地, 反复地

[同义词] another/anew/repeatedly *adv.* 再一次

[真题连线]

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. (2010阅读)

为了让银行系统重新运转起来, 损失必须被确认和处理。

➔ agency ['eidʒənsɪ] *n.* ①代理机构; ②政府的专门机构

[例] a successful advertising agency 一家成功的广告代理公司 // Webster is retiring as head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). 韦伯斯特即将从中央情报局局长的位子上辞职。

[形近词] agent *n.* 代理人; agenda *n.* 议事日程

[真题连线]

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. (2005新题型)

比方说, 魁北克省只能代表七百万公民议价, 而国家机构代表三千一百万加拿大人进行谈判。

➔ agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* ①议事日程; ②待议诸事项一览表; ③日常工作事项

[例] Many of the coalition members could have their own political agendas. 许多联盟成员可能会有他们自己的政治议题。// This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week. 这一定会成为下星期议事日程上的一项议题。

[词组] on the ~ 列入会议议程的

[例] The rights of minorities would be high on the agenda at the conference. 少数民族权利问题会是大会的重要议程。

[同义词] outline/planning *n.* 计划

[真题连线]

Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety. (2007阅读)

迄今为止, 信息保护工作一直被留给临时的、低层次的信息技术人员承担, 并且只被看成信息资源丰富产业所关切的一个方面, 比如银行业、电信业以及航空旅行行业, 如今, 信息保护则成为各类商业老板议事日程中需要优先考虑的问题。

➔ agent ['eidʒənt] *n.* ①代理人, 代理商; ②药剂; ③特工 *vt.* ①由...作中介; ②由...代理 *adj.* 代理的

[例] You are buying direct, rather than through an agent. 你这是直接购买, 而不是通过代理人。// All these years he's been an agent for the East. 这些年来他一直是为东方国家效力的一位间谍。

[生僻词义] *n.* 动因, 原因

[例] In many societies young men regard themselves as highly active, the agents of change, shapers of the world. 在许多社会中, 年轻人将自己看成高度活跃分子, 是变革的推动者和世界的塑造者。

[识记] ag “做, 代理做” + en “人”: 代理做的人 → 代理人

[同义词] representative/delegate *n.* 代表

[形近词] agency *n.* 代理处

[真题连线]

Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. (2004阅读)

相反, 最佳的策略是把代理当作一种提示服务来及时跟踪某一资料库里的工作岗位信息。当你收到电子邮件时, 你就把它当作一种提醒再去查一查资料库。

➔ aggravate ['ægrəveɪt] *vt.* ①加重, 使恶化; ②使恼火; ③激怒

[例] Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation. 压力和睡眠不足会使情况恶化。// What aggravates you most about this country? 该国的哪一点让你最恼火?

[识记] ag “不断” + grav “重” + ate “使”: 不断加重 → 恶化



[同义词] worsen/exacerbate/exasperate *v.* 加重  
[形近词] gravitation *n.* 地心吸力; gravity *n.* 重力; aggravation *n.* 加重, 恶化

[真题连线]

to aggravate in our unconscious mind (2005阅读)  
在我们无意识状态中变得严重了

➡ aggressive [ə'gresɪv] *adj.* ①有进取心的; ②好斗的

[例] Some children are much more aggressive than others. 一些孩子比其他孩子更好斗。

[识记] ag “加强” + gress “走”: 走过边界的

[同义词] militant/enterprising/ambitious

[形近词] aggression *n.* 进步; progressive *a.* 进步的

[真题连线]

Physicians — frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient — too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified. (2003阅读)

医生由于不能治愈疾病, 同时又担心病人失去希望, 于是常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法, 这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限。

➡ agony [ə'ɡəni] *n.* ①极大的痛苦; ②苦恼, 烦闷; ③临死的挣扎; ④(感情的)迸发

[例] She called out in agony. 她疼得叫出声来。

// As a young man he suffered agonies of religious doubt. 年轻时, 他因为对宗教的怀疑而饱受折磨。

[识记] agon “斗争” + y “状态”: 精神斗争 → 极大痛苦

[同义词] suffering/heartache/torment/anguish/ *n.* 痛苦

[形近词] agonize *v.* 使痛苦

[真题连线]

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying. (2002阅读)

另一方面, 许多医疗界人士承认, 致使医助自杀这场争论升温的部分原因是由于病人绝望情绪, 对这些病人来说, 现代医学延长了临终前肉体的痛苦。

➡ agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] *n.* ①协定, 协议; ②同

意, 一致; ③合同书

[例] It looks as though a compromise agreement has now been reached. 看起来好像现已达成一个妥协协定。// The judge kept nodding in agreement. 法官不停地点头表示同意。

[识记] agree “同意” + ment “行为或结果”: 同意行为 → 协定, 协议

[词组] reach ~ 达成协议

[同义词] contract/treaty/convention *n.* 协定, 协议, 契约

[形近词] agreeable *adj.* 符合的; disagree *v.* 有分歧

[真题连线]

The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning. (1999阅读)

然而, 该小组尚未在一个关键问题上达成一致, 即是否建议立法机关把将私人资金用于克隆人的行为视为犯罪。

➡ agriculture [ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə(r)] *n.* ①农业; ②农耕

[例] The Ukraine is strong both in industry and agriculture. 乌克兰的工业和农业都很发达。

[识记] agri “农业” + culture “培养”: 培养农业 → 农耕

[同义词] cultivation/husbandry/farming *n.* 农业, 农耕

[形近词] cultivate *v.* 耕作, 栽培

[真题连线]

The strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. (2000阅读)

一个国家的经济实力与其工农业的生产效率密切相关。

➡ ahead [ə'hed] *adv.* ①在(某人或某事物的)前面; ②预先; ③在将来, 为未来

[例] I peered ahead through the front screen. 我透过面前的挡风玻璃凝视前方。// We are moving ahead with plans to send financial aid. 我们提供财政援助的计划进展顺利。

[词组] ~ of 在...前面, 在...之前

[例] she walked ahead of him along the corridor. 她沿着走廊在他前面走。

[同义词] before/advance *adv* 在前, 领先

[形近词] head *n.* 头, 脑袋

[真题连线]

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. (1998阅读)

与此同时, 世界银行已经贷款给印度来建造问题很多的纳尔马达大坝。

➔ alcohol ['ælkəhɒl] *n.* ①乙醇, 酒精; ②含酒精的饮料

[例] Do either of you smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol? 你们俩有人吸烟或喝酒吗? // No alcohol is allowed on the premises. 场内禁止带酒。

[同义词] liquor *n.* 酒

[真题连线]

They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. (1997阅读)

他们没有意识到诸如酒精、烟草这些我们熟悉的物质也是药物。

➔ alert [ə'lɜ:t] *adj.* ①警惕的; ②意识到 *n.* 警报, 提醒 *vt.* 向...报警

[例] We all have to stay alert. 我们大家都必须保持警惕。// The bank is alert to the danger. 银行充分意识到了危险。// Due to a security alert, this train will not be stopping at Oxford Circus. 由于安全戒备的原因, 该次列车在“牛津街口广场”站将不停留。// He wanted to alert people to the activities of the group. 他想提醒人们小心该团体的活动。

[词组] be ~ to sth 意识到; ~ sb to sth 使...警惕

[例] A good hunting dog is alert to every sound and movement around. 一只好猎犬对四周任何响动均甚警觉。// All the Plymouth hospitals are on red alert. 普利茅斯所有的医院都处于紧急状态之中。

[形近词] alter *v.* 改变

[真题连线]

Consumers passionate about a product may create “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. (2011阅读)

热衷某一产品的消费者可以通过自愿推荐给朋友的方式, 创建“免费(口碑)”媒介。

➔ alien ['eɪliən] *adj.* ①外国的; ②相异的, 不相容的 *n.* ①外国人; ②外星人 *vt.* ①疏远; ②离间

[例] He said they were opposed to the presence of alien forces in the region. 他说他们反对外国军队驻扎在该地区。// Such an attitude is alien to most businessmen. 大多数商界人士都会对这样的态度感到陌生。// Both women had hired illegal aliens for child care. 两个女人都曾雇过非法入境者照看孩子。

[识记] ali “其他的” + en “表形容词”: 其他地方的 → 外国的

[词组] ~ to 不相容

[同义词] extraneous/strange *adj.* 不相容的

[真题连线]

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “standard templates” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. (2001阅读)

新闻记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化方面的脱节, 这就是为什么新闻编辑室的“标准模式”与众多读者的意趣相差甚远的原因。

➔ alike [ə'laɪk] *adj.* 相像的; *adv.* 相似地

[例] We looked very alike. 我们长得很像。// They even dressed alike. 他们甚至连穿戴都相似。

[真题连线]

Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. (2011新题型)

否则学者思维趋同, 与他们所研究、批判的脱节。

➔ alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* ①活着的; ②活泼的; ③敏感的

[例] She does not know if he is alive or dead. 她不知道他是生是死。// I never expected to feel so alive in my life again. 我怎么也没想到自己会再一次这样活力焕发。// The street was alive with the sounds of the soldiers. 这条街道上到处都是士兵的声音。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 存在的, 起作用的

[例] Both communities have a tradition of keeping history alive. 两个团体都有延续历史的传统。

[词组] ~ with 充满的; ~ to 注意到了

[例] You should alive to the moods of others. 你应该注意到别人的情绪。

[同义词] vibrant/animated/brisk *adj.* 活泼的

[真题连线]

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. (2001阅读)

进化自杀还有另一种方法：存活，但少生孩子。

➡ **alleviate** [ə'li:vɪət] *vt.* 减轻，缓和

[例] Nowadays, a great deal can be done to alleviate back pain. 如今，减轻背部疼痛可以有许多方法。

[识记] al “一再” + lev “变轻” + iate “表动词”：不断变轻 → 减轻

[同义词] ease/soften *v.* 缓和

[形近词] alleviation *n.* 缓和

[真题连线]

Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg. (2001阅读)

比如，在今年较早前发生的召回危机中，丰田汽车公司采取了较快且较有序的社交媒体回应行动，包括在Twitter和社会新闻网站Digg等网站上与客户进行直接交流，从而挽回了部分损失。

➡ **allocate** ['æləkert] *vt.* ①分配，分派；②把…拨给

[例] Our plan is to allocate one member of staff to handle appointments. 我们的计划是分派一位职员处理预约事宜。// Tickets are limited and will be allocated to those who apply first. 票数有限，先申请者先得。

[同义词] assign/distribute *v.* 分配

➡ **alter** ['ɔ:lʔə(r)] *vt. & vi.* 改变

[例] Little had altered in the village. 村子里几乎没有什么变化。

[形近词] alternate *adj.* 交替的，*vt. & vi.* 交替；alternation *n.* 交替；alternatively *adv.* 交替地；altar *n.* 祭坛；alert *vt.* 警告

[真题连线]

If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized boss-

es. (2002阅读)

如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书紊乱的工作方法；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论他们毫无章法的老板。

➡ **alternate** [ɔ:l'tɜ:nət] *adj.* ①轮流；②间隔的；③代替的 *vi.* 交替 *vt.* 使交替 *n.* ①候补者；②替换物

[例] The three acts will alternate as headliners throughout the tour. 这3个节目将在整个巡回演出中轮流打头牌。// Now you just alternate layers of that mixture and eggplant. 现在你只需把茄子和拌料一层层交替放好。// They were streaked with alternate bands of color. 它们都带有各种色彩相间的条纹。

[识记] altern “改变状态” + ate “做”：变着做事 → 交替的

[同义词] switch *v.* 交替

[形近词] alternative *adj.* 轮流的；alternatively *adv.* 相反地

[真题连线]

If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses. (2002阅读)

如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书的工作方法紊乱；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论她们老板的工作方法紊乱。

➡ **altitude** ['æltɪtju:d] *n.* ①高度，海拔高度；②高位，高等

[例] The aircraft had reached its cruising altitude of about 39,000 feet. 飞机已到达约3.9万英尺的巡航高度。// The following day I ran my first race at high altitude. 第二天我第一次在高海拔地区参加了赛跑。

[识记] alt “高” + itude “表名词” → 高度，海拔

[形近词] altimeter *n.* 高度计

[真题连线]

Extremely high altitude flights (1987阅读)  
海拔较高的飞行

➡ **altogether** [ɔ:l'tə'geðə(r)] *adv.* ①全部地；②完全地；③总共；④总而言之

[例] His tour may have to be cancelled altogether. 他的旅行可能不得不彻底取消。// The choice of

language is altogether different. 对语言的选择完全是另一回事。// Altogether, it was a delightful town garden, peaceful and secluded. 总体上说, 这是个令人愉快的城市花园, 宁静而偏僻。

[识记] al “全部” + together “共同” → 完全地

[同义词] totally/completely *adv.* 全部地

[真题连线]

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people — numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. (1998阅读)

总而言之, 20世纪70年代, 美国人口总共增长了2320万——从数字上看, 这是有记录以来10年期人口增长的第三高峰。

➡ amateur ['æmətə(r)] *n.* 业余爱好者 *adj.* 业余的

[例] Jerry is an amateur who dances because he feels like it. 杰里是个业余跳舞爱好者, 他跳舞是因为自己喜欢。// Taylor began his playing career as an amateur goalkeeper. 泰勒的运动生涯是从一名业余守门员开始的。

[识记] amat “爱” + -eur “er名词后缀”

[真题连线]

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. (2001阅读)

在科学领域内, 专业人员与业余人员之间没有绝对的区分: 任何规则都有其例外。

➡ amaze [ə'meɪz] *vt.* 使惊讶

[例] He amazed us by his knowledge of Welsh history. 他对威尔士的历史知之甚多, 让我们惊讶。

[形近词] amazing *a.* 令人惊奇的; amazed *a.* 吃惊的

[真题连线]

But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us. (2000阅读)

不管我们的子孙后代多么惊讶于我们离乌托邦的遥远距离, 他们的模样与我们的是一样的。

➡ ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] *adj.* ①含糊的, 不明确的; ②引起歧义的; ③模棱两可

[例] This agreement is very ambiguous and open to various interpretations. 这份协议非常含糊, 可以有多种解释。// Students have ambiguous feelings

about their role in the world. 学生们对于自己在这个世界上的角色认识模糊不清。

[同义词] questionable/vague/perplexing *adj.* 不明确的

[形近词] ambiguously *adv.* 含糊不清地

[真题连线]

But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. (2012阅读)

但在日常的科学实践中, 发现总是来自含糊不清却复杂的过程。

➡ ambition [æm'bɪʃn] *n.* 抱负, 夙愿

[例] Even when I was young I never had any ambition. 即使年轻时, 我也从没有什么雄心壮志。

[形近词] ambitious *adj.* 有雄心的; ambiguous *adj.* 模棱两可的

[真题连线]

If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared. (2000阅读)

如果想要雄心的传统继续保持活力, 那么它就应该受到广泛的认同。

➡ ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] *adj.* ①有雄心的; ②有抱负的; ③炫耀的

[例] Chris is so ambitious, so determined to do it all. 克里斯踌躇满志, 决心要将它都做完。// The ambitious project was completed in only nine months. 这个规模宏大的项目只用了9个月就完成了。// Their goal was extraordinarily ambitious. 他们的目标极其宏伟。

[同义词] aspiring *adj.* 有抱负的

[形近词] ambition *n.* 抱负

[真题连线]

For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious.” (2000阅读)

对于这样的人, 还有那些也许不太出色的人而言, “不惜一切代价获得成功, 但避免让他人看出雄心勃勃”是对他们最好的诠释。

➡ ambulance ['æmbjələns] *n.* ①救护车; ②野战医院

[例] He screamed for his wife to call an ambulance. 他尖叫着让他妻子打电话叫救护车。



[识记] ambul “行走” + ance “物品”：走的東西 → 救护车

[形近词] ambulant *adj.* 走动的

[真题连线]

He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish — “the worst sort of ambulance-chasing”. (1998阅读)

他把许多重组咨询专家所做的工作视为垃圾——“典型的劳而无获”。

➡ **amend** [ə'mend] *vt. & vi.* ①改良, 修改; ②补偿

[例] The president agreed to amend the constitution and allow multi-party elections. 总统同意修订宪法, 允许多党选举。// He wanted to make amends for causing their marriage to fail. 他导致了他们的婚姻破裂, 因此想作出补偿。

[识记] a “加强” + mend “改错” → 修改

[同义词] improve/mend *vt.* 修改

[形近词] amendment *n.* 修正; emendation *n.* 校订

[真题连线]

“Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited,” says Luce. “I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this.” (1997阅读)

“我们中的一些人多年来就知道宪法第一修正案所说的自由并非毫无限制,” 鲁斯说, “我想与公司有关系的一些人可能是最近才意识到这一点。”

➡ **amid** [ə'mɪd] *prep.* ①(表示位置)在...中间; ②(表示环境)处于...环境中; ③存在...情况

[例] Children were changing classrooms amid laughter and shouts. 孩子们在欢笑声和喊叫声中换了教室。// Amid the trees the sea mist was dripping. 林子里弥漫着湿漉漉的海雾。

[同义词] among *prep.* 在...中间

[真题连线]

Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. (2000阅读)

在一片抗议声中, 许多保守党领导人正在力图回复到战前, 强调道德教育。

➡ **amount** [ə'maʊnt] *n.* ①量, 数量; ②总额 *vi.* ①(在意义、价值、效果、程度等方面)等于; 等同,

接近; ②合计, 总共

[例] He needs that amount of money to survive. 他需要那样一笔钱以生存下去。// Consumer spending on sports-related items amounted to £9.75 billion. 消费者在体育相关产品上的花费共计97.5亿英镑。

[词组] any ~ of 大量的, 无数的

[例] There are any amount of clubs you could join. 有无数个俱乐部你可以加入。

[同义词] sum *n.* 总额

[形近词] dismount *v.* 下马, 下车; mount *v.* 登上

[真题连线]

For H&M to offer a \$ 5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage, overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amount of harmful chemicals. (2013阅读)

以H&M为例, 他们在全球有2300多家分店, 若想同时推出一款售价为5.95美元的超短裙(还能挣到钱), 只能从海外劳工的工资上下手, 而且, 生产过程中会产生大量有害化学物质, 频繁更新还会造成自然资源的浪费。

➡ **ample** [ˈæmpl] *adj.* ①足够的; ②充足的, 丰富的; ③宽敞的, 广大的; ④富裕的

[例] There'll be ample opportunity to relax, swim and soak up some sun. 将会有充足的机会去放松、游泳和晒太阳。// There is ample car parking off site. 外面有很多地方可以停车。

[识记] ampl “大” + e → 宽敞的, 宽大的

[同义词] plenty/abundant *adj.* 大量的

[形近词] sample *v.* 取样

[真题连线]

Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. (2000阅读)

相反, 我们目睹了比以前任何时候都多的虚伪景观: 美国物欲主义批评家在南安普顿拥有一幢避暑别墅; 激进的出版商到三星级宾馆就餐; 倡导终生参与民主制的新闻记者却把自己的子女送进私立学校。

➔ **amuse** [ə'mju:z] *vt.* ①使人发笑；②逗乐；③娱乐

[例] The thought seemed to amuse him. 这种想法好像把他逗乐了。// Put a selection of baby toys in his cot to amuse him if he wakes early. 要在婴儿床里放一些玩具，以便他醒得早时可以自己玩。

[识记] a “使” + muse “娱乐” → 使人发笑

[同义词] interest/cheer/entertain *vt.* 逗乐

[形近词] amusement *n.* 娱乐消遣

➔ **analogy** [ə'nælədʒi] *n.* ①类似，相似；②比拟，类比；③类推

[例] The teacher drew an analogy between the human heart and a pump. 老师打了个比喻，把人的心脏比作水泵。// Trace an analogy between pastoral poetry and landscape painting. 找出田园诗和风景画之间的相似之处。

[同义词] sameness/alikeness *n.* 相似

[真题连线]

Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel. (1997阅读)

因此，才会有人将货币政策的指导比作驾驶一辆带有黑色挡风玻璃、后视镜破碎及方向盘失灵的汽车。

➔ **analysis** [ə'næləsis] *n.* 分析结果

[例] They collect blood samples for analysis at a national laboratory. 他们采集血样供一个国家实验室进行分析。

[识记] ana “分开” + lys “放松”

[形近词] analyze *vt.* 分析；analytic (al) 分析的；analyst *n.* 分析家

[真题连线]

From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years. (1998阅读)

从热点地区的人口情况分析来看，非洲板块似乎是静止不动的，在过去3000万年里都没有移动过。

➔ **ancestor** ['ænsəstə(r)] *n.* 祖先

[例] Our daily lives, so different from those of our

ancestors. 我们的日常生活与我们祖先的生活有着天壤之别。

[生僻词义] *n.* 动物原种

[真题连线]

He notes that each individual has many ancestors — numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. (2009阅读)

他指出，每个人都有多个祖先，仅上溯几百年，祖先的数目可达数百位之多。

➔ **anchor** ['æŋkə(r)] *n.* ①锚；②靠山 *vt.* ①抛锚，抛锚泊船；②在…任节目主持人 *vi.* 抛锚，停泊

[例] We could anchor off the pier. 我们可以在码头附近下锚停泊。// The child seat belt was not properly anchored to the car. 儿童座椅的安全带并未在车上固定到位。// He remains the anchor of the country's fragile political balance. 他仍然是维系该国脆弱的政治平衡的支柱。

[生僻词义] *n.* 电视节目的主播

[例] He worked in the news division of ABC — he was the anchor of its 15-minute evening newscast. 他在美国广播公司的新闻部工作——他是晚间15分钟新闻播报的主持人。

[同义词] hook *n.* 锚

[真题连线]

Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, are all smiling, smiling. (2006阅读)

快餐食客、新闻主播、发短信的人，都在笑啊笑啊。

➔ **ancient** ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 古代的，古老的

[例] Ancient civilizations believed in the curative powers of fresh air and sunlight. 远古文明相信新鲜的空气和阳光有治病的功效。

[识记] 发音“安神的”：古老的东西使人安神

[真题连线]

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” (2011完型)

古希腊哲学家亚里士多德将笑视为“有益于健康的身体运动”。

➔ **anecdote** ['ænikdəʊt] *n.* 趣闻，轶事

[例] Pete was telling them an anecdote about their mother. 皮特正在给他们讲一件他们母亲的趣闻。//

He has a talent for recollection and anecdote. 他在记忆力和讲述趣闻轶事方面颇具天赋。

[识记] anec “未出版” + dote “给予”：说出来未出版的故事 → 趣闻

[同义词] episode/tale *n.* 趣闻，故事

[形近词] antidote *n.* 解毒药

[真题连线]

There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics. (1998阅读)

正如财政部长罗伯特·鲁宾所说的，生产力发生飞跃的商业传奇与统计数字所反映的情况之间存在着一种“脱节”。

➡ **angle** ['æŋɡl] *n.* ①角；②角度 *vt.* 使形成（或弯成）角度 *vi.* ①弯曲成角度；②从（某角度）报道

[例] The boat is now leaning at a 30 degree angle. 船正以30度角倾斜。// The path angled downhill and northwards. 小路向山下伸展，然后向北延伸。

[生僻词义] *n.* 观点，立场

[例] He was considering the idea from all angles. 他正从各个角度考虑这个想法。

[词组] from all ~s 从各个角度

[形近词] angel *n.* 天使

[真题连线]

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. (2000阅读)

对雄心的攻击非常之多，出自各种不同的角度；公开为之辩解的则少之又少，虽不能说他们是完全没有吸引力的，但却未能给人们留下深刻印象。

➡ **announce** [ə'naʊns] *vt. & vi.* 宣布，通报…的到来

[例] He will announce tonight that he is resigning from office. 他将于今晚宣布辞职。

[真题连线]

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. (1992阅读)

一场具有争议性结果的比赛之后，美国篮球队宣布他们不会把第一名的位置让给俄罗斯队。

➡ **annoy** [ə'nɔɪ] *vt.* ①打扰；②使烦恼，使恼怒 *vi.* 惹恼，令人讨厌，打搅

[例] It annoyed me that I didn't have time to do more reading. 腾不出时间多看会儿书让我很烦。// Try making a note of the things which annoy you. 试着把烦心事写下来。

[同义词] tease/angry *vt.* 使惹恼

[形近词] annoyance *n.* 烦恼

[真题连线]

“The term ‘anti-science’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work Science and Anti-Science, “They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.” (1998阅读)

“‘反科学’这个词可以涵盖很多截然不同的东西”，哈佛大学的哲学家杰拉尔德·霍尔顿在其1993年的著作《科学和反科学》中写道，“它们唯一的共同点就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。”

➡ **annual** ['ænjʊəl] *adj.* 每年的 *n.* 年刊

[例] the annual conference of Britain's trade union movement 英国工会运动的年会 // I looked for Wyman's picture in my high-school annual. 我在中学年刊中寻找怀曼的照片。

[识记] ann “年”

[形近词] anniversary *n.* 周年纪念日

[真题连线]

Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years. (1998阅读)

即使如此，人口总数也只增加了11.4%，除了大萧条时期，这是美国年度记录中最低的增长率。

➡ **anonymous** [ə'nɒnɪməs] *adj.* ①无名的；②假名的；③匿名的

[例] You can remain anonymous if you wish. 你愿意的话可以不透露姓名。// Of course, that would have to be by anonymous vote. 当然，那必须通过不记名投票的方式。// It's nice to stay in a home rather than in an anonymous holiday villa. 待在家里比待在单调乏味的度假别墅里要惬意得多。

[同义词] nameless/unknown *adj.* 无名的

[形近词] onymous *adj.* 署名的

[真题连线]

The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. (2006阅读)

网上赌博有匿名、孤寂以及注意力集中的特点，容易导致不能自持的行为。

➡ **anticipate** [æn'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vt. & vi.* 预料，预见到而采取措施

[例] At the time we couldn't have anticipated the result of our campaigning. 那时我们不可能预料到我们这项运动的结果。

[识记] anti “先” + cip “拿”：先拿到想法

[生僻词义] (早于别人) 采取行动

[近义词] presume/expect/hope

[形近词] participate *v.* 参与

[真题连线]

In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. (2013阅读)

最近大约十年，技术的进步使得大众品牌，如Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo等，得以对时尚做出更快的反应。

➡ **anxiety** [æŋ'zaɪəti] *n.* ①忧虑；②渴望

[例] Her voice was full of anxiety. 她的声音满是焦虑不安。// The letter spoke only too clearly of his anxiety for her. 那封信再明白不过地倾诉了他对她的渴望。

[形近词] anxious *adj.* 忧虑的；anxiously *adv.* 忧虑地

[真题连线]

This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness. (1993阅读)

这种不断证明一个人和他的竞争对手相比同样优秀或更加出色的需要造成持久的焦虑和精神压力，而这正是不开心与疾病的根源。

➡ **apologize** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vt. & vi.* 道歉

[例] I apologize if your enjoyment of the movie was spoiled. 如果破坏了你看电影的兴致，我道歉。// We apologize for any embarrassment this may

have caused. 我们为因此可能带来的尴尬表示歉意。

[词组] ~ to sb for sth 为某事向某人道歉

[形近词] apology *n.* 道歉

[真题连线]

I apologize if I had offended you, but I assure you it was unintentional. (1998阅读)

如果我冒犯了您，我向您道歉，但请相信我不是故意的。

➡ **apparatus** [æpə'reɪtəs] *n.* ①仪器，器械；②机构，机关

[例] For many years, the country had been buried under the apparatus of the regime. 多年来，这个国家一直处于该政权机构的高压统治下。// One of the boys had to be rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. 其中一个男孩须由带着呼吸装置的消防员才能救出。

[识记] ap + par “准备” + atus “表名词”：准备的东西 → 设备

[同义词] furniture/equipment *n.* 设备，装置

[形近词] parade *v.* 列队行进

[真题连线]

Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a “Helix”, which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested. (1987阅读)

列奥纳多达芬奇构想出了第一种被他自己称为“螺旋物”的机械装置，它可以垂直地载人起飞，但这只是一种设计，从未被测试过。

➡ **apparent** [ə'pærənt] *adj.* ①易看见的，可看见的；②显然的，明明白白的；③貌似，表面的

[例] I was a bit depressed by our apparent lack of progress. 我对我们看似缓慢的进展感到有些沮丧。// The presence of a star is already apparent in the early film. 在早期影片中已经显露出了明星相。// The person may become dizzy for no apparent reason. 这类人可能会莫名其妙地感到头晕。

[同义词] evident/obvious *adj.* 明显的

[形近词] apparently *adv.* 显然地；separately *adv.* 个别地

[真题连线]

More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. (1998阅读)



越来越多的美国人显然不再仅仅寻找有更多工作机会的地方，也在寻找人口稀少的地方。

➡ **appeal** [ə'pi:l] *n.* ①上诉；②吸引力；③呼吁 *vi.* & *vt.* ①吸引；②呼吁；③申诉

[例] Heath's appeal against the sentence was later successful. 希思对判决不服提出上诉，后来胜诉了。// Its new title was meant to give the party greater public appeal. 新的党名意在使该党对公众具有更强的吸引力。// He has a message from King Fahd, believed to be an appeal for Arab unity. 法赫德国王传话给他，信的内容是呼吁整个阿拉伯世界团结起来。// On the other hand, the idea appealed to him. 从另一方面来说，这个想法又使他很感兴趣。// The Prime Minister appealed to young people to use their vote. 首相呼吁年轻人行使他们的投票权。// He said they would appeal against the decision. 他说他们将对该决议提出申诉。

[识记] ap+peal “驱动”：驱动某人

[词组] ~ to 呼吁，对...有吸引力，申述

[例] He will appeal to the state for an extension of unemployment benefits. 他将呼吁国家延长领取失业救济金的时限。

[真题连线]

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. (2007翻译)

如果有关法律的研究正在开始成为普通教育的重要组成部分，那么它的目标和方法应该会立刻吸引新闻学教育者。

➡ **appear** [ə'piə(r)] *vi.* ①出现，显现；②表面上，貌似；③演出

[例] It appears that some missiles have been moved. 一些导弹似乎已经被移走了。// He is anxious to appear a gentleman. 他急于想表现得像个绅士。// Student leaders appeared on television to ask for calm. 学生领袖出现在电视上请求大家保持冷静。

[同义词] seem/look *vi.* 似乎

[形近词] appearance *n.* 出现；disappearance *n.* 消失

[真题连线]

From an analysis of the hot-spot population it

appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years. (1998阅读)

从热点地区的人口情况分析来看，非洲板块似乎是固定的，在过去3000万年里也没有移动过。

➡ **appetite** ['æptɪt] *n.* ①欲望；②胃口，食欲；③嗜好，爱好

[例] He has a healthy appetite. 他胃口很好。// She gave him just enough information to whet his appetite. 她向他透露的信息刚好能吊起他的胃口。

[形近词] appetizer *n.* 开胃食物

[真题连线]

It is hard to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity. (2009阅读)

满足欲望和获得家庭永恒是很难的。

➡ **appliance** [ə'plaiəns] *n.* ①器具，器械，装置；②家用电器

[例] Maytag is one of America's biggest domestic appliance manufacturers. 美泰克公司是美国最大的家电制造商之一。// These advances were the result of the intellectual appliance of science. 这些进步是巧妙应用科学的结果。

[近义词] implement/machine *n.* 机器

[形近词] application *n.* 适用；applicable *adj.* 可实施的

[真题连线]

home appliances (2001阅读)

家用电器

➡ **application** [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* ①申请；②应用；③专心

[例] His application for membership of the organisation was rejected. 他想要加入该组织的申请遭到了拒绝。// Students learned the practical application of the theory they had learned in the classroom. 学生们学会了将课堂上学到的理论付诸实际应用。// his immense talent, boundless energy and unremitting application 他横溢的才华、充沛的精力和不懈的努力

[词组] apply for 申请；apply to 适用，应用

[例] Investors can apply for a package of shares at a set price. 投资者可以申购固定价格的股票组合。// Find out ahead of time what regulations apply to your situation. 提前搞清楚什么规章适用于你的

情况。

[形近词] apply *vi.&vt.* 申请, 适用; applicant *n.* 申请者; appliance *n.* 用具; applicable *a.* 能应用的

[真题连线]

It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. (1996阅读)

你可以在填写标准申请表的空格时查阅它, 而且它在个人面谈时也非常有用。

➡ appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] *n.* 任命, 委任

[例] His appointment to the Cabinet would please the right-wing. 他被任命为内阁成员会让右翼党派很高兴。

[识记] ap “加强” + point “指向”: 指定某人做

[形近词] appoint *vt. & vi.* 任命; disappoint *vt.* 使失望

[真题连线]

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. (2011阅读)

但是该委任显得如此突然的原因之一是吉尔伯特比较不为人知。

➡ appreciate [ə'pri:ʃiət] *vt. & vi.* ①赏识; ②感谢

[例] Anyone can appreciate our music 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐 // I'd appreciate it if you wouldn't mention it. 如果你不提它, 我会很感激。

[识记] ap “给” + preci “价格” + ate “做”: 对价值给予肯定

[形近词] appreciation *n.* 欣赏; depreciate *v.* 折旧

[真题连线]

Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated. (2012阅读)

真正新颖的发现有时需要很多年才能被接受和认可。

➡ approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* ①接近; ②通路; ③方式; *vi. & vt.* 接近

[例] When I approached, they grew silent. 当我走近时, 他们就不说话了。// The path serves as an approach to the boat house. 这条小路通往船屋。// We will be exploring different approaches to gathering

information. 我们将探索收集信息的不同方法。// Oil prices have approached their highest level for almost ten years. 石油价格已接近近10年中的最高水平。

[识记] ap “加强” + proach “接近”: 接近

[生僻词义] *vt.* 着手处理

[真题连线]

Researchers in the late 1960 covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. (2009阅读)

20世纪60年代晚期的研究者们发现, 人与生俱来的应对挑战的方法主要有四种: 分析、流程、联系 (即协作) 以及创新。

➡ appropriate [ə'prəʊpriət] *a.* 合适的

[例] It is appropriate that Irish names dominate the list. 名单上大部分是爱尔兰名字, 这没什么不合适的。

[识记] ap “加强” + propr “proper” + ate: 适当的

[形近词] appropriateness *n.* 合适; inappropriate *a.* 不合适的

[真题连线]

As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect. (2000翻译)

目前, 以上所有这些因素产生的后果就是, 各国政府为了制定合理的计划并将之付诸实施, 越来越多地依靠生物学家和社会学家。

➡ approval [ə'pru:vəl] *n.* 批准, 认可

[例] Ministers have put their seal of approval on the proposal. 部长们已经批准了该提案。

[识记] ap + prov “prove” + al “行为”

[形近词] approve of 赞成; approve *vt.* 批准; disapprove *vi.&vt.* 不赞成; disapproval *n.* 不赞成

[真题连线]

As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. (2012阅读)

作为获得佛州批准买卖的条件, 该公司当时同意, 2012年后的运营许可证须向监管机构申请。

➡ approve [ə'pru:v] *vt. & vi.* 赞成, 同意 *vt.* ①批

准, 认可; ②为...提供证据 *vi.* ①称赞; ②满意, 喜欢

[例] Not everyone approves of the festival. 不是所有人都赞成庆祝该节日。// The Russian Parliament has approved a program of radical economic reforms. 俄罗斯议会已经通过一项重大经济改革方案。

[识记] ap “加强” + prov “测试” + e : 加强测试后 → 同意

[近义词] accept/ratify *vt.* 赞成

[形近词] approval *n.* 批准; prove *v.* 证明

[真题连线]

As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. (2012阅读)

该交易为了获得州政府的批准, 该公司同意一个前提条件: 即同意在2012年后征求州政府官员的同意继续经营。

➡ **approximate** [ə'prɒksɪmət] *adj.* ①约莫的, 大概的; ②极相似的 *vi.* ①接近于; ②近似于 *vt.* ①靠近; ②使接近

[例] The approximate cost varies from around £150 to £250. 费用大概介于150至250英镑之间。// They did not have even an approximate idea what the Germans really wanted. 他们完全不清楚德国人真正想要什么。// Something approximating to a fair outcome will be ensured. 保证会有大致公正的结果。

[识记] ap “不断” + proxim “接近” + ate “表动词”: 不断接近 → 近似于

[近义词] close/near *adj.* 接近的

[形近词] approximation *n.* 近似值; proximity *n.* 接近; approximately *adv.* 接近地

[真题连线]

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children — though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. (2008阅读)

然而, 杰弗逊还是解放了赫明思的孩子们, 虽然没有同样解放赫明思和其他大概150名奴隶。

➡ **arbitrary** ['ɑ:bitrəri] *adj.* ①随意的, 任性的, 随心所欲的; ②主观的, 武断的; ③霸道的, 专制的, 专横的, 独断独行的

[例] Arbitrary arrests and detention without trial were common. 随意逮捕和拘留屡见不鲜。// A good judge does not make arbitrary decisions. 一个优秀的

法官不会作武断的判决。

[识记] arbitr “判断” + ary “表形容词”: 只做判断 → 武断的

[近义词] willful/unreasonable *adj.* 任意的

[形近词] arbitrate *v.* 仲裁

➡ **argument** ['ɑ:gjumənt] *n.* ①争论, 争吵; ②主题, 情节

[例] There's a strong argument for lowering the price. 有充分理由要求降低价格。// The issue has caused heated political argument. 这个问题已经引发了激烈的政治争论。

[生僻词义] *n.* 理由, 论点, 论据

[例] The argument contained herein takes exactly the opposite point of view. 本文所持的论点恰恰站在相反的立场。

[近义词] conflict/controversy *n.* 争论

[形近词] argue *v.* 争论

[真题连线]

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. (2003阅读)

科学家应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应, 因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听, 从而威胁到卫生知识和卫生服务的进步。

➡ **arise** [ə'raɪz] *vi. & vt.* ①产生; ②出现; ③起身, 起立

[例] The birds also attack crops when the opportunity arises. 一有机会鸟儿们也会破坏庄稼。// Heavy Metal music really arose in the late 60s. 重金属音乐真正形成于60年代后期。// One complication which can arise is a prolapse. 可能出现的一种并发症是脱垂。

[生僻词义] *n.* 起源于, 产生于

[识记] a + rise “上升” → 出现

[近义词] mount/upward *v.* 上升

[形近词] rise *v.* 上升

[真题连线]

Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. (2005阅读)

花费增加的部分原因是, 新药的花费比以往的药更高。

➔ **arithmetic** [ə'riθmətik] *n.* ①算术, 计算; ②算法

[例] The budgetary arithmetic suggests that government borrowing is set to surge. 预算数字表明政府借款将要大幅增加。// He's not very good at arithmetic. 他不太擅长算术。

[形近词] arithmetical *adj.* 算数上的

[真题连线]

Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry. (1996阅读)

正是因为有了这些学校, 我们的早期技工才普遍能读会写, 并精通算术及部分几何和三角, 这种情况在新英格兰和大西洋中部各州尤为可见。

➔ **arrangement** [ə'reindʒmənt] *n.* ①安排; ②排列; ③约定; ④改编

[例] The staff is working frantically on final arrangements for the summit. 工作人员正紧张忙乱地为峰会做最后准备。// The caves can be visited only by prior arrangement. 这些洞穴只接受预约参观。

[识记] arrange “安排” + ment “表名词” → 安排

[近义词] order/plan *n.* 安排

[形近词] range *n.* 范围; rearrange *v.* 重新安排

[真题连线]

Robert Fulton once wrote, “The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc, like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea.” (1996阅读)

罗伯特·法欧曾写道: “技术人员坐在杠杆、螺钉、楔子、轮子等中间, 如同一位诗人处在词汇之中, 应该把它们看作自己思想的一种表达, 每一个新的组合都能传达一个新的意念。”

➔ **array** [ə'rei] *n.* ①队列, 阵列; ②数组; ③衣服 *vt.* ①排列; ②部署兵力; ③打扮, 装饰

[例] As the deadline approached she experienced a bewildering array of emotions. 随着最后期限的临近, 她开始心绪纷乱, 不知所措。// There was an impressive array of pill bottles stacked on top of the fridge. 冰箱上显眼地摆放着许多药瓶。

[生僻词义] *n.* 一系列, 大量

[例] He was unable to escape the array of facts. 他无法躲避一连串的事实。

[近义词] order *n.* 排列

[形近词] arrow *n.* 箭

[真题连线]

People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. (2006阅读)

人们被一种消费文化所吸引了, 这种文化是由19世纪在高雅的氛围中陈列着琳琅满目的商品的百货商店所开始的。

➔ **arrogant** ['ærəgənt] *adj.* ①傲慢的, 自大的; ②带有傲慢, 出自傲慢

[例] He is spoiled, arrogant and has a tendency towards snobbery. 他被宠坏了, 傲慢无礼, 而且经常自命不凡。// I thought him conceited and arrogant. 我认为他既自负又傲慢。

[识记] ar “一再” + rog “要求” + ant: 一再要求 → 傲慢的

[近义词] cavalier/proud *adj.* 自大的

[形近词] arrogance *n.* 傲慢自大 arrogate *v.* 自称是

➔ **articulate** [ɑ:'tɪkjuleɪt] *adj.* ①发音清晰的; ②善于表达的; ③有关节的 *vt.* ①清晰地发(音); 言语表达; ②(用关节)连接 *vi.* ①清楚地和清晰地讲; ②发音

[例] She is an articulate young woman. 她是一个口才很好的年轻女子。// He articulated each syllable carefully. 他小心而清晰地发出每个音节。

[识记] artic “关节” + ulate “表动词”: 关节咬住 → 发音清晰

[反义词] inarticulate *adj.* 不善辞令的

[形近词] articular *adj.* 关节的; article *n.* 文章

➔ **artificial** [ɑ:'ti:ʃiəl] *adj.* ①人造的; ②虚伪的

[例] a wholefood diet free from artificial additives, colours and flavours 不含人工添加剂、色素和香料的天然食品 // The voice was patronizing and affected, the accent artificial. 声音拿腔拿调的, 听上去矫揉造作。

[识记] arti “技巧” + fic “制造”: 制造时采用人工技巧



[真题连线]

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. (2002阅读)

实际上对真正的人工智能的探索已经取得了各种不同的成果。

➡ **artistic** [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] *adj.* ①艺术的; ②有美感的; ③风雅的; ④(尤指)有美术才能的

[例] They encourage boys to be sensitive and artistic. 他们鼓励培养男孩子的敏感和艺术气质。// She has just been appointed artistic director of Queensland Theatre Company. 她刚刚被任命为昆士兰剧团的艺术总监。

[同义词] aesthetic/graceful/elegant *adj.* 风雅的

[形近词] artist *n.* 艺术家

[真题连线]

There recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances. (2011阅读)

唱片很便宜,那里都能买到,并且比现在很多现场音乐会的艺术质量要高。

➡ **aspire** [ə'spaɪə(r)] *vi.* ①渴望,立志,追求; ②〈诗,古〉登,升,高耸

[例] They aspired to be gentlemen, though they fell far short of the ideal. 他们想要成为君子,虽然离这个理想还差得很远。// For us, it's something that we may aspire to but can never attain. 对我们来说,那是可望而不可即的。

[同义词] desire *vi.* 追求

[形近词] respire *v.* 呼吸; dispirit *v.* 使沮丧; transpire *v.* 发生

[真题连线]

American no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. (2005阅读)

美国人已不再期待公众人物在演讲或写作中能运用技巧和文采来驾驭英语,而公众人物自己也不渴望这样。

➡ **assault** [ə'sɔ:lt] *n.* ①攻击,袭击; ②威胁,殴打; ③侵犯人身 *vt.* ①袭击; ②强暴; ③使(感官)难受 *vi.* 发起攻击

[例] The rebels are poised for a new assault on

the government garrisons. 叛军准备好要对政府驻军发起新一轮的猛攻。// At the police station, I was charged with assault. 在警察局,我被指控殴打他人。// She may have been sexually assaulted by her killer. 她可能遭到过凶手的性侵犯。

[识记] as “一再” + sault “跳”: 跳起来 → 进攻

[同义词] attack/offense *n.* 攻击

[形近词] result *n.* 结果; assaultable *adj.* 可袭击的

[真题连线]

Last year Japan experienced 2125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. (2000阅读)

去年日本发生了2125起校园暴力事件,其中包括929起袭击老师的事件。

➡ **assemble** [ə'sembl] *vt. & vi.* ①聚集; ②组装

[例] Greenpeace managed to assemble enough boats to waylay the ship at sea. 绿色和平组织设法聚集起足够数量的小船在海上拦截该船。// She had been trying to assemble the bomb when it went off in her arms. 在她试图组装炸弹时,炸弹在她怀里爆炸了。

[识记] as “加强” + semble “类似”: 物以类聚

[词组] the assembly line 流水线

[例] Last year the millionth truck rolled off the assembly line. 去年,第100万台卡车驶下流水线。

[形近词] resemble *vt.* 类似; ensemble *n.* 全体; assembly *n.* 议会,机会,组装

[真题连线]

The designer and the inventor are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist. (1996阅读)

设计者和发明者能够在他们脑里装配和操作还没有存在的设计。

➡ **assert** [ə'sɜ:t] *vt.* ①断言; ②坚持自己的主张

[例] The defendants, who continue to assert their innocence, are expected to appeal. 各被告仍然坚称无辜,预计会提起上诉。// He's speaking up and asserting himself confidently. 他明确表态,信心十足地阐述自己的观点。

[识记] as+sert “插入”: 强行插入观点

[生僻词义] *vt.* 生效

[形近词] *assertion n.* 断言; *assertive adj.* 肯定的, 独断的; *desert n.* 沙漠; *insert n.* 插入物; *exsert v.* 使突出; *exert vt.* 尽力

[真题连线]

It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. (1998阅读)

这也无法阻止修建高大雄伟的大坝成为那些力争得到自我肯定的国家和人民的伟大成就的象征。

➡ **assess** [ə'ses] *vt.* ① 评定; ② 对(财产、收入等)进行估价(作为征税根据)

[例] The test was to assess aptitude rather than academic achievement. 这次测试是考查能力, 而不是学习成绩。// What's the property's assessed value? 这些财产的估值是多少?

[同义词] *appraise/measure v.* 评定

[形近词] *asset n.* 资产; *assert v.* 坚持

[真题连线]

Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. (1999阅读)

我们更应该具有的是作为美国公民的某种观念, 即他必须准确判断自身的生活和幸福是如何受到外界影响的, 否则他的公民特征就是不完整的。

➡ **asset** ['æset] *n.* 资产, 有价值的人或物

[例] Her leadership qualities were the greatest asset of the Conservative Party. 她的领导才能是保守党最宝贵的财富。

[真题连线]

Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset. (2007阅读)

数据正在变成一种资产, 与任何别的资产一样。

➡ **assign** [ə'sam] *vt.* ① 分配; ② 指定(时间、地点等)

[例] The selling broker is then required to assign a portion of the commission to the buyer broker. 卖方经纪人须随后将部分佣金分给买方经纪人。// It is possible to assign an exact date to this building. 这座建筑物的确切年代是可以确定的。

[同义词] *allot/allocate*

[形近词] *assignment n.* 作业, 工作; 分配, 布置

[真题连线]

At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. (1994阅读)

同时, 这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰, 哪些员工最有效率, 从而可以对人事和人员配备做出相应的安排。

➡ **assignment** [ə'saimmənt] *n.* ① 分给, 分配; ② 任务, 工作, (课外) 作业

[例] The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests. 这门功课的考核包括书面作业和实际操作考试。// An Australian division scheduled for assignment to Greece was ordered to remain in Egypt. 原定去希腊执行任务的一支澳大利亚小分队接到命令后继续留在埃及。

[同义词] *mission/task n.* 任务

[形近词] *assign v.* 分配, 指定

➡ **assimilate** [ə'siməleɪt] *vi.* ① 吸收, 消化; ② 同化 *vt.* ① 透彻理解; ② 使吸收

[例] His family tried to assimilate into the white and Hispanic communities. 他一家人试图融入白人和西班牙裔社区。// I was speechless, still trying to assimilate the enormity of what he'd told me. 我无话可说, 一时还无法接受他对我所说之事的严重性。

[识记] as “不断” + simil “相同” + ate “表动词”: 成为相同 → 同化

[同义词] *absorb/digest vt.* 吸收, 消化

[形近词] *assimilation n.* 吸收

[真题连线]

Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. (2006阅读)

Gregory Rodriguez为美国移民研讨会撰文指出, 今天的移民既不是处于空前的水平, 也不抵制同化。

➡ **assist** [ə'sist] *vt. & vi.* ① 帮忙; ② 促进

[例] The public is urgently requested to assist police in tracing this man. 紧急要求公众帮助警方追踪

此人。// Here are some good sources of information to assist you in making the best selection. 这是一些有价值的信息来源,可以帮助你作出最佳选择。

[识记] as+sist “站立”: 站在身边

[形近词] assistant *n.* 助手; assistance *n.* 帮助; assimilate *vt.&vi.* 同化

[真题连线]

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. (2002 Text4)

最高法院关于医生协助病人自杀问题的裁决,对于医学界寻求减轻病危者的痛苦,具有重要的意义。

➡ associate [ə'səʊʃieɪt] *vt. & vi.* 有联系

[例] I haven't been associated with the project over the last year. 我去年一直没有参与那个项目。

[识记] as+soci “联系” +ate: 有联系

[形近词] association *n.* 联盟; 联合, 联想

[真题连线]

Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. (2012 阅读)

英国工党,顾名思义,与工会主义的历史关系久远。

➡ association [ə,səʊʃi'eɪʃn] *n.* ①协会, 社团; ②联合, 联系; ③联想

[例] Research associations are often linked to a particular industry. 研究协会常与某个特定的行业挂钩。// The association between the two companies stretches back thirty years. 这两家公司的往来可以追溯到30年前。

[识记] associate “联合” + ion “表名词” → 社团

[同义词] connection *n.* 联系

[形近词] associate *v.* 联合; dissociate *v.* 分裂

[真题连线]

The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. (2008 阅读)

国际科学、技术和医学出版社集团宣称全世界专业出版本类期刊的出版商有2000多家。

➡ assume [ə'sju:m] *vt.* ①假定, 认为; ②采取, 承担; ③假装

[例] It is a misconception to assume that the two continents are similar. 关于这两块大陆相似的假设是一种误解。// Mr Cross will assume the role of Chief Executive with a team of four directors. 克罗斯先生将出任首席执行官,手下有4位经理。// He contented himself by assuming an air of superiority. 他表现出一副高高在上的样子以获得自我满足。

[识记] as+sum “取” +e: 采取

[同义词] suppose/presume

[形近词] assumption *n.* 假设, 设想

[真题连线]

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real. (1998 阅读)

更难确定的是商人们自认为自己引导的产业革命是否名副其实。

➡ assumption [ə'sʌmpʃn] *n.* ①假定, 假设; ②承担; ③想当然

[例] Economists are working on the assumption of an interest rate cut. 经济学家正在研究降低利率的假设。// Implicit in his speech was the assumption that they were guilty. 他话语中的言外之意是设定他们有罪。

[识记] as “加强动作” + sumpt “拿” + ion “表名词”: 拿东西 → 假设

[同义词] expectation *n.* 预期, 假定

[形近词] assume *v.* 假装

[真题连线]

Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. (2005 阅读)

这种行为被看作“人之常情”,其潜在的假定是其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的不公平意识。

➡ assurance [ə'ʃʊərəns] *n.* ①保证, 担保; ②(人寿)保险; ③确信

[例] Masur led the orchestra with assurance. 马苏尔神定气若地指挥乐团。// The EU is now acquiring greater assurance and authority. 现在欧共体越来越有自信与权威性了。// The young teacher lacked assur-

ance in front of his class. 这位青年教师在学生面前缺少自信心。

[识记] assure “肯定” + ance “表名词” → 保证

[同义词] proof/conviction *n.* 保证

[形近词] assure *v.* 保证 insurance *n.* 保险

[真题连线]

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. (2013阅读)

不过,总的说来,人类仍然能够在相当的程度上把握未来。

➔ **astonish** [ə'stɒnɪʃ] *vt.* 使惊讶,使大为吃惊

[例] My news will astonish you. 我的消息会让你感到十分惊讶的。// A matter of repeated occurrence like this will not astonish people. 这样司空见惯的事,不会使人吃惊。

[同义词] astound/amaze/surprise *vt.* 使吃惊

[形近词] astonishment *n.* 惊讶; astonishing *adj.* 惊人的

[真题连线]

The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers. (2001阅读)

读者对新闻媒介令人震惊的不信任的根源并非报道失实或低下的报道技巧,而是记者与读者的世界观每天都发生着碰撞。

➔ **astronaut** ['æstrɒnɔ:t] *n.* ①宇航员(航天员); ②太空人

[例] The astronaut was welcomed with joyous, resounding acclaim. 人们欢声雷动地迎接那位宇航员。// Neil Armstrong is the first astronaut to walk on the moon. 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗是第一位在月球漫步的宇航员。

[识记] astro “星星” + naut “航行者” → 宇航员

[形近词] astrospace *n.* 宇宙空间; astrology *n.* 占星学,占星术; astronomy *n.* 天文学

➔ **atmosphere** ['ætmosfɪə] *n.* ①大气层; ②气氛

[例] dangerous levels of pollution in the Earth's atmosphere 地球大气层污染程度严重 // Pale wood-

en floors and plenty of natural light add to the relaxed atmosphere. 淡色木地板和充足的自然光平添了几分轻松的氛围。

[真题连线]

The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming. (2005阅读)

最新的是,白宫召集的来自国家科学院的专家团队告诉我们,毫无疑问地球气候正在变暖。

➔ **attempt** [ə'tem(p)t] *vt. & n.* 试图,努力

[例] The only time that we attempted to do something like that was in the city of Philadelphia. 只有在费城那次我们曾试着做那样的事。

[识记] at “加强” + tempt “尝试”: 尝试

[词组] ~ to do sth

[同义词] undertake

[真题连线]

Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. (2006阅读)

他们的方法不是试图确切地估计在特定海域中鱼类的生物量(活生物物种的数量),而是随着时间推算这些生物量的变化。

➔ **attend** [ə'tend] *vi.* ①出席; ②致力于,献身于; ③侍候,照顾 *vt.* ①出席,参加; ②照顾

[例] Thousands of people attended the funeral. 数千人参加了葬礼。// They attended college together at the University of Pennsylvania. 他们一起就读于宾夕法尼亚大学。

[识记] at “加强” + tend “伸展”: 伸出去 → 出席

[同义词] present *vt.* 出席

[形近词] attendance *n.* 出席; attendant *n.* 服务人员

[真题连线]

It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. (1999阅读)

根据法律要求,所有儿童都必须就学至十几岁,其目的并非简单地增加他们的谋职能力。



➡ **attorney** [ə'tɜ:nɪ] *n.* 代理人; 律师

[例] The defense attorney phrased his summation at last. 最后, 辩护律师作了辩论总结。

[识记] at + torn “转” + ey : 玩得转的人 → 律师

[同义词] agent/deputy *n.* 代理人

[形近词] attorneyship *n.* 代理人的职务

[真题连线]

a patent attorney (2010阅读)

专利代理律师

➡ **attribute** [ə'tribju:t] *vt.* ①把…归因于…; ②认为是…所说; *n.* 特征, 属性

[例] Women tend to attribute their success to external causes such as luck. 女性倾向于将她们的成功归因于外部因素, 比如运气。// People were beginning to attribute superhuman qualities to him. 人们开始觉得他超人一等。// Cruelty is a normal attribute of human behaviour. 残忍是人的天性之一。

[识记] at “向” + tribut “给予”

[词组] ~ to 把…归因于

[例] I attribute our success to him. 我把我们的成功归功于他。

[同义词] quality *n.* 性质; ascribe *vt.* 归因于

[形近词] attribution *n.* 归属, 属性; contribute *vt. & vi.* 捐献; distribute *vt.* 分发

[真题连线]

Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. (2009阅读)

有些人认为几乎每项重要的文化成就都是少数特别有天赋的民族的发明创造。

➡ **audience** ['ɔ:djəns] *n.* ①观众, 听众; ②读者; ③受众

[例] The entire audience broke into loud applause. 全场观众爆发出热烈的掌声。// Say's writings reached a wide audience during his lifetime. 在塞伊有生之年, 他的作品拥有大量的读者。// The Prime Minister will seek an audience with the Queen later this morning. 今天上午早些时候首相将会觐见女王陛下。

[识记] audi “听” + ence “表名词”: 听的人 → 听众

[同义词] listeners/spectators *n.* 观众, 听众

[形近词] audiology *n.* 听力学; audiometer *n.* 测听器

[真题连线]

If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hops to attract. (2011阅读)

如果Gilbert和他的乐团要进步的话, 他们就必须首先改变美国最古老的乐团(纽约爱乐乐团)同他们想吸引的新观众间的关系。

➡ **augment** [ɔ:g'ment] *vt.* ①增强, 加强; ②增加, 增添; ③(使)扩张, 扩大 *n.* 增加, 补充物

[例] They hit upon another idea to augment their income. 他们又想出一个增加收入的办法。// While searching for a way to augment the family income, she began making dolls. 为了想法子增加家庭收入, 她开始制作洋娃娃。// At first this did but augment her grief! 起初, 这只增添了她的悲伤!

[识记] aug “增加” + ment → 增大, 增加

[同义词] expand/enlarge *v.* 增加

[形近词] argument *n.* 争论

[真题连线]

During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study. (1999阅读)

在这种转变中, 历史家研究历史时, 那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究法。

➡ **authentic** [ɔ:'θentɪk] *adj.* ①真的, 真正的; ②可信的, 可靠的; ③有根据的

[例] She has authentic charm whereas most people simply have nice manners. 她散发出真正的魅力, 而大多数人只是举止优雅。// This is an authentic news report. we can depend on it. 这是篇可靠的新闻报道, 我们相信它。// The girl is an authentic girl. I'll produce her for you if you want. 这个女孩很可靠。如果你要见她, 我会带她来给你看看。

[同义词] real/true/genuine *adj.* 真正的

[形近词] authentically *adv.* 确实地, 真正地

[真题连线]

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing”, has spelt the death of formal

speech, writing, poetry and music. (2005阅读)

然而,“做自己的事”这一对事务真实性和个人性的崇高信条,已经导致了正式演讲、写作、诗歌及音乐的消亡。

➡ **authority** [ɔ:'θɒrəti] *n.* ①权威,权威者;②权力,管辖权;③当权者

[例] This provided a pretext for the authorities to cancel the elections. 这给当局取消此次选举提供了借口。// The judge had no authority to order a second trial. 法官无权进行二次审判。

[同义词] expert/professional *n.* 权威者

[形近词] author *n.* 作家

[真题连线]

Parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. (1997阅读)

澳大利亚北部地区(澳北州)成为世界上第一个允许医生根据绝症病人个人意愿来结束其生命的合法当局。

➡ **automatic** [ɔ:tə'mætɪk] *adj.* ①自动的;②不假思索的,无意识的;③必然发生的 *n.* ①自动化机器或设备;②自动手枪

[例] Modern trains have automatic doors. 现代火车装有自动门。// The gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons. 歹徒用自动武器开火了。// Those drivers should face an automatic charge of manslaughter. 那些司机必然会受到过失杀人的指控。

[同义词] self-working *adj.* 自动的

[形近词] auto *n.* 汽车;automation *n.* 自动化

[真题连线]

Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. (2007阅读)

钢铁厂的工人、航空公司的职员以及汽车产业工人加入了数百万不得不担心利率、股市波动以及可能比其退休收入存在时间更长的严酷现实家庭。

➡ **auxiliary** [ɔ:g'zɪliəri] *adj.* ①辅助的;②备用的,补充的;③附加的 *n.* ①助动词;②辅助者,辅助

人员;③附属机构,附属团体

[例] Nursing auxiliaries provide basic care, but are not qualified nurses. 助理护士只提供基本护理,不具备护士资格。// The government's first concern was to augment the army and auxiliary forces. 政府关心的首要问题是扩充军队及辅助队伍。// Esperanto was invented as an auxiliary language. 世界语是作为辅助语发明的。

[同义词] helping/aiding *adj.* 辅助的

[形近词] avail *v.* 利用

as an auxiliary course in school (1999阅读)  
在学校中作为一门辅助性课程

➡ **available** [ə'veɪləb(ə)l] *adj.* (物)可获得的,(人)有空的

[例] Since 1978, the amount of money available to buy books has fallen by 17%. 自1978年以来,可用于采购图书的经费已经减少了17%。

[形近词] availability *n.* 可用性

[真题连线]

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. (2011阅读)

一个可能的回应就是让古典音乐演奏者表演还未录制唱片的内容。

➡ **avenue** ['ævənju:] *n.* ①林荫路;②大街;③途径,手段

[例] Talbot was presented with 80 potential avenues of investigation. 给塔尔博特提出了80种进行调查的可能途径。// The party leader said the street should be renamed Freedom Avenue. 政党领导人说这条街道应该重新命名为自由大道。// Bergdorf Goodman has opened a men's store on Fifth Avenue. 波道夫·古德曼在第五大道上开了一家男装店。

[识记] a “向” + ven “来” + ue : 向林荫路走来 → 林荫路

[同义词] boulevard *n.* 林荫路

[形近词] revenue *n.* 税收

[真题连线]

one of Rome's main avenues (1990阅读)  
罗马的一条主要街道

➡ **average** ['æv(ə)rɪdʒ] *n.* 平均水平; *adj.* 平均的,典型的,普通的; *vt. & vi.* 平均为

[例] Take the average of those ratios and multiply by a hundred. 算出那些比率的平均值再乘以100。  
// The average adult man burns 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day. 普通成年男子每天消耗的热量为1500到2000卡路里。  
// We averaged 42 miles per hour. 我们的平均时速是每小时42英里。

[词组] on ( the/an ) average 平均, 一般说来

[例] He spends on the average two hours a day on reading. 他平均每天读书两小时。

[真题连线]

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. ( 2012 阅读 )

➡ **await** [ə'weɪt] *vt.* ①等候, 等待; ②期待

[例] He's awaiting trial, which is expected to begin early next year. 他在等候审判, 预计明年刚开始。  
// A nasty surprise awaited them in Rosemary Lane. 在罗斯玛丽巷, 一起严重的意外事件正等待着他们。

[识记] a “在…的” + wait “等”: 在等待 → 等候

[同义词] wait/expect *v.* 等待

[形近词] awake *v.* 唤醒

[真题连线]

People see the long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope. ( 1992 阅读 )

人们看到了期待已久的哈勃太空望远镜。

➡ **award** [ə'wɔ:d] *vt.* 授予, *n.* 奖金

[例] For his dedication the Mayor awarded him a medal of merit. 为表彰他的奉献精神, 市长授予他荣誉奖章。  
// This year's average pay award for teachers of just under 8%. 今年教师平均加薪幅度将近8%。

[同义词] reward/confer/grant/endow/bestow

[真题连线]

At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. ( 2004 阅读 )

➡ **awkward** ['ɔ:kwəd] *adj.* ①令人尴尬的; ②笨拙的

[例] I was the first to ask him awkward questions but there'll be harder ones to come. 我是第一个向他

提出尴尬问题的人, 不过还会有人问更难回答的问题。  
// Amy made an awkward gesture with her hands. 艾米笨拙地做了个手势。

[识记] 谐音“拗口的”: 不灵活的

[同义词] clumsy/inept

[形近词] awkwardly *ad.* 笨拙地

[真题连线]

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. ( 2002 阅读 )

如果你在幽默时感到很别扭, 你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。

## B

➡ **bachelor** ['bætʃələ(r)] *n.* ①学士; ②单身汉; ③尚未交配的幼雄兽

[例] The flat contained the basic essentials for bachelor life. 那套公寓配有单身生活的基本必需品。  
// Distrusting women, he remained a bachelor all his life. 由于不信任女人, 他做了一辈子单身汉。

[同义词] single *n.* 单身汉

➡ **backward** ['bækwəd] *adj.* ①向后的; ②反向的; ③怯生生的 *adv.* ①向后地; ②相反地

[例] He did a backward flip. 他做了一个后空翻。  
// Many dentists will no longer treat National Health Service patients, which is a big backward step in this country. 许多牙医不再为依靠国民保健制度的病人看病, 这是该国的一大倒退。

[识记] back “后” + ward “表方向” → 向后的

[同义词] opposite/reverse *adj.* 相反的

[反义词] forward *adj.* 向前的

➡ **bacterium** [bæk'tɪəriəm] *n.* 细菌 ( 复数为 bacteria )

[例] They found a bacterium visible to the human eye. 他们发现了一种肉眼可见的细菌。

➡ **badly** ['bædli] *adv.* ①非常, 在很大程度上; ②坏, 拙劣地; ③不利地, 有害地

[例] I was angry because I played so badly. 我很生气, 因为自己的表现实在太差了。  
// The bomb destroyed a police station and badly damaged a church. 炸弹摧毁了一处警察局, 并使一座教堂严重受损。  
// They have both behaved very badly and I

am very hurt. 他们俩都很不友善, 让我非常难过。

[反义词] well *adv.* 好

[真题连线]

Jim did badly in the final exams last semester.  
(1991 阅读)

吉姆上学期期末考试考得很差。

➔ **balance** ['bæləns] *n.* ①平衡; ②天平; ③平衡力  
*vt.* ①结平(账目); 使(在某物上)保持平衡;  
②用天平称 *vi.* ①微微摇摆; ②倾斜后又复平衡;  
③动摇

[例] He balanced a football on his head. 他将一只足球稳稳地顶在头上。// The state has got to find some way to balance these two needs. 国家必须找出平衡这两种需求的办法。// There was no other way to ensure that people would get the right balance of foods. 没有其他方法可以确保人们饮食均衡。// They were due to pay the balance on delivery. 他们应该在货到时支付余额。

[识记] bal+ ance “物品”: 用天平衡量物品 → 天平

[词组] strike a ~ 妥协, 采取折中办法

[同义词] scale *n.* 天平

[形近词] resemblance *n.* 相似

[真题连线]

There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. (2000 阅读)

出生时男女比例大约是105:100, 但到了成熟期, 这一比例几乎持平, 而在70岁的老人中女性是男性的两倍。

➔ **ballot** ['bælət] *n.* ①投票; ②投票总数; ③投票权 *vi.* ①投票表决; ②抽签决定 *vt.* ①使投票表决; ②拉选票; ③通过投票[抽签]选出; 抽签

[例] Fifty of its members will be elected by direct ballot. 50名成员将通过直选产生。// The union said they will ballot members on whether to strike. 工会称他们将要求会员投票表决是否罢工。// The result of the ballot will not be known for two weeks. 无记名投票的结果将于两周后公布。

[识记] ball “球” + ot: 投票要用到小球 → 投票

[同义词] vote *v.* 投票

[真题连线]

Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

(2004 阅读)

求职面试、选举投票、会议发言或参加会议等诸多名单, 也是按字母表顺序排序, 当人们费劲地向下查看时, 兴趣随之索然。

➔ **banquet** ['bæŋkwɪt] *n.* ①宴会, 盛宴; ②筵席; ③宴请, 款待 *vt.* ①宴请, 设宴招待; ②饮宴, 参加宴会 *vi.* 参加宴会

[例] Last night he attended a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. 昨晚他出席了在白金汉宫举行的国宴。// The hotel amenities include health clubs, conference facilities, and banquet-ing rooms. 饭店的便利设施包括健身俱乐部、会议设施和宴会厅。// The meal that followed was a veritable banquet. 随后摆上的饭菜俨然是一桌宴席。

[同义词] feast/dinner *n.* 宴会

[真题连线]

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

希尔顿也在这儿建了一座自己的酒店, 这里肯定可以看到被装饰一新的哈姆雷特汉堡酒吧、利尔休息室、宴会厅等等。进一步说, 这里消费将很贵。

➔ **barely** ['beəli] *adv.* ①仅仅, 勉强, 好容易才; ②几乎不, 几乎没有; ③赤裸裸地, 无遮蔽地; ④公然地, 露骨地, 公开地

[例] Anastasia could barely remember the ride to the hospital. 阿纳斯塔西娅几乎记不起来怎么去的医院。// His voice was barely audible. 他的声音几乎听不见。// The Boeing 767 had barely taxied to a halt before its doors were flung open. 这架波音767刚刚停住, 它的舱门就弹开了。

[同义词] only *adv.* 只, 仅仅

[真题连线]

A giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity. (1998 阅读)

一个疾病滋生的巨型水坝, 充满淤泥, 现在几



乎不能发电。

➡ **bargain** ['bɑ:gən] *n.* ①协议; ②廉价货 *vt. & vi.* 议价

[例] The treaty was based on a bargain between the French and German governments. 这个条约是以法国和德国政府之间的一个协议为基础的。// Fresh salmon is a bargain at the supermarket this week. 这周超市的新鲜鲑鱼特价销售。// A law firm with a reputation for driving a hard bargain. 在讲价方面颇有名气的律师事务所。

[词组] ~ with 讨价还价, 与...讨价还价; real ~ 合算的交易; ~ for 指望; 想以廉价买

[例] They prefer to bargain with individual clients, for cash. 在现款方面, 他们更愿意同散户打交道。// These toys are a real bargain at such low prices. 这些玩具的价格这么便宜, 真划得来。// They decide to go with Hawk - eye to bargain for Cora's release. 他们决定和“鹰眼”一道去请求释放科拉。

[真题连线]

And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains. (2010阅读)

另外, 市场的不活跃在一定程度上反映出银行的瘫痪, 银行因害怕将损失计入账目而不愿出售资产, 同时又不愿收购那些所谓的廉价资产。

➡ **barrel** ['bærəl] *n.* ①桶; ②一桶之量; ③圆筒, 活塞筒, 滚筒 *adj.* 桶状的 *vt.* 装进桶里, 放进桶里 *vi.* 高速行驶

[例] The wine is aged for almost a year in oak barrels. 这葡萄酒已经在橡木桶里存放近一年了。// He pushed the barrel of the gun into the other man's open mouth. 他把枪管塞进了另一个人的嘴里。// You'll eat so much your belly will be like a barrel. 你会吃得肚子鼓鼓的, 像个大酒桶。

[同义词] tub *n.* 桶

[真题连线]

Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. (2002阅读)

自从石油输出国组织在3月决定减少原油供应, 原油的价格便从去年12月的不到10美元一桶上升到约26美元一桶。

➡ **barrier** ['bæriə(r)] *n.* ①障碍; ②屏障; ③栅栏 *vt.* ①把...关入栅栏; ②用栅栏围住

[例] Duties and taxes are the most obvious barrier to free trade. 关税和税收是自由贸易的最大壁垒。

// There is no reason why love shouldn't cross the age barrier. 爱没有理由不能跨越年龄的阻碍。// The demonstrators broke through heavy police barriers. 示威者们冲破了警察的重重设防。

[识记] barr “棒” + ier “物”: 类似小棒的物体 → 栅栏

[词组] ~ to ...的障碍

[同义词] obstruction/fortification/barricade *n.* 障碍物

[真题连线]

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. (2001阅读)

我认为, 推动这股巨大的并购浪潮的最主要的力量, 也是推动全球化进程的力量, 包括日趋下降的运输与通信费用, 较低的贸易与投资壁垒, 以及市场的扩大和为满足市场需求而进行的扩大生产。

➡ **base** [beɪs] *n.* ①基础; ②主要成分; ③总部 *vt.* ①以...为基础; ②把..设在

[例] There was a cycle path running along this side of the wall, right at its base. 在墙的这边, 沿着墙根有一条自行车道。// Oils may be mixed with a base oil and massaged into the skin. 将油和基础油混合, 按摩直至皮肤吸收。// Gunfire was heard at an army base close to the airport. 机场附近的军事基地传出了炮火声。// He based his conclusions on the evidence given by the captured prisoners. 他根据被俘囚犯提供的证据得出了这个结论。// Los Angeles was still my financial base. 洛杉矶仍然是我的财务中心。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 不道德的

[词组] ~ on 基于, 以...为根据, 在...基础上

[例] He based his conclusions on the evidence given by the captured prisoners. 他根据被俘囚犯提

供的证据得出了这个结论。

[同义词] basis / foundation / bed / bottom

[真题连线]

The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. (2010阅读)

市场的运转基于潜在买者所支配的灵活趋势。

➔ **beam** [bi:m] *n.* ①梁, 栋梁; ②束; ③光线 *vi.* ①发出光与热; ②面露喜色 *vt.* ①播送; ②用...照射; ③流露

[例] Frances beamed at her friend with undisguised admiration. 弗朗西丝开心地对自己的朋友笑着, 毫不掩饰她的羡慕之情。// The interview was beamed live across America. 这次访谈向全美国现场直播。// A sharp white spotlight beamed down on a small stage. 聚光灯的强烈白光照在小舞台上。

[同义词] shine/glow *vi.* 发光

[真题连线]

Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. (2006阅读)

我们的杂志突出刊登满面春风的名人和美满幸福的家庭。

➔ **bear** [beə(r)] *vt.* ①显示, 带有; ②承受 *vi.* ①生孩子; ②结果实; ③与...有关

[例] They will have to bear the misery of living in constant fear of war. 他们不得不忍受长期生活在战争恐惧中的痛苦。// She bore him a daughter, Suzanna. 她给他生了个女儿苏珊娜。// As the plants grow and start to bear fruit they will need a lot of water. 当植物生长并开始结果的时候, 它们需要大量的水。

[词组] ~ in mind *vi.* 记住, 考虑到; ~ oneself 举止, 表现, 为人处事; ~ market 熊市, 空头市场

[例] We must bear in mind these lessons paid for with blood. 我们要记住这些血的教训。// Let oneself can bear more a few things, a few blow. 让自己更能承受一些事情, 一些打击。// After all, in the bear market, the profit already quite rich. 毕竟在熊市中, 获利已经相当丰厚了。

[同义词] support / stomach / go / stand / abide 忍受

[真题连线]

The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being re-

placed by CD players. (2012新题型)

因此, 电脑对电视形成的挑战不同于CD机取代录音机的形式。

➔ **beard** [biəd] *n.* ①胡须; ②[虫]口鬃 *vt.* 使有胡须

[例] His beard was just beginning to show signs of grey. 他的胡子才刚有点泛白。// A beard doesn't scratch, it just tickles. 下巴上的胡子不刮人, 就是叫人痒痒。

[同义词] sideburns/bristles/goatee *n.* 胡须

[真题连线]

They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. (2006阅读)

他们直言讨厌RSC的演员, 这些演员留着长头发、长胡须, 拖着凉鞋, 吵吵嚷嚷。

➔ **behalf** [br'ha:f] *n.* ①利益; ②维护; ③支持

[例] She made an emotional public appeal on her son's behalf. 她代表儿子动情地发出了公开呼吁。// Secret Service officer Robin Thompson spoke on behalf of his colleagues. 特工处官员罗宾·汤普森代表他的同僚发表了讲话。

[词组] on ~ of 作为...的代理

[同义词] gain/interest/welfare/benefit *n.* 利益

[形近词] behave *v.* 举动

[真题连线]

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. (2000阅读)

个人的雄心如果能被正确看待的话, 那么它的回报——财富、声誉、对命运的掌握——则应该被认为值得为之付出牺牲。

➔ **belly** ['beli] *n.* ①肚子, 腹部; ②(物体的)圆形或凸起部份; ③胃口, 食欲 *vt. & vi.* 膨胀

[例] She laid her hands on her swollen belly. 她把双手放在自己隆起的肚子上。// I really can't afford to see this company go belly up. 我绝对不能眼睁睁地看着这家公司垮掉。

[同义词] paunch/stomach/abdomen *n.* 腹部

[形近词] bellyful *n.* 一肚子, 满肚子

[真题连线]

We are shut up in schools and college recitation

rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing. (2004阅读)

我们被关在中小学和大学的朗诵室里10年或15年,最后出来满肚子墨水,却啥都不懂。

➡ **beneficial** [ˌbenɪˈfiʃl] *adj.* ①有利的, 有益的; ②[法]可享受利益的

[例] Using computers has a beneficial effect on children's learning. 使用计算机对孩子们的学习有益。// They have seen the change as unquestionably beneficial to the country. 他们认为这个变革对国家无疑是非常有益的。

[词组] ~ to 对...有益

[同义词] favorable/advantageous/gainful/profitable *adj.* 有益的

[形近词] benefit *n.* 有益

[真题连线]

All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases. (2001阅读)

所有这些都有益而无害的,随着生产力的提高,世界的财富也在增长。

➡ **benefit** ['benɪfɪt] *vt.* 得益于; *n.* ①救济金; ②补贴

[例] a variety of government programs benefiting children 有益于儿童的各种政府项目 // I was told that in order to get benefit payments I would have to answer some questions. 我得知要领补助,就得回答一些问题。

[词组] economic ~ 经济效益; ~ from/by 得益于; mutual ~ 互惠互利

[例] In addition, the arbitration net will bring more economic benefit to party. 此外,网上仲裁将会给当事人带来更多的经济实惠。// Both sides have benefited from the talks. 双方都从谈判中获益。// We developed trade with them for mutual benefit. 我们以互利为目的与他们发展贸易。

[形近词] beneficial *adj.* 有利的; beneficial to 有利; beneficence *n.* 善行; benign *adj.* 良性的, 慈祥的

[真题连线]

One benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. (2005新题型)

如果可能的话,“国家”级机构的好处之一就是能够通过谈判从医药生产商那里获得更优惠的价格。

➡ **besides** [brɪˈsaɪdz] *adv.* ①而且, 此外; ②以及, 更 *prep.* ①(表示排斥)除...之外(还有); ②在...之外(还有), ...之余

[例] I think she has many good qualities besides being very beautiful. 我觉得她不但长得非常漂亮,而且还有很多优秀品质。// There was only one person besides Ford who knew Julia Jameson. 除了福特以外,只有一个人认识朱莉娅·詹姆森。

[同义词] addition/also/moreover *adv.* 此外, 而且

[真题连线]

Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations. (1999阅读)

此外,在我们这么大的一个国家里,经济延展到这么多的州,涉及这么多的国际公司,因而要按照数量培养出所需要的各类专业人员是不太可能的。

➡ **betray** [brɪˈtreɪ] *vt.* ①对...不忠; ②背叛; ③出卖; ④泄露

[例] When I tell someone I will not betray his confidence I keep my word. 如果我告诉某人我不会辜负他的信任,我就会恪守诺言。// The President betrayed them when he went back on his promise not to raise taxes. 总统背叛了他们,违背了不加税的诺言。

[同义词] mislead/deceive/trick *vt.* 误导, 欺骗

[真题连线]

Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. (1999阅读)

倡导计算机教育的人抛弃了这一乐观理念,取而代之的是与他们乐观外表相悖的悲观论调。

➡ **bewilder** [brɪˈwɪldə(r)] *vt.* ①使迷惑; ②使为难; ③使手足无措

[例] The silence from Alex had hurt and bewildered her. 亚历克斯的沉默伤害了她,让她不知所措。

措。// Again and again passages in his essays exasperate or bewilder. 他的文章里使人忿然或困惑的章节屡见不鲜。

[同义词] perplex/confuse/confound/baffle *vt.* 使迷惑

[真题连线]

As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. (1989阅读)

随着交通管理方案的不断增多, 可怜而茫然失措的司机发现自己不得不转弯, 被迫进入单行道, 而这甚至比他们想要避开的交通阻塞耽误的时间还要多。

➔ **bias** ['baɪəs] *n. / vt.* 偏见

[例] Bias against women permeates every level of the judicial system. 各级司法机构普遍存在对女性的偏见。

[同义词] preference / favour

[形近词] biased *adj.* 有偏见的

[真题连线]

But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. (2001阅读)

但它似乎从来就抽不出时间来注意那么多老主顾们所抱怨的文化与社会等级偏见。

➔ **bid** [bɪd] *vt. & vi.* 出价, 投标 *n.* 投标 *vi.* 力求 *vt.* 命令

[例] Hanson made an agreed takeover bid of £351 million. 汉森按协商出价3.51亿英镑接管该公司。// She decided to bid for a Georgian dressing table. 她决定参与一个乔治王朝时期风格梳妆台的竞价。

[真题连线]

In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. (2004阅读)

在旧金山, 高价抢购现象虽然已经平息, 价格却依旧看涨。

➔ **bitter** ['bɪtə(r)] *adj.* ①苦的; ②尖锐的; ③严寒的; ④怀恨的, 愤愤不平的 *n.* ①苦; ②苦味物 *adv.* ①激烈地; ②痛苦地; ③严厉地 *vt.* 使变苦

[例] She is said to be very bitter about the way

she was sacked. 据说, 她对自己被以如此方式解雇而感到愤愤不平。// His long life was marked by bitter personal and political memories. 他漫长的一生充满了关于个人生活和政治生涯的苦涩记忆。

[同义词] distasteful/unpleasant *adj.* 有苦味的

[形近词] bitterness *n.* 苦味

[真题连线]

It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. (2006阅读)

这可能比抽烟更加毒害人的健康, 然而, 不知为何, 也许会带来一股清新的气息。

➔ **bizarre** [bɪ'zɑ:(r)] *adj.* ①离奇的; ②奇特的(指态度, 容貌, 款式等); ③奇怪的

[例] The allegations ranged from the banal to the bizarre. 从平淡无奇到离奇百怪的各种说法都有。// His fast-paced novels are full of bizarre situations and madcap antics. 他那些快节奏的小说里充满了怪诞的场景和荒唐的行为。

[同义词] odd/strange *adj.* 奇怪的

Bizarre data from "exotic" language. (2004阅读)  
从奇异的语言获得的奇异数据。

➔ **blame** [bleɪm] *vt.* ①责备; ②把...归咎于

[例] The commission is expected to blame the army for many of the atrocities. 委员会理应谴责军队的诸多暴行。// Ms Carey appeared to blame her breakdown on EMI's punishing work schedule. 凯丽女士将她的精神崩溃归咎于百代唱片公司高度紧张的工作日程安排。

[词组] ~ for 责备, 因...责备; take the ~ 承担过错; put the ~ on 归咎于...

[例] The blame for the Charleston fiasco did not lie with him. 查尔斯顿惨败错不在他。// You'd take the whole blame if anything should go wrong. 要是有个闪失, 你要负全部责任。// Why are you trying to put the blame on me? 为什么总想把责任推到我身上呢?

[真题连线]

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (2011翻译)

艾伦这部著作让人清醒的一面在于它指出: 对于自己的现状, 我们不能问责旁人, 只能归咎于自己。



➡ **bless** [bles] *vt.* ①祝福；②保佑；③赞美；④为…祈福

[例] God bless and thank you all so much. 愿上帝保佑你们，非常感谢。// During his visit, the Pope will also bless the new hospital. 在访问期间，教皇还将为新医院祈福。

[同义词] glorify/praise *vt.* 赞美

[形近词] bliss *n.* 极乐

[真题连线]

If the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace. (1989阅读)

拥有汽车更多的是幸事，而不是灾难。

➡ **blind** [blaɪnd] *adj.* ①失明的；②盲目的，轻率的；③供盲人用的 *vt.* ①弄瞎，使失明；②蒙蔽，欺瞒；③使变暗 *n.* ①掩饰；②借口；③百叶窗 *adv.* ①盲目地；②看不见地

[例] I started helping him run the business when he went blind. 他失明以后，我就开始帮他打理生意。// The sun hit the windscreen, momentarily blinding him. 太阳照在挡风玻璃上，晃得他一时看不见东西。// All the time I was blind to your suffering. 一直以来，我都没有意识到你遭受的痛苦。

[同义词] visionless/sightless *adj.* 瞎的

[形近词] blindness *n.* 失明

[真题连线]

Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. (2000阅读)

没几个美国人将这一巨变单纯归因于美元贬值或商业周期循环这些显而易见的原因。到如今，对自身的怀疑已被盲目乐观所取代。

➡ **block** [blɒk] *n.* ①块；②街区；③大楼，大厦 *vt.* ①阻止；②阻塞

[例] She walked four blocks down High Street. 她沿着商业大街走了4个街区。// A block up the street I found a parking lot. 沿着街道往北过了一个街区，我找到了一个停车场。// Someone had hollowed out a large block of stone. 有人把一大块石头凿空了。

[生僻词义] *v.* 阻碍，妨碍

[例] His persistent attempts to complain to his superiors were blocked and ignored. 他一再试图向上级投诉，但都被挡了回来并置之不理。

[同义词] lump/solid/mass *n.* 块

[形近词] blood *n.* 血液；blockage *n.* 堵塞

[真题连线]

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”. (2001阅读)

一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心，并阻断了我的事业发展，这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职业，当然，就像面子扫尽的政府部长那样，我也掩饰说“我只想与家人更多地待在一起”。

➡ **blueprint** ['blu:prɪnt] *n.* ①蓝图，设计图；②计划大纲；③原本 *vt.* ①为…制蓝图；②为…制订计划

[例] The country's president will offer delegates his blueprint for the country's future. 该国总统会向代表们展示他构想的国家未来发展的蓝图。// The offspring contain a mixture of the genetic blueprint of each parent. 子女身上遗传了父母双方的基因型板。

[同义词] formula *n.* 公式准则

[真题连线]

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. (1996阅读)

你可以在头脑里勾画出一幅欲望的蓝图，就像你可以设计房屋的蓝图一样，而我们每个人在日常生活中都在不停地画着这样的欲望蓝图。

➡ **blunt** [blʌnt] *adj.* ①钝的，不锋利的；②迟钝的；③直率的 *vt.* ①使迟钝；②使钝 *n.* ①钝的东西；②小雪茄烟

[例] She is blunt about her personal life. 她对自己的私生活直言不讳。// She told the industry in blunt terms that such discrimination is totally unacceptable. 她直截了当地告诉业界，这种歧视是完全无法接受的。

[同义词] outspoken/frank/candid/straightforward *adj.* 坦白的

[形近词] blintly *adv.* 不锋利地 bluntness *n.* 直率

[真题连线]

BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses

a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish — “the worst sort of ambulance-chasing”. (1998阅读)

BBDO的艾尔·罗森夏恩更加直率。他把许多重组咨询专家所做的工作视为垃圾——“典型的劳而无获”。

➔ **boast** [bəʊst] *vt.* ①自夸，自吹自擂；②夸口说；③自负有 *n.* ①夸口，自负；②自负的事物，引以为傲的东西；③自夸的话

[例] Witnesses said Furci boasted that he took part in killing them. 几位证人声称富尔奇曾吹嘘自己参与了对他们的屠杀。// Carol boasted about her costume. 卡萝尔炫耀着自己的穿着打扮。// He's boasted of being involved in the arms theft. 他吹嘘自己参与过盗窃军火的行动。

[生僻词义] *v.* 以有…而自豪

[同义词] brag/show *vi.* 夸耀

[形近词] boat *n.* 小船

[真题连线]

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. (1997阅读)

尽管有这么多不利因素，中央银行家们似乎对近来的形势有了不少值得夸耀的东西。

➔ **bold** [bəʊld] *adj.* ①明显的，醒目的；②勇敢的，无畏的；③莽撞的 *n.* ①粗体字；②黑体字

[例] Amrita becomes a bold, daring rebel. 阿姆里塔成了一个勇敢无畏的叛逆者。// In 1960 this was a bold move. 在1960年，这是一个大胆的举动。// Poland was already making bold economic reforms. 波兰已在大刀阔斧地进行经济改革。

[同义词] arrogant/insolent *adj.* 放肆的

[形近词] boldly *adv.* 勇敢地；boldness *n.* 大胆

[真题连线]

It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it came off as well as we had hoped. (1996阅读)

在这个峡谷建设发电站是一个大胆的设想，但是却如期成功了。

➔ **bonus** ['bəʊnəs] *n.* ①奖金，额外津贴；②红利，额外股息；③退職金；④额外令人高兴的事情

[例] Workers in big firms receive a substantial part of their pay in the form of bonuses and overtime. 大公司的员工有相当一部分薪酬来自奖金和加班费。// We felt we might finish third. Any better would be a bonus. 我们感觉我们可能会获得第三名，要是能比这个名次更好那就是意外的惊喜了。

[同义词] premium/extra *n.* 额外之物

[真题连线]

In Manhattan, “there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. (2004阅读)

经纪人巴巴拉·考克兰说，在曼哈顿“出现了四百万至一千万美元之间的淘金热，资金来源以华尔街股票红利为主。”

➔ **boom** [bu:m] *n.* ①繁荣；②突然风靡的时期；*vt. & vi.* (商业经济) 迅速发展

[例] An economic boom followed, especially in housing and construction. 接着出现了经济繁荣，尤其是在房地产业和建筑业。// The 1980s were indeed boom years. 20世纪80年代是真正的繁荣时期。// The boom in the sport's popularity has meant more calls for stricter safety regulations. 该项体育运动的兴起意味着制定更加严格的安全规则的呼声更高了。

[词组] baby ~ 生育高峰；economic ~ 经济繁荣，经济腾飞；business ~ 商业繁荣，生意兴隆

[例] I'm a product of the postwar baby boom. 我出生在战后的生育高峰期。// An economic boom followed, especially in housing and construction. 接着出现了经济繁荣，尤其是在房地产业和建筑业。// This business boom also attracted the attention of the venture capital industry. 这种创业热潮也引起了创投行业的高度关注。

[同义词] prosperity *n.* 繁荣

[形近词] booming *adj.* 急速发展的

[真题连线]

Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. (2004阅读)

尽管很多消费者似乎一直受到股票市场波动的影响，投资者却把这种波动看作持续繁荣必不可少的一个因素。

➡ **boost** [bu:st] *vt.* ①促进, 提高; ②增加; ③吹捧 *vi.* ①宣扬; ②[美国俚语] (尤指在商店) 行窃, 偷窃 *n.* ①提高, 增加; ②帮助; ③吹捧

[例] It wants the government to take action to boost the economy. 它希望政府采取行动促进经济发展。// The move is designed to boost sales during the peak booking months of January and February. 这一举措旨在增加1月和2月预订高峰期的销售量。

[同义词] promote/lift *vt.* 促进

[形近词] booth *n.* 货摊

[真题连线]

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom or at least confirm that he's the kids dad. (2009阅读)

俗话说, 贤父知己子, 但是如今男人可以提升智慧, 至少可以确认自己是孩子的父亲。

➡ **bound** [baund] *n.* 界限; *vt. & vi.* ①限制; ②束缚; ③弹跳 *adj.* ①受约束的; ②注定的; ③开往…的

[例] Changes in temperature occur slowly and are constrained within relatively tight bounds. 温度变化缓慢, 而且局限在相对较小的范围内。// Our lives are bounded by work, family and television. 我们的生活囿于工作、家庭和电视中。// With one bound Jack was free. 杰克纵身一跃就脱身了。// For the last few days the area has been out of bounds to foreign journalists. 最近几天该地区禁止外国记者进入。

[词组] be ~ up with 与…有密切关系; be ~ to 一定; be ~ for 开往; be ~ by 受…约束, 由…联系起来

[例] democracy is bound up with a measure of economic and social equality. 民主与经济和社会平等程度有着密切关系。// The authorities will be legally bound to arrest any suspects. 当局负有逮捕所有疑犯的法律责任。// Parcels must be properly bound up for posting to other countries. 寄往国外的包裹一定要包好。// Cage was an iconoclast. He refused to be bound by western musical traditions of harmony and structure. 凯奇是个反传统的人。他拒绝接受西方有关和声和结构的音乐传统的束缚。

[同义词] limit/confine

[形近词] rebound *n./v.* 回弹; boundless 无限的, 无边无际的; boundary 边界, 范围, 分界线

[真题连线]

Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. (2000翻译)

再者, 显而易见的是, 一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关, 而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

➡ **boundary** ['baundri] *n.* ①分界线; ②范围; ③(球场) 边线

[例] Drug traffickers operate across national boundaries. 贩毒分子进行跨国贩毒活动。// The boundaries between history and storytelling are always being blurred and muddled. 历史和轶闻的分界向来是模糊而混乱的。

[识记] bound “船边” + ary “场所”: 船边的地方 → 边界

[同义词] border *n.* 边界

[形近词] bound *n.* 界限

[真题连线]

At the boundaries of the great drifting plates. (1997阅读)

在漂移板块的边界

➡ **boycott** ['boɪkɒt] *vt.* ①联合抵制; ②抵制(货物等); ③拒绝参加 *n.* ①联合抵制; ②联合拒绝购买; ③拒绝参加

[例] The main opposition parties are boycotting the elections. 主要反对党都抵制此次选举。// Rosie Boycott was not involved editorially with Virago. 罗西·博伊科特不属于维拉戈出版公司的编辑队伍。

[同义词] strike/ban/revolt *vt.* 联合, 抵制

[真题连线]

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. (2011阅读)

如果那种事情发生, 激动的消费者试图劝服其他人共同抵制两家公司的产品, 从而危及企业声誉。

➡ **branch** [bra:ntʃ] *n.* 分支, 分店, 分科, 部门 *vi. & vt.* 分支

[例] The local branch of Bank of America is handling the accounts. 美国银行在当地的分行正在处理这些账目。// National is Britain's leading autocare service with over 400 branches nationwide. 英国轮胎与车辆养护公司是英国最有名的汽车养护企业，在全英国有400多家分店。

[词组] ~ office 分支机构；~ company 分公司

[例] The firm arranged that he should be assigned to the branch office. 公司安排他到分公司去工作。// He was assigned to the company's branch in Cairo. 他被派到公司的开罗分部。

[真题连线]

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry — William Shakespeare — but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. (2006阅读)

众所周知，斯特福特镇只有一个产业——威廉莎士比亚产业，但是却有两个泾渭分明且敌意日渐升温的派别。

➡ **brand** [brænd] *n.* ①[商]商标，牌子；②烙印 *vt.* ①污辱；②铭刻于；③加商标于

[例] Winston is a brand of cigarette. 温斯顿是一个香烟品牌。// I bought one of the leading brands. 我买了几个畅销品牌中的一种。

[同义词] tag/mark *n.* 商标

[真题连线]

By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking all industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace. (2013阅读)

席琳坚称，时装厂商们就靠着玩弄这些只配白菜价的时尚潮流，把所有相关产业全都绑在了他们的车上。

➡ **breakdown** ['breikdaʊn] *n.* ①崩溃，倒塌；②损坏，故障；③分解

[例] He argues that the breakdown in the legal system has spawned a black market. 他认为司法体系的不健全导致了黑市的出现。// Her old car was unreliable, so the trip was plagued by breakdowns. 她的旧车老不听使唤，一路上总是出故障。

[识记] break “破坏” + down “向下” → 崩溃

[同义词] malfunction/collapse *n.* 倒塌

[真题连线]

The breakdown of informal information channels (1995阅读)

非正式交流渠道的消失

➡ **brilliant** ['briliənt] *adj.* ①明亮的；②闪耀的；③才华横溢的 *n.* ①宝石；②钻石

[例] She had a brilliant mind. 她头脑聪明。// It was his brilliant performance in *My Left Foot* that established his reputation. 他在《我的左脚》中的精彩表演使他一举成名。

[识记] brill “光辉” + i + ant “的” → 灿烂的

[同义词] bright/vivid *adj.* 明亮的

[形近词] brilliance *n.* 才华

➡ **broadcast** ['brɔ:dkɑ:st] *vt.* ①广播；②传播 *vi.* ①播放节目；②参加电台、电视节目的演出 *n.* ①广播；②电台、电视节目

[例] In a broadcast on state radio the government also announced that it was willing to resume peace negotiations. 在国家电台的广播中，政府也声明愿意重新开始和平谈判。// The concert will be broadcast live on television and radio. 音乐会将通过电视和广播现场直播。

[识记] broad “宽广” + cast “投射” → 广播

[真题连线]

Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision”, McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29. (2011阅读)

McGee说宣扬自己的目标就是自己的决定。两周后，他第一次和Hartford Financial Services Group的董事会第一次会谈，这家公司在9月29日提名他为董事会主席和CEO。

➡ **brochure** ['brəʊʃə(r)] *n.* 小册子，手册

[例] Every member will receive their own *Welcome to Labour* brochure. 每个党员都将收到一本名为《欢迎加入工党》的小册子。

[同义词] placard *n.* 小册子

[真题连线]

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use



anything that comes from or is tested in animals — no meat, no fur, no medicines. (2003 阅读)

例如,在近期的一次集市上,一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子,规劝人们不要使用动物制品和动物实验制品——肉类、毛皮、药物。

➡ **bruise** [bru:z] *vt.* 使挫伤 *vi.* ①碰伤;②擦伤 *n.* ①瘀伤,青肿;②擦伤,伤痕

[例] She was treated for cuts and bruises. 对她身上的伤口和淤伤进行了处理和治理。// Be sure to store them carefully as they bruise easily. 小心存放,因为它们很容易被碰伤。

[同义词] hurt/wound *vt.* 伤害

➡ **bubble** ['bʌbl] *n.* ①泡,水泡;②冒泡,起泡;③泡影,妄想 *vt. & vi.* 起泡,使冒气泡 *vi.* ①使冒泡,发出冒泡的声音;②洋溢着(某种感情);③滔滔不绝地讲

[例] Ink particles attach themselves to air bubbles and rise to the surface. 墨汁颗粒附着在气泡上,浮到表面上。// When the development bubble burst, federal regulators started probing the balance sheets of the biggest banks. 房地产开发泡沫破灭后,联邦监管机构开始调查审计各家大型银行的资产负债表。

[同义词] foam *n.* 泡沫

[真题连线]

Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak. (2009 阅读)

不久前,随着美国经济陷入衰退,日本正处于泡沫破灭前的高峰期。

➡ **budget** ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算; *vt. & vi.* 把...编入预算

[例] She will design a fantastic new kitchen for you — and all within your budget. 她将为你设计一个超级棒的新厨房,而且绝不会超出你的预算。// The company has budgeted \$10 million for advertising. 公司已经做了1000万美元的广告预算。

[词组] ~ deficit 预算赤字; ~ for 为...作预算; project ~ 项目预算

[例] Rising budget deficit is beginning to bite. 预算赤字的不断增加开始产生不良后果。// In Holland, the government sets a yearly budget for health care. 在荷兰,政府会制定医疗保健部门的年度预算。// Compile documents such as project budget, feasibility

study and so on. 编写项目预算、可行性研究报告等文件。

[真题连线]

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. (2013 阅读)

常言道,花在广告上的钱有一半都浪费掉了——问题是,没人知道是哪一半。

➡ **bulk** [bʌlk] *n.* ①体积;②大块,大量; *vt. & vi.* 变得越来越大(或重要)

[例] The truck pulled out of the lot, its bulk unnerving against the dawn. 卡车从空地上开出来,庞大的车身小心翼翼地避让着草坪。// The bulk of the text is essentially a review of these original documents. 文章的主要部分基本是对这些原始文件的回顾。

[生僻词义] *n.* 大多数,大部分,主体

[同义词] mass/lump *n.* 大块

[形近词] bulb *n.* 电灯泡

[真题连线]

Many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat. (2003 阅读)

许多客户却抱怨说,对于依赖长途运输的大宗商品来说,如煤炭、化学制品和粮食,由于公路运输花费太大,这样铁路公司就会“掐他们的脖子”。

➡ **bulletin** ['bulətɪn] *n.* ①公告,公报;②新闻快报;③期刊 *vt.* ①公布,公告;②用公报发表

[例] At 3:30 p.m. a bulletin was released announcing that the president was out of immediate danger. 下午3点30分发布了公告,称总统已经暂时脱离危险。// Try browsing around in the network bulletin boards. 试着在网络论坛上浏览信息。

[同义词] news/statement *n.* 公告

[真题连线]

We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history. (1997 阅读)

我们整天都在发布公告,因为这件事的意义不在于它是在澳大利亚发生的事情,而是因为这是世界历史的一件大事。

➔ **bureaucracy** [bjʊə'roʊkrəsi] *n.* ①官僚主义；②官僚机构；③官僚政治

[例] State bureaucracies can tend to stifle enterprise and initiative. 国家的官僚体制往往会扼杀人们的事业心和积极性。// People usually complain about having to deal with too much bureaucracy. 人们经常抱怨不得不应付太多的繁文缛节。

[形近词] bureaucrat *n.* 官僚

[真题连线]

Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. (1996阅读)

许多旧式公司被责任有限公司所取代，由领薪经理构成其管理机构。

➔ **bury** ['beri] *vt.* ①埋葬，葬；②为…举行葬礼；③隐藏，埋藏，遮盖，掩蔽；④专心致志于，埋头于，沉溺于

[例] They make the charcoal by burying wood in the ground and then slowly burning it. 他们通过把木材埋到地下缓慢燃烧来获取木炭。// I was horrified that people would think I was dead and bury me alive. 想到人们会认为我死了并把我活埋，我觉得恐惧万分。

[形近词] hide/cover *vt.* 隐藏

[真题连线]

Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities (1996阅读)

重要的信息会被琐碎的细节所掩盖。

➔ **butcher** ['bʊtʃə(r)] *n.* ①屠夫，屠户；②屠杀者，刽子手；③残酷的人 *vt.* ①屠宰；②屠杀；弄砸，弄糟；③把…处死刑

[例] Pigs were butchered, hams were hung to dry from the ceiling. 杀了猪，猪腿挂在天花板上风干。// Our people are being butchered in their homes. 我们的人民在自己家里遭到了屠杀。

➔ **bypass** ['baɪpɑ:s] *n.* ①旁道，支路；②迂回管道 *vt.* ①疏通；②忽视；③管道运输

[例] A growing number of employers are trying to bypass the unions altogether. 越来越多的雇主试图完全绕过工会行事。// Regulators worry that controls could easily be bypassed. 监管机构担心人们会轻易地摆脱控制。// A new bypass around the city is being

built. 一条新的绕城环路正在建设当中。

[真题连线]

Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads. (2009阅读)

相反，我们有意使根深蒂固的新习惯会创建平行路径，它们可以绕过原来那些路径。

## C

➔ **cabinet** ['kæbɪnət] *n.* ①内阁；②柜橱；③（有特殊用途的）小房间 *adj.* ①内阁的；②秘密的；③通常陈列于柜橱内的，可保存的

[例] He looked at the display cabinet with its gleaming sets of glasses. 他看着陈列柜，里面摆着几套晶莹剔透的玻璃杯。// The announcement came after a three-hour Cabinet Meeting in Downing Street. 在唐宁街进行了长达3个小时的内阁会议后发布了这份公告。

[同义词] panel/group *n.* 内阁，小组

[形近词] cabin *n.* 小木屋

[真题连线]

the nearest cabin or settlement (1997翻译)

最近的小屋或村落

➔ **cable** ['keɪbl] *n.* ①缆绳，绳索；②电缆；③（系船用的）缆绳；（船只、桥梁等上的）巨缆 *vt.* ①发电报至；②电传；③固定系牢 *vi.* 拍发电报

[例] Steel cable will be used to replace worn ropes. 将用钢缆替换磨损的绳索。// They ran commercials on cable systems across the country. 他们在全国的有线电视网上投放商业广告。

[同义词] telegraph/wire *n.* 电缆

[形近词] able *v.* 能够

[真题连线]

On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. (1997阅读)

财政方面，他承受着抬高股价，减少公司巨额债务的压力。在两笔新的有线电视交易谈妥后，债务将达到173亿美元。

➔ **calculate** ['kælkjuleɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①计算；②估计；

③打算, 计划; 旨在 *vt.* 预测, 推测

[例] From this you can calculate the total mass in the Galaxy. 由此你可以算出银河系的总质量。// We calculate that the average size farm in Lancaster County is 65 acres. 我们计算出兰开斯特郡的农场面积平均为65英亩。

[识记] calc “石头” + ul+ ate “表动词”: 古时用小石计数 → 计算

[同义词] count/figure *vt.* 计算

[形近词] calculable *adj.* 可计算的

➡ **calendar** ['kælɪndə(r)] *n.* ①日历, 历法; ②日程表; ③(一年之中的)重大事件(或重要日期)一览表 *vt.* ①把…记入日程表中; ②把…列入表中; ③为(文件等)作分类索引

[例] There was a calendar on the wall above, with large squares around the dates. 上面的墙上挂着日历, 日期上画着大大的方框。// The Christian calendar was originally based on the Julian calendar of the Romans. 公历最初是以罗马人的儒略历为基础制定的。

[同义词] docket/agenda/schedule/programme *n.* 日程表

[形近词] calendric *adj.* 日历的

[真题连线]

Pearson has pieced together to work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. (2001翻译)

皮尔森收集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果, 编制了一个独特的技术千年历, 它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最近日期。

➡ **calm** [kɑ:m] *adj.* ①镇定的; 平静的; ②(海洋, 天气等)安静的, 平静的; ③(人)从容不迫的 *vt. & vi.* ①(使)平静, (使)镇定; ②(使)镇静 *n.* 平静

[例] She is usually a calm and diplomatic woman. 她通常沉着而老练。// Try to keep calm and just tell me what happened. 镇静点, 告诉我出了什么事。// Tranquilliser drugs were used to calm the deportees. 使用镇静剂让被放逐者们安静下来。

[词组] ~ down 平静

[同义词] quiet/silent *adj.* 平静的

[形近词] calmness *n.* 平静 *clamy adv.* 平静地

[真题连线]

in a calm and systematic manner (2003阅读)  
以一种冷静和系统的方式

➡ **campus** ['kæmpəs] *n.* ①校园; ②校区

[例] Private automobiles are not allowed on campus. 大学校园不许私人汽车入内。// The school occupies split-site accommodation on the main campus. 该学院分散在主校区不同地点。

[识记] camp “营地” + us “我们”: 我们的营地 → 校园

[同义词] quadrangle *n.* 校园

[真题连线]

Those part-time students expected to be offered some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation. (1992阅读)

那些课外打工的同学希望在即将到来的暑假可以在校园得到一些工作计划。

➡ **campaign** [kæm'peɪn] *n.* ①运动, 宣传活动; ②战役

[例] During his election campaign he promised to put the economy back on its feet. 他在竞选时许诺将重振经济。// The allies are intensifying their air campaign. 联军部队正加大他们的空战强度。

[识记] camp “野营地” + aign “平原”: 平原上的营地

[生僻词义] *vi.* 发起, 参加某项运动

[词组] ~ for 为…助选; ~ against 开展反对…的活动

[例] We have started a campaign for better nursery and school services. 我们已发起一场要求改善幼儿园和中小学教育服务的运动。// A nationwide campaign against pornography began in the summer. 一场全国性打击淫秽作品的行动在夏季打响了。

[形近词] campus *n.* 大学校园

[真题连线]

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. (2012阅读)

她对许多公共健康运动缺陷的批判十分准确: 它们没能调动起同辈压力以用于健康习惯的生成, 且他们表现出对心理理解的严重错误。

➔ **cancel** ['kæns(ə)] *vt. & vi.* ①取消；②删掉；③相互抵消

[例] The Russian foreign minister yesterday cancelled his visit to Washington. 俄罗斯外交部长昨天取消了对华盛顿的访问。// He intends to try to leave the country, in spite of a government order cancelling his passport. 尽管政府已经下令吊销他的护照，他还是试图要离开该国。

[词组] ~ out 取消

[例] The pros and cons cancel out. 正反两种意见抵消。

[同义词] recall / call it off/ withdrawal

[形近词] cancellation *n.* 取消

➔ **candidate** ['kændɪdət] *n.* ①候选人；②申请求职者；③攻读学位者

[例] The Democratic candidate is still leading in the polls. 民主党候选人的得票数依然领先。// He is a candidate for the office of Governor. 他是州长候选人之一。// I think Birmingham City are prime candidates for relegation next season. 我认为下个赛季伯明翰城队最有可能降级。

[识记] candid “直率的” + at “人”：直率的人 → 候选人

[同义词] applicant *n.* 候选人

[形近词] candidature *n.* 候选人身份，候选人资格

[真题连线]

All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA. (2009阅读)

所有的测试都需要另外一个相关人员的DNA进行比对。

➔ **canteen** [kæn'ti:n] *n.* ①小卖部；②食堂，小饭馆；③餐具盒，炊具箱

[例] Rennie had eaten his tea in the canteen. 伦尼已经在餐厅吃过茶点了。// After work, they made a hearty meal in the worker's canteen. 工作完了，他们在工人食堂饱餐了一顿。// The canteen was decked out with Christmas decorations. 食堂装点着圣诞节饰品。

[同义词] eatery *n.* 食堂

[真题连线]

If you are part of the group which you are ad-

ressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. (2002阅读)

如果你是你谈话对象集体中的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。

➔ **capable** ['keɪpəb(ə)] *adj.* 有能力的，有技能的

[例] He appeared hardly capable of conducting a coherent conversation. 他好像连话都说不清楚。

[识记] cap “握住” + able “能…的”：能握住机会，有能力的

[词组] be ~ of 有…能力的

[例] He may be capable of jealousy when you have made superior progress in your work. 当你在工作中取得较大进步时，他也会嫉妒你。

[同义词] able / competent

[形近词] capability *n.* 才能；incapable *adj.* 无能力的

[真题连线]

Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. (2005阅读)

这样的行为被认为“人之常情”，它潜在的假设是其他动物不具有这种敏锐的不公平意识。

➔ **capacity** [kə'pæsɪtɪ] *n.* ①容量；②才能；③产量，生产力

[例] A feature which gave the vehicles a much greater fuel capacity than other trucks. 这些车辆的特点是储油量远远超过其他卡车。// Our capacity for giving care, love and attention is limited. 我们能够给予的关怀、关爱和关注是有限的。// the amount of spare capacity in the economy. 经济中的剩余生产能力。

[识记] cap “拿”：能拿下

[生僻词义] *n.* 职位，职能

[词组] ~ for …的能力

[例] Let's face it, people who have a capacity for work normally succeed. 不管怎么说，有工作能力的人一般总会成功的。



[同义词] ability / competence

[形近词] capacitate v. 使能够

[真题连线]

Researchers in the late 1960s covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. (2009 阅读)

20世纪60年代晚期的研究者们发现, 人与生俱来的应对挑战的方法主要有四种: 分析, 流程, 联系 (协作), 以及创新。

➡ **capital** ['kæpɪ(ə)l] *n.* ①首都; ②资金; ③大写字母; ④首要的

[例] Katmandu, the capital of Nepal. 尼泊尔首都加德满都。// Companies are having difficulty in raising capital. 各公司融资困难。// A large amount of capital is invested in all these branches. 一大笔资金投入了各分公司。// The name and address are written in capitals. 姓名和地址是大写的。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 死刑的; 重大的

[词组] ~ market 资本市场; human ~ 人力资本

[例] The efficiency of the U.S. capital market is legendary. 美国资金市场效率之高带有一点传奇色彩。// We need human capital if we are to meet our nutritional needs. 如果我们想解决食品问题, 就需要人力资本。

[形近词] capitalism *n.* 资本主义; capitalist *n.* 资本家; capitalize *v.* 利用, 积累资本

[真题连线]

The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. (2010 阅读)

细节或许无从知晓, 但是对于资本市场正常运作至关重要的, 准则制定者的独立性正在受到威胁。

➡ **capitalism** ['kæpɪtəlizəm] *n.* ①资本主义 (制度); ②资本 (或财富) 的拥有

[例] His article is, predictably, a scathing attack on capitalism. 可想而知, 他的文章是对资本主义的严厉抨击。// He rails against the iniquities of capitalism. 他怒斥资本主义的种种罪恶。

[识记] capital “资本” + lism → 资本主义

[同义词] mercantilism *n.* 商业主义

[形近词] capital *n.* 资本, 资金

[真题连线]

productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism (1999 阅读)

美国资本主义创造的生产率和财富

➡ **captive** ['kæptɪv] *adj.* ①被俘的; ②被监禁的; ③无法逃离的 *n.* ①战俘, 俘虏; ②被 (爱情等) 迷住的人

[例] Her heart had begun to pound inside her chest like a captive animal. 她心情紧张起来, 一颗心在胸膛里扑通扑通跳个不停。// Airlines consider business travellers a captive market. 航空公司把商务旅行者视为垄断性市场。// Rebels in Liberia have released four foreigners after holding them captive for a week. 利比里亚的叛乱分子释放了4名被扣押了一个星期的外国人。

[识记] capt “抓” + ive “人或物”: 抓住的人 → 被俘的

[同义词] imprisoned *adj.* 被俘的

[形近词] capture *v.* 俘虏

[真题连线]

Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. (2003 阅读)

通常, 铁路公司对这些“被控”客户的收费要比有另一铁路公司竞争业务时多20% ~ 30%。

➡ **carbon** ['kɑ:b(ə)n] *n.* 碳

[例] In its untreated state the carbon fibre material is rather like cloth. 原始的碳纤维材料很像布料。

[词组] carbon dioxide 二氧化碳

[例] Mars has an insubstantial atmosphere, consisting almost entirely of carbon dioxide. 火星的大气层极其稀薄, 几乎全部由二氧化碳构成。

➡ **career** [kə'riə] *n.* 事业

[例] She is now concentrating on a career as a fashion designer. 她目前正专注于服装设计师的工作。

[识记] car = load “装载”

[词组] ~ development 职业发展; ~ planning 职业规划

[例] Career development Churchman Business

School is composed of multiple stages. 职业发展由五个阶段组成。// You should build job rotation into your career planning. 员工应使工作轮换成为其职业规划的一部分。

[同义词] enterprise / occupation / profession / employment / pursuit / cause / position

[形近词] carry v. 携带 cargo n. 货船

[真题连线]

Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research. (2014 阅读)

一些人想要震惊人们, 另外一些人想要让人们了解科学, 或更好地奖励那些已从事科学研究的人。

➔ carrier ['kæriə(r)] n. ①搬运人; ②运输公司; ③[医学]带菌者

[例] There were armoured personnel carriers and tanks on the streets. 街上有装甲运兵车和坦克。// Deliveries are made by common carrier or van line. 货物运输采用普通货车或厢式货车。

[识记] carry “携带” + er “人”: 携带病菌的人 → carrier 带菌者

[同义词] bringer/porter n. 运货人

[真题连线]

But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances. (2009 阅读)

但是为了与我们对南部学术界的研究保持一致, 我们可以将最初的清教徒们视作欧洲文化的传递者, 他们对新大陆的情况进行了调整。

➔ carry ['kæri] vt. & vi. ①搬运(到); ②输送; ③附有; ④承担

[例] Flowers are designed to attract insects which then carry the pollen from plant to plant. 花的作用在于吸引昆虫, 然后昆虫再将花粉传到其他植株上。

[识记] car = load “装载”

[生僻词义] v. 能记住; (报纸, 广播等) 报道; 出售

[词组] ~ out 执行 ~ on 继续 ~ forward 发扬; 推进

[例] The indisputable fact is that computers carry out logical operations. 不容置疑的事实是, 电脑执

行逻辑操作指令。// carry on a thriving business 经营繁忙的生意 // carry on a love affair 正在谈恋爱 // We must carry forward our achievements and correct our mistakes. 我们要发扬成绩, 纠正错误。

[形近词] carriage n. 运输

[真题连线]

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. (2012 阅读)

在科学研究如何开展的理想化模式中, 世界真相正等待着以科学的方法开展工作的研究者们去观察和收集。

➔ carve [kɑ:v] vi. ①切, 切开; ②雕刻; ③创制, 开创

[例] One of the prisoners has carved a beautiful wooden chess set. 有个犯人刻了一副漂亮的木头象棋。// He carves his figures from white pine. 他用白松木雕刻出那些人偶。

[同义词] cut/slice vt 刻

[真题连线]

Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states. (2008 阅读)

入主白宫之后的1803年, 杰弗逊通过购买路易斯安那州扩大了奴隶制度, 这片土地后来被划分为13个州, 其中包括3个蓄奴州。

➔ case [keɪs] n. ①(实)例, 事例; ②情况, 状况; ③诉讼(事件), 案件, 判例 vt. ①把...装入箱(或盒等)内; ②加盖于; ③包围, 围住

[例] In extreme cases, insurance companies can prosecute for fraud. 个别极端的情况下, 保险公司可以以欺诈罪提出起诉。// Some cases of arthritis respond to a gluten-free diet. 无麸质饮食对一些关节炎患者有疗效。// Child protection workers were meeting to discuss her case. 儿童保护工作者聚在一起讨论她的问题。

[词组] in the ~ of 在...情况下; in extreme ~s 在极端的情况下; in any ~s 无论如何; in some ~s 在某些情况下

[同义词] lawsuit n. 诉讼, 案件

[真题连线]

Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases. (2003 阅读)

如果客户感到他们被多收费,他们有权上诉到联邦政府的陆路运输局以争取价格下调,但这个过程耗财、耗时,并且只有在真正极端特殊的情况下才有作用。

➡ **cash** [kæʃ] *n.* ① 现金; ② 支付金额 *vt.* 支付现款; 兑现 *adj.* 现金的

[例] This, after all, is a company which is awash with cash. 这毕竟是一家现金充裕的公司。// They prefer to bargain with individual clients, for cash. 在现款方面,他们更愿意同散户打交道。

[同义词] money/currency *n.* 金钱

[形近词] cashier *n.* 出纳员

[真题连线]

It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. (1999 阅读)

审计人员也完全有理由相信,确切知道自己的目标并知道如何实现这一目标的科学家们根本没必要用一只眼盯着现金计数器的同时,还要用另一只眼睛盯着显微镜。

➡ **casual** ['kæʒʊəl] *adj.* ① 偶然的; ② 漫不经心的; ③ (衣物) 随便的; ④ 临时的 *n.* 临时工人

[例] What you mean as a casual remark could be misinterpreted. 你随便说的一句话,可能就被曲解了。// He's an easy-going, friendly young man with a casual sort of attitude towards money. 他是个随和、友善的年轻人,不太在意金钱。// I also bought some casual clothes for the weekend. 我还买了些周末穿的休闲装。// It became increasingly expensive to hire casual workers. 雇用临时工越来越贵了。

[同义词] random/ unexpected/ occasional

[形近词] occasion *n.* 时机; casualty *n.* 事故; cause *v.* 引起; causality *n.* 因果关系

[真题连线]

There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress

and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. (2006 阅读)

在美国,大众文化的特点有“服饰和滩涂上大众化的一致,漫不经心和不拘小节”。

➡ **casualty** ['kæʒuəlti] *n.* ① 伤亡(人数); ② 事故,横祸; ③ 受害者,死伤者

[例] Fiat has been one of the greatest casualties of the recession. 菲亚特一直是经济萧条中损失最惨重的公司之一。// There are fears that the casualty toll may be higher. 有人担心伤亡总数可能会更高。

[识记] casual “偶然的” + ty “表名词”: 偶然的事 → 事故

[同义词] mishap/accident 意外

[形近词] casual *adj.* 偶然的

[真题连线]

For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty. (2000 阅读)

人们曾一度感觉下一个在海外品牌面前全军覆没的似乎该轮到美国的半导体制造业了,而在新计算机时代有着核心作用的半导体正是美国人发明的。

➡ **category** ['kætɪg(ə)rɪ] *n.* 种类,范畴

[例] This book clearly falls into the category of fictionalised autobiography. 这本书很显然属于自传体小说。

[同义词] variety / classification / kind / manner / sort

[形近词] categorize *v.* 分类

[真题连线]

The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. (2013 新题型)

欧盟框架下的基金项目长久以来一直有一个专门面向社会科学家的类别。

➡ **cater** ['keɪtə(r)] *vt. & vi.* 提供饮食及服务 *vt.* ① 满足需要,适合; ② 投合,迎合 *n.* (骰子,纸牌的) 四点

[例] Minorca is the sort of place that caters for families. 梅诺卡岛是那种适合家庭旅游的地方。// Exercise classes cater to all levels of fitness. 各种

健身班会照顾到不同身体状况的人。// The chef is pleased to cater for vegetarian diets. 厨师非常乐意为客人做素食。

[词组] ~ for 迎合; ~ to 迎合

[同义词] provide/serve *vt.* 提供

[形近词] category *n.* 种类

[真题连线]

People are absorbed into a culture of consumption launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background.” (2006阅读)

人们被一种消费文化所吸引了, 这种文化是由19世纪在高雅的氛围中陈列着琳琅满目的商品的百货商店所开始的。他们不是为了迎合有知识的精英们而开设的专门商店, 而是创建了不分阶层和背景的人都可以进入的大众商店。

➡ **Catholic** ['kæθɒlɪk] *adj.* ① 包罗万象的; ② 天主教的; ③ 包容一切的

[例] At least nine out of ten Mexicans are baptised Catholics. 墨西哥人至少有9/10是受洗礼的天主教徒。// The Pope is the supreme leader of the Roman Catholic Church. 教皇是罗马天主教的最高领袖。

[真题连线]

Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. (1998阅读)

想想看, 17世纪伽利略为他叛逆性的信仰而遭受天主教会的审判, 还有诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械的世界观所发表的尖锐批判。

➡ **cause** [kɔːz] *n.* ① 原因; ② 动机 *vt.* ① 成为…的原因; ② 导致; ③ 引起

[例] Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death and disease. 在可以预防的引发死亡和疾病的因素当中, 吸烟排在第一位。// This was a genuine mistake, but it did cause me some worry. 这是好心办错事, 可是确实让我担心了一阵子。

[生僻词义] *n.* 事业, 奋斗目标

[同义词] reason/motive *n.* 原因, 动机

[形近词] caution *n.* 小心, 谨慎; cautious *adj.* 谨慎的

[真题连线]

Levin asserted that “music is not the cause of society's ills” and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. (1997阅读)

莱文宣称“音乐不是社会问题的病因”, 他甚至还以自己的儿子为例, 他的儿子是纽约州布朗克斯的一位教师, 用说唱乐的表达方式与学生进行交流。

➡ **caution** ['kɔːʃ(ə)n] *n.* ① 谨慎; ② 注意事项; *vt.* 劝…小心

[例] The Chancellor is a man of caution. 财政大臣为人处世谨慎。

[词组] with ~ 慎重; ~ against 警告

[例] Keegan and company approached the game with understandable caution. 基根一伙人小心谨慎地对待这场比赛, 这是可以理解的。// Some analysts express caution against overstating China's naval prowess. 一些分析人士对夸大中国海军实力的说法发出警告。

[同义词] warning / care *n.* 警告 alarm / alert / warn *v.* 警告

[形近词] cautious *adj.* 谨慎的; cautiousness *n.* 谨慎

[真题连线]

A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations. (2011阅读)

一种动荡的商业环境同样使得高官们小心翼翼, 以避免让模糊的表态毁坏他们的声誉。

➡ **cease** [siːs] *vt. & vi./n.* 停止

[例] The secrecy about the President's condition had ceased to matter. 总统的健康状况已经没有保密的必要了。

[识记] c+ease “安逸”: 生于忧患, 死于安乐→停止

[词组] without ~ 不停地

[例] The arms race among the superpowers is being stepped up without cease. 超级大国之间正在加紧军备竞争。

[同义词] halt/ quit/ pause/

[真题连线]

The casino included a photo of Williams among



those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a “cease admissions” letter. (2006新题型)

赌场将威廉姆斯的照片列入被禁赌人员之中，并写了一封“禁赌通知书”给他。

➡ **celebrity** [sə'lebrəti] *n.* 名望，名人

[例] *n* 1944, at the age of 30, Hersey suddenly became a celebrity. 1944年，30岁的赫西一夜成名。

[同义词] notable/ well-known/ somebody

[形近词] celebrate *vt.&vi.* 庆祝；celebration *n.* 祝贺

[真题连线]

Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands. (2011阅读)

几乎每周都至少会有一位明星妈妈或准妈妈的特别报道，她们在个报摊上笑迎读者。

➡ **census** ['sensəs] *n.* 人口普查

[例] The census is taken one time every four years in our country. 我国每四年进行一次人口普查。

[识记] cens “评估”

[同义词] count/ poll/statistics

[形近词] censor *n.* 检察员 *v.* 审查；censorship *n.* 审查制度

[真题连线]

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” (2006阅读)

1990年的人口普查结果显示，“来自十五个最主要移民输出国的移民大多数在居住十年后英语讲得‘不错’或‘非常好’”。

➡ **century** ['sentʃəri] *n.* ①百年，一世纪；②百个；③（板球）一百分

[例] The drought there is the worst in a century. 这是一百年来最严重的旱灾。// The first British attempt to colonize Ireland was in the twelfth century. 英国最早尝试在爱尔兰开拓殖民地是在12世纪。

[同义词] hundred *n.* 一百

[形近词] centennial *n.* 一百周年；centenarian *n.* 百岁以上的人

[真题连线]

In the last half of the nineteenth century “capital”

and “labour” were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. (1996阅读)

19世纪后半叶，“资方”和“劳方”按现代方式不断扩大和完善各自相互对立的组织。

➡ **ceremony** ['seriməni] *n.* ①典礼；②礼节

[例] Today's award ceremony took place at the British Embassy in Tokyo. 今天的颁奖典礼在英国驻东京大使馆举行。// The Republic was proclaimed in public with great ceremony.

共和国在公开场合非常隆重地宣布成立。

[词组] stand on ~ 讲究礼节

[例] we don't stand on ceremony in this house. 我们在这房子里不必拘礼。

[同义词] ritual

➡ **certificate** [sə'tifikət] *n.* ①证明书；②文凭，结业证书 *vt.* ①发给证明书；②用证书证明（或认可）

[例] Wives will have to bring along their marriage certificate. 已婚妇女必须携带结婚证。// A senior certificate with matric exemption is required for entry to university. 上大学需要有中学毕业的资格证书。

[识记] certify “证明” + icate : 证明的东西 → 证明书

[形近词] certification *n.* 证明，鉴定

[真题连线]

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the late months. (2007阅读)

如果你打算在2006年世界杯锦标赛上调查所有足球运动员的出生证明，那么你很有可能发现一个引人注目的巧合：优秀足球运动员更可能出生于每年的前几个月而不是后几个月。

➡ **challenge** ['tʃælɪndʒ] *n.* ①挑战；②艰巨任务 *vt. & vi.* 向...挑战

[例] I like a big challenge and they don't come much bigger than this. 我喜欢大的挑战，而所有挑战中再没有比这更大的了。// The new government's first challenge is the economy. 新政府面临的第一个难题是经济问题。// We challenged a team who called themselves “College Athletes”. 我们向一个自

称“大学运动员”的队下了战书。

[同义词] doubt/ confront/ defy/ question

[形近词] challenging *adj.* 有挑战性的; unchallenged *adj.* 未受到挑战的, 未引起争议的

➡ **chamber** ['tʃeɪmbə] *n.* ①室, 卧室, 会客室; ②[多用于英国]律师的办公室; ③议事厅 *vt.* ①限制, 幽禁, 封闭或限制; ②使备有房间

[例] We are going to make sure we are in the council chamber every time he speaks. 每次他发表讲话我们都会确保赶到市议会会议厅去。// He thought he saw someone lurking above the chamber during the address. 他觉得自己看见有人在演讲时潜藏在会议厅顶上。

[同义词] room *n.* 房间

[形近词] champion *n.* 冠军

[真题连线]

However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different. (2005 阅读)

但是, 当两个猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里, 能够互相看见对方用石头换回来什么东西时, 猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

➡ **chancellor** ['tʃɑːnsələ(r)] *n.* ①大臣; ②(某些美国大学的)校长; ③(德国或奥地利的)总理; (英国大学的)名誉校长

[例] The Chancellor of Exchequer will present his budget to Parliament tomorrow. 财政大臣明天将向议会提出预算案。// The chancellor bluntly warned the Cabinet to axe public spending or face higher taxes. 大臣直接警告内阁要么大幅削减公共开支, 要么加税。

[同义词] president *n.* 校长

[形近词] chancellorship *n.* 长官的职位或任期

In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a draft bill that will propose making payments to witnesses illegal and will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case before a trial begins. (2001 阅读)

就严格加强对新闻界进行司法控制的问题上, 大法官欧文勋爵将引入一项将付款给证人视为非法

行为的草案, 并将严格地控制某一案件在开审之前案情的公开程度。

➡ **channel** ['tʃænl] *n.* ①频道, 波道; ②渠道; ③海峡 *vt.* ①引导, 开导; ②形成河道

[例] The Americans recognise that the UN can be the channel for greater diplomatic activity. 美国人认识到可以通过联合国这个渠道开展更多的外交活动。// Revenues from “green taxes” could then be channeled back into energy efficiency. 从“绿色税收”得来的收入便可回过头来用于提高能效。

[生僻词义] *n.* 渠道, 途径

[同义词] passageway *n.* 走廊

[形近词] channeller *n.* 开渠机

[真题连线]

Authors welcome the new channel for publication. (2008 阅读)

作家们欢迎出版的新途径。

➡ **character** ['kærəktə(r)] *n.* ①性格; ②人物; ③汉字 *vt.* 使具有特征

[例] Perhaps there is a negative side to his character that you haven't seen yet. 或许, 他性格中不好的一面你还没有看见。// It's that kind of courage and determination that makes him such a remarkable character. 就是那种勇气和决心使他成为如此了不起的人。// Individuality is a valued and inherent part of the British character. 个性鲜明是英国人固有的也是他们看重的特点。

[识记] charact “特性, 品质”

[同义词] disposition/ temperament *n.* 品质

[形近词] characteristic *n.* 特征, *adj.* 典型的; characterise *v.* 以...为典型; 使...具有典型特点

➡ **characterize** ['kærəktəraɪz] *vt.* ①描述(人或物)的特性; ②具有...的特征 *vi.* 塑造人物

[例] This election campaign has been characterized by violence. 暴力行为已成为这次竞选活动的一大特点。// We ordinarily characterize an action as responsible if it was intended. 如果行为是有意的, 我们一般将其特征归为应负责任的。

[识记] character “特性” + istic “的”: 有特性的 → 特有的 *n.* 特性, 特征

[同义词] represent *v.* 代表

[形近词] characteristic *adj.* 特有的; characteri

zation *n.* 特性描述

[真题连线]

One place where children soak up A characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. (1995 阅读)

让孩子吸收A型性格的一个地方是学校。学校,就其本质而言,是高度竞争的机构。

➡ **chart** [tʃɑ:t] *n.* ①图表; ②航海图; ③排行榜 *vt.* ①绘制地图; ②记录; ③跟踪(进展或发展)

[例] Portuguese explorers had charted the west coast of Africa as far as Sierra Leone. 葡萄牙探险家已经绘制出了远至塞拉利昂的非洲西海岸地图。// The chart can then display the links connecting these groups. 这张图就会显示出这些群体之间的关联。

[同义词] map/draft *v.* 绘制图表

[形近词] charter *n.* 特许状; chat *n.* 闲谈

➡ **charge** [tʃɑ:dʒ] *vt.* ①装载; ②控诉; ③使充电 *vi.* ①索价; ②向前冲; ③记在账上 *n.* ①费用; ②指示; ③掌管

[例] The cook is in charge of the kitchen helper. 这位厨师负责管理厨工。// The place was in charge of a Major Donald, a good - nature fellow. 这地方由性情和善的唐纳德市长负责。

[词组] in ~ of 负责; in the ~ of 由...负责; ~ with 控告

[同义词] accuse *vt.* 控告

[形近词] change *v.* 改变

[真题连线]

Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. (2003 阅读)

通常,铁路公司对这些“被控”客户的收费要比有另一铁路公司竞争业务时多20% ~ 30%。

➡ **charity** ['tʃærəti] *n.* ①慈善(行为); ②施舍,捐助; ③慈善机关; ④仁爱,宽容

[例] My mum was very proud. She wouldn't accept charity. 母亲自尊心很强,不会接受施舍。// The magistrates granted that the charity was justified in bringing the action. 地方法官承认该慈善机构有理由提起诉讼。

[同义词] benevolence *n.* 仁慈

[形近词] cherish *v.* 珍爱; cheritable *adj.* 仁慈的

➡ **charm** [tʃɑ:m] *n.* ①魔力; ②魅力 *vt.* ①使陶醉; ②诱惑; ③对...行魔法; ④令人陶醉

[例] She is very good at using her charm to get her way. 她非常善于利用自己的魅力随心所欲。

// Fearey had all the charm and urbanity of the trained diplomat. 费尔里具备一个训练有素的外交官的一切风度和优雅。

[同义词] appeal/beauty *n.* 魅力

[形近词] chariness *n.* 细心,慎重

➡ **cheat** [tʃi:t] *vt.* ①欺骗,诈骗; ②误导,愚弄; ③躲避,逃脱 *vi.* ①作弊,行骗; ②犯规; ③消磨,解(闷),消除(疲劳) *n.* ①欺骗(行为); ②骗子

[例] I know it sounds unbelievable but I never wanted to cheat. 我知道听上去难以置信,但我从不想撒谎。// She is accused of attempting to cheat the taxman. 她被指控企图蒙骗税务员。

[同义词] defraud/deceive *vt.* 欺骗

[形近词] cheap *adj.* 便宜的; check *v.* 核对

[真题连线]

The researches suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions, in the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species, such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. (2005 阅读)

研究人员指出,正如人类一样,卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。在野外,它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子感到自己没有受到欺骗时,这种合作才可能稳定。

➡ **choose** [tʃu:z] *vt.* ①挑选; ②认为...比其他更可取; ③决定或选定 *vi.* ①选择; ②进行挑选

[例] This week he has chosen Peter Mandelson to replace Mo Mowlam. 本周他选择了彼得·曼德尔森来代替莫·摩兰姆。// There are several patchwork cushions to choose from. 有好几种拼布工艺靠垫可供选择。

[生僻词义] *v.* 情愿,愿意

[例] You can just take out the interest each year, if you choose. 你要是愿意,每年可以仅取利息。

[同义词] pick/select *vt.* 选择

[形近词] choice *n.* 选择; chop *v.* 砍

[真题连线]

Often they choose — and still are choosing — somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State. (1998 阅读)

他们常常选择——现在依然这样选择——一些气候较冷的地区，如俄勒冈、爱达荷和阿拉斯加，为的是躲开“金州”加利福尼亚的烟雾、犯罪和其他城市化进程中的问题。

➡ **Christian** ['krɪstʃən] *n.* ①基督教徒，信徒；②克里斯琴 *adj.* 信基督教的，基督教的，基督教徒的

[例] Ethiopia's art springs from her early Christian as well as her Muslim heritage. 埃塞俄比亚的艺术起源于其早期的基督教和伊斯兰教文化遗产。// He ignores the traditional Christian dualism between body and soul. 他无视传统基督教的肉体与灵魂的二元论。

[形近词] **unchristian** *adj.* 粗野的，非基督教的；**Christ** *n.* 基督

[真题连线]

When their basic motivation is religious, one might have expected more Christian behavior. (1996 阅读)

由于他们的基本动机是宗教，人们原本还期待他们会做出更具基督精神的作为。

➡ **chronic** ['krɒnɪk] *adj.* ①慢性的；②长期的；③习惯性的

[例] Those who suffer from narcissism become self-absorbed or chronic show-offs. 被自恋症折磨的人会变得只专注于自己的事情，或者不断地自我炫耀。// 10,000 deaths a year from chronic lung disease are attributable to smoking. 吸烟导致每年有1万人死于慢性肺病。

[识记] chron “时间” + ic “的”：时间性的 → 长期的

[同义词] **lasting** *adj.* 长期的

[形近词] **chronological** *adj.* 编年的；**chronicle** *n.* 编年史

[真题连线]

I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. (2008 阅读)

我认为，女性通常要做的事是慢性的、重复的。

➡ **circumstance** ['sɜ:kəmstəns] *n.* 环境，形势

[例] Recent opinion polls show that 60 percent favor abortion under certain circumstances. 最近的民意调查显示，60%的人赞成在某些情况下可以堕胎。

[识记] circum “周围”

[词组] **under/in no circumstances** 决不，无论如何也不

[例] Under no circumstances may the child be identified. 无论如何都不能让这孩子被认出来。

[同义词] **state/condition/situation**

[真题连线]

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book as a Man Thinking by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing. (2011 翻译)

围绕“思维意识是编织大师，它创造了我们内在性格与外部环境”这一主题，詹姆斯·艾伦《思考的人》深入地探索了自助类读物的真谛。

➡ **civilization** [ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn] *n.* 文明，文明社会

[例] The ancient civilizations of Central and Latin America were founded upon corn. 古代中美洲和拉丁美洲的文明社会是建立在玉米之上的。

[识记] civ=citizen “公民”

[同义词] **culture**

[形近词] **civilize** *vt.&vi.* 使文明化；**civil** *adj.* 公民的，国内的，民用的，有礼貌的；**civilian** *n.* 平民 *adj.* 平民的

[真题连线]

Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness. (2004 阅读)

这本书的主角拒绝变成文明人，即：不上学，不学习读书写字。这样他就能保存自己善良的本性。

➡ **civilize** ['sɪvəlaɪz] *vt.* ①使文明；②使开化；③教化；④启发 *vi.* 变得文明

[例] We must civilize away the boy's bad habit. 我们必须教育这孩子使其改掉恶习。// Those facil-



ities are intended to civilize people. 那些设施的目的在于教化民众。

[同义词] educate/socialize *v.* 使文明

[形近词] civil *adj.* 市民的 civilization *n.* 文明

[真题连线]

Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness. (2004阅读)

该书的主人公逃避教化——不上学和不学习读书写字——因此他才得以保住善良的天性。

➡ **claim** [kleɪm] *vt. & vi./n.* ①声称, 断言, 索款, 所有权

[例] He claimed that it was all a conspiracy against him. 他声称这一切都是一场针对他的阴谋。

[识记] claim 呼喊

[形近词] acclamation *n.* 喝彩; reclamation *n.* 矫正; proclamation *n.* 宣告; proclaim *vt.* 公布; exclaim *vt. & vi.* 叫喊; reclaim *vt. & vi.* 收回, 开垦

[真题连线]

In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with. (2013阅读)

事实上, 白宫断言自己可以对任何最合法却不被白宫认可的州级法律予以否定。

➡ **classic** ['klæsɪk] *adj.* ①典型的, 经典的 ②传统式样的; ③著名的 *n.* ①文豪; ②文学名著; ③优秀的典范

[例] His first two goals were classic cases of being in the right place at the right time. 他的头两粒进球是站位和时机把握的典范。// The group's debut album was immediately acclaimed a hip hop classic. 这个组合的首张专辑一经推出便被盛赞为嘻哈乐的经典之作。

[识记] class “班级” + ic “的”: 班级里的教材→经典

[同义词] ancient *adj.* 古典的

[形近词] classification *n.* 分类; classify *v.* 把…分类

[真题连线]

Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis”. (2005阅读)

他们没有出台行动计划, 相反只是继续迫切要

求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的“分析导致麻痹案例”。

➡ **clause** [kloʊz] *n.* 从句, 分句

[例] The sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. 这句中有一个主句和一个从句。

[生僻词义] *n.* 条款, 款项

[例] The intention of the clause is clear. 那条款的含义是清楚的。

[同义词] part *n.* 部分

[形近词] clausal *adj.* 分项的, 条款的

[真题连线]

The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution”, including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation. (2008阅读)

如果没有对于这种“特殊制度”的保护, 南方各州不会同意签署宪法。这种特殊的制度保护包括: 在国会代表人数中一个奴隶可以算作五分之三个公民。

➡ **client** ['klaɪənt] *n.* ①顾客; ②当事人; ③诉讼委托人

[例] The lawyer produced a clever defence of his client. 律师机智地为委托人辩护。// Discussions between a lawyer and client are privileged communications. 律师与当事人之间的谈话属于保密信息。

[同义词] customer *n.* 顾客

[真题连线]

Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. (2004阅读)

她的大多数顾客每周花费12至50美元, 但是上周两位长期客户突然不来了。

➡ **climate** ['klaɪmət] *n.* ①气候; ②氛围; ③状况, 局势

[例] If climate changes continue, we will suffer the consequences. 如果气候变化继续下去, 我们将自食其果。// In the present climate, owners are hanging on to old ships. 在目前的形势下, 船东们都不愿淘汰掉旧船。

[生僻词义] *n.* 社会风气, 社会思潮

[同义词] weather *n.* 天气

[形近词] climb *v.* 攀登; climatic *adj.* 气候的

[真题连线]

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.  
(1998 阅读)

离开人口过度稠密区的做法影响了以前那种离开寒冷地带去气候宜人之地趋势。

➔ cling [kliŋ] *vi.* ①附着于, 紧贴; ②抓紧或抱住; ③坚持 *vt.* 依恋, 依附于

[例] Members of a family should cling together in times of trouble. 一家人应该患难与共。// They caused her to cling closer to things she possessed. 有一首短歌那位年轻的小姐弹得特别温柔缠绵。

[词组] ~ to 坚持

[同义词] adhere/stick *vi.* 坚持

[形近词] clinic *n.* 诊所; clip *v.* 剪修

➔ colleague ['kɒli:g] *n.* 同事

[例] Without consulting his colleagues he flew from Lisbon to Split... 没跟同事们商量, 他就从里斯本飞到了斯普利特。

[识记] col “共同” + league “联盟”: 同盟即同事

[同义词] associate/ companion/ partner

[形近词] collaborate *vi.* 合作

[真题连线]

That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues. (2013 阅读)

因为国会一直希望有(那么一天)联邦和州政府在移民政策上能够通力合作, 它也明确鼓励州级官员与联邦同事间实现信息共享, 彼此协作。

➔ comfort ['kʌmfət] *n.* ①舒适; ②舒适的设施或条件 *vt.* 安慰;

[例] This will enable the audience to sit in comfort while watching the shows. 这样能够让观众舒舒服服地坐着看表演。// Surely there is some way of ordering our busy lives so that we can live in comfort and find spiritual harmony too. 总会有办法能安排好我们忙碌的生活, 这样就能过得舒服一点, 同时还能达到内心的平静。// Ned put his arm around her, trying to comfort her. 内德搂着她, 想安慰她。

[同义词] console/ ease/ relieve

[形近词] comfortable *adj.* 舒适的

[真题连线]

And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job. (2004 阅读)

大多数人仍然有能力找到并且保持一份工作, 他们对此颇为满足。

➔ commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] *a.* ①贸易的; ②盈利的 *n.* (电台或电视播放的) 广告

[例] Docklands in its heyday was a major centre of industrial and commercial activity. 港区在其最繁荣的时期曾是主要的工商业活动中心。// British Rail has indeed become more commercial over the past decade. 过去10年来, 英国铁路确实变得更加商业化了。// Classic FM, the first national commercial radio station. 国内首家商业广播电台——经典调频。

[识记] merc = trade “交易”

[同义词] advertisement

[形近词] commerce *n.* 商业

[真题连线]

First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. (2012 新题型)

首先, 大多数人尚未意识到, 许多强大的商业模式总是试图将他们控制在被动消费模式中。

➔ commission [kə'mɪʃn] *n.* 委员会, 委任 *vt.* 正式委托

[例] The Ministry of Agriculture commissioned a study into low-input farming. 农业部委托对低投入耕作进行研究。// You can commission them to paint something especially for you. 你可以委托他们专门为你画点什么。

[识记] miss “放出”

[生僻词义] *n.* 佣金

[词组] on ~

[例] sells boats on commission 委托售船

[同义词] obligation/ responsibility *n.* 任务; commitment / entrustment *n.* 委任

[形近词] commit *vt.* 犯罪, 犯错; committee *n.* 委员会; crime *n.* 罪行; emissive *adj.* 发射的; transmission *n.* 播送

➔ commodity [kə'mɒdətɪ] *n.* 商品, 货物

[例] Many brokers were charged with cheating customers in commodity trades. 许多经纪人被指控在商品交易中欺骗顾客。

[词组] ~ economy 商品经济; a commodities fair 商品交易会

[例] Proxy system is a result of highly developed commodity economy. 代理制度是商品经济高度发达的产物。// A commodities fair — the first Yiwu Fair came into being. 大家都在忙着赶一场商品“集市”——义乌历史上的首届义博会开始了。

[同义词] product/ ware/ article

[真题连线]

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. (2002阅读)

另外一个不应因油价上升而失眠的原因是, 与20世纪70年代不同, 这次油价上升不是发生在普遍的物价暴涨及全球需求过旺背景之下。

➡ community [kə'mju:nəti] *n.* ①社区; ②团体; ③(动植物的)群落

[例] He's well liked by people in the community. 社区的人都非常喜欢他。// The police haven't really done anything for the black community in particular. 警方并未真正特意为黑人群体做什么。// Two of our greatest strengths are diversity and community. 我们最大的两个优势是多样性和团队精神。

[识记] com “共同” + muni “服务, 职责”: 为大家服务

[词组] scientific ~ 科学界

[例] He exerted considerable influence on the thinking of the scientific community on these issues. 他极大地影响了科学界对这些问题的看法。

[形近词] communal *adj.* 公共的; municipal *adj.* 市政的; communize *vt.* 使共有化; commute *vt.&vi.* 上下班往返; communicate *vt.&vi.* 交流, 通话

[真题连线]

And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful. (2013新题型)

社科界的工作是否对总体知识积累有很大贡献尚令人怀疑。

➡ comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] *adj.* 相比的; *n.* 可匹敌者

[例] Those who manage to reach the comparative safety of Fendel. 达到“芬司匹利”药品相对安全标准的那些药。

[识记] par = equal “平等”

[同义词] relative *adj.* 相对的

[形近词] compare *vt.&vi.* 比较; comparable *adj.* 可比较的; comparison *n.* 比较; compatible *adj.* 兼容的, 协调的

[真题连线]

But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. (2012翻译)

但是, 今天在线发布的一项语言学特征的比较研究提供了一次核查现实的机会。

➡ compensate ['kɒmpensət] *vt. & vi.* 补偿

[例] The official promise to compensate people for the price rise clearly hadn't been worked out properly. 显然, 官方对物价上涨进行补偿的承诺没有真正兑现。

[识记] com “共同” + pens “衡量”: 把东西放在一起衡量, 弥补不足

[词组] ~ for 补偿

[例] Nothing can compensate for the loss of a loved one. 失去心爱的人是无法补偿的。

[同义词] reward/ pay

[形近词] compensation *n.* 补偿金

[真题连线]

Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. (2004阅读)

有的人用它来密切关注自己从事的行业的需求情况, 或者收集薪酬待遇方面的信息以便要求涨工资时有备无患。

➡ compete [kəm'pi:t] *vi.* ①竞争; ②比赛

[例] The banks have long competed with American Express's charge cards and various store cards. 长久以来, 这些银行一直在与美国运通公司的信用卡以及各式各样的商场赊购卡竞争。// He will be competing in the London-Calais-London race. 他将参加伦敦至加来的航海往返赛。

[识记] pet = seek “追求”

[同义词] rival/ contest/ contend

[形近词] competent *adj.* 有能力的; competition *n.* 竞争; competitive *adj.* 竞争的; petition *n.* 请愿书; competence *n.* 能力

[真题连线]

In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories. (2007翻译)

事实上, 很难设想那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏清晰了解的新闻记者何以能胜任政治性的报道工作。

➔ concentrate ['kɒnsntreɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①使...集中; ②浓缩 *n.* 浓缩物 *adj.* 集中起来的

[例] Most development has been concentrated in and around cities. 土地开发主要集中在城市及周边地区。// orange juice made from concentrate 用浓缩橙汁冲兑的橙汁// At work you need to be able to concentrate. 工作的时候必须要做到聚精会神。

[识记] centr “中心”: 共同聚集在中心

[词组] ~ on *v.* 集中, 专心

[例] They will concentrate on teaching the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. 他们将集中教授阅读、写作和算术基础知识。

[同义词] focus/ consolidate/ condense

[形近词] concentration *n.* 集中; 浓缩

[真题连线]

Concentrate on what you are saying. (2008 新题型)

把注意力放在你要说的内容上。

➔ confuse [kən'fju:z] *v.* ①使(某人)迷惑; ②混淆

[例] German politics surprised and confused him. 德国政治既令他惊讶, 又让他困惑不解。// Great care is taken to avoid confusing the two types of projects... 大家非常谨慎, 以免把这两类项目弄混。

[识记] con “一起” + fus “倾倒”: 倒在一起, 混合

[同义词] bewildered/ complicate/ puzzle/ perplex

[形近词] confusion *n.* 混乱; confused *adj.* 困惑的

[真题连线]

History and news become confused, and one's

impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (2005翻译)

历史事件和新闻发生混淆, 人们对于大众媒体的感受往往是怀疑和乐观情绪的结合。

➔ consultant [kən'sʌlt(ə)nt] *n.* 顾问; 会诊医生

[例] Shirley's brother is now a consultant heart surgeon in Sweden. 雪利的兄弟现在在瑞典任心脏外科高级顾问医师。// He was a consultant to the Swedish government. 他是瑞典政府顾问。

[识记] con- “加强语气” + -sult - “词根” + -ant “后缀” → 顾问

[词组] management ~ 管理顾问

[例] Plan on being a management consultant but unable to digest a case study for your life! 计划成为你人生中一名管理顾问, 但是却不能理解你人生中的这个片刻!

[同义词] adviser

[形近词] consultative *adj.* 咨询的

[真题连线]

He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish. (1998阅读)

他对重组顾问的大部分工作不屑一顾, 认为那些纯粹是垃圾。

➔ consumption [kən'sʌmpʃn] *n.* ①(能量, 食物等的)消耗; ②消费

[例] The laws have led to a reduction in fuel consumption in the US. 这些法律已经使美国燃料消费量有所减少。// a tax on the consumption of non-renewable energy resources. 非再生能源消费税

[识记] sumpt=take “拿”

[词组] ~ pattern 消费模式; production and ~ 生产和消耗; fuel ~ 燃料消耗

[例] The restructuring of the pattern of consumption in Britain also lagged behind. 在消费结构重组方面, 英国也落后于人。// The production and consumption of goods and services is the ultimate aim of all economic endeavour. 生产并消费商品和服务是一切经济活动的终极目标。// Fuel consumption is 38 mpg around town, 55 mpg on the open road. 耗油量在城里是38英里/加仑, 在宽阔的路面是55英里/加仑。

[同义词] expenditure/depletion *n.* 消费

[形近词] consume *vt.&vi.* 消耗; consumer *n.* 消



费者; consumerism *n.* 用户至上主义; assumption *n.* 假设; presumption *n.* 假定; resumption *n.* 恢复, 重新开始

[真题连线]

Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy. (2013新题型)

例如, 阻止气候变化不仅关乎开发清洁能源, 而且关乎改变消费模式, 提高税收接受度。

➡ **contemporary** [kən'tempərəi] *adj.* 当代的, 同时代的; *n.* 同时代的人

[例] She writes a lot of contemporary music for people like Whitney Houston. 她给像惠特尼·休斯敦这样的人写了很多当代音乐作品。// A glossary of musical terms found in Shakespeare and his contemporaries. 莎士比亚及其同时代人音乐术语汇编。

[识记] con- “加强语气” + -temp- “词根” + -ary “后缀” → 当代的

[词组] ~ art 当代艺术

[例] I was occupying two separate worlds — contemporary art and Judaism — and at the level of daily functionality, they don't really mix well. 我忙于两个分离的世界——当代艺术与犹太教——在日常生活的功能性层面上, 它们实在和不到一块。

[同义词] current/recent

[形近词] contemporaneous *adj.* 同时期的, 同时代的, 同时发生的

[真题连线]

Such data offers gross support of contemporary models of memory that assume an input-output balance. (1995阅读)

这些数据为假定输入-输出持衡的当代记忆模式提供了明确的证据。

➡ **contend** [kən'tend] *v.* 处理, 对付; 声称; 竞争

[例] It is time, once again, to contend with racism. 又一次到了与种族主义战斗的时刻了。// The government contends that he is fundamentalist. 政府认定他是原教旨主义者。// The two main groups contending for power. 两大集团争权夺利

[识记] con- “加强语气” + -tend “词根” → 争夺

[词组] ~ with 对付, 与...作斗争

[例] I have enough to contend with; don't bother

me with your problems. 我的事都应付不过来了, 别再拿你的事麻烦我了。

[同义词] argue/quarrel/fight

[形近词] contentious *adj.* 诉讼的; 有争议的

[真题连线]

But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world. (2012阅读)

但是, 在她的新书《参加这个俱乐部》中, Tina Rosenberg认为, 纯粹压力也是一种积极的力量, 通过她所说的社会治疗, 公司和官方人员可以使用群体力量去帮助个人提高他们的生活, 也有可能提高整个人类世界的生活。

➡ **content** [kən'tent] *n.* 内容, 目录; 满足; 容量

[例] If you tear off the rhetorical top-dressing from his article, you will find there is very little solid content. 如果从他的文章中剥去堆砌的华丽词藻, 你会发现其中少有实际内容。// You have to content yourself with what you have. 你必须满足于现状。

[词组] main ~ 主要内容

[例] This helps a user to quickly identify the main content of the page, but it is not enough. 这将帮助用户快速识别页面的主要内容, 而这是远远不够的。

[同义词] satisfaction/directory

[形近词] contented *adj.* 满足的; 心安的

[真题连线]

We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. (2011阅读)

我们就将这种“售出”媒介定义为拥有巨大流量, 以致其他机构纷纷前来投放内容或电子商务引擎的自有媒介。

➡ **contract** ['kɒntrækt] *n.* 合同 *vt.* ① 签合同; ② (使) 收缩

[例] The company won a prestigious contract for work on Europe's tallest building. 这家公司赢得了一份极为重要的合同, 参与建设欧洲最高的大厦。// He was given a seven-year contract with an annual salary of \$150000. 他签下了一份为期7年的合同,

年薪为15万美元。// Blood is only expelled from the heart when it contracts. 血液在心脏收缩的时候从心脏流出。

[识记] con “共同” + tract “拉，拽”：合同将双方利益拉到一起

[同义词] compress vt.&vi. 压缩；alliance n. 联盟

[形近词] distracted adj. 心烦意乱的；abstract adj. 抽象的，心不在焉的；attractive adj. 吸引人的

[真题连线]

Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown. (2011完型)

那些被迫锻炼他们笑肌的人比那些嘴型收缩得犹如紧皱的眉毛般的人对滑稽的卡通画册反应更为强烈。

➡ **contradict** [kəntrə'dɪkt] vt. 反驳；否定；与…矛盾

[例] She dared not contradict him. 她不敢反驳他。// Her version contradicted the Government's claim that they were shot after being challenged. 政府声称他们是在受到盘问后被开枪射杀的，而她的说法却与此相矛盾。

[识记] contra- “反对，相反” + -dict “说” → 反驳

[词组] ~ oneself 自相矛盾

[例] The Wang ventilation is forgetful, self-contradict one in eye, don't understand oneself at the moment how should do fair agreeable. 翘神色恍惚，眼中矛盾一片，不知道此刻自己该怎么办才好。

[同义词] negative/deny

[形近词] contradictory adj. 矛盾的；反对的

[真题连线]

Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview. (1998阅读)

格罗斯和莱维特主要挑那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家和其他学者的毛病。而萨根则更关注那些相信鬼怪、上帝造物论和其他与科学世界观相左的人。

➡ **contribute** [kən'tribju:t] vt. & vi. ① 捐献；② 投稿；③ 增加，增进（到某物）

[例] They say they would like to contribute more to charity, but money is tight this year. 他们说他们很想捐献更多的钱支持慈善事业，但是今年的钱非常紧张。// I was asked to contribute to a newspaper article making predictions for the new year. 我受邀为报纸撰写一篇文章，对新的一年进行预测。

[识记] tribut = give “给”

[词组] ~ to 贡献；投稿；有助于

[例] Heat, cold, tactile and other sensations contribute to flavour. 热、冷、触觉和其他感觉构成了食物风味的一部分。

[同义词] donate/ provide v. 捐献

[形近词] contributory adj. 贡献的；contributor n. 捐款人；contributing adj. 有贡献的；attribution n. 归因；distribute vt. 分发

[真题连线]

And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful. (2013新题型)

社科界的工作是否对总体知识积累有很大贡献尚令人怀疑。

➡ **controversial** [kəntrə'vɜ:ʃ(ə)l] adj. 有争议的；引发争论的

[例] Immigration is a controversial issue in many countries. 在很多国家，移民都是一个颇有争议的问题。// The changes are bound to be controversial. 这些变化注定会引起争议。

[识记] contro- “反对，针对” + -vers- “说” + -al “后缀” → 有争议的

[词组] ~ plans 有争议的计划

[例] Beketov had reported on controversial plans to build a road through Khimki's protected forest, the same issue covered by several other Russian journalists who have been attacked. 别克托夫曾经报导关于穿过希姆基地区受保护的森林修建公路的颇具争议的计划。

[同义词] eristic/contradictory

[形近词] controversially adv. 颇有争议地；引起争议地

[真题连线]

In Arizona v. United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. (2013阅读)

最高法院推翻了亚利桑那州移民法案四项有争议条款中的三项，即州和地方警察可强制执行移民法。

➡ **convenient** [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 方便的；附近的

[例] The family thought it was more convenient to eat in the kitchen. 这家人认为在厨房吃饭更方便。// Would this evening be convenient for you? 今天晚上你方便吗？

[识记] con- “加强语气” + -ven- “通达” + -ent “后缀” → 便利的

[例] This study applies a Markov chain model to analyze perceived service quality by observing customer behaviors of a convenient store. 借由观察便利商店消费者的资料，运用马可夫链模式衡量消费者认知的服务质量。

[同义词] commodious/expedient

[形近词] *adv.* 便利地；合宜地

[真题连线]

more convenient services (1994阅读)  
更多便利的服务

➡ **convention** [kən'venʃ(ə)n] *n.* 会议，大会

[例] After the war, a convention was set up to frame a constitution. 战后，为制定宪法组织了一次会议。

[生僻词义] *n.* 惯例，习俗

[例] It's just a social convention that men don't wear skirts. 男人不穿裙子只是一种社会习俗。

[识记] con- “共同，一起” + -vent “走” + -ion “后缀” → 会议

[词组] international ~ 国际惯例

[例] But incidentally, this was an international convention. 顺便说一下，这是一项国际公约。

[同义词] institution/appointment

[形近词] conventional *adj.* 符合习俗的，传统的

[真题连线]

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. (2002阅读)

下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。

➡ **conventional** [kən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *a.* ① 依照惯例

的；② 传统的

[例] a respectable married woman with conventional opinions 一位观念传统、受人尊敬的已婚女性 // It is simpler and quicker to use than conventional methods. 这比通常的做法更简单、更快捷。

[识记] vent “来”

[词组] social convention 社会习俗

[例] Back in the Fifties, social convention required that males models keep their kit on. 回首50年代，那时社会习俗要求男模不能脱掉所有衣服。

[同义词] custom/ tradition/ practice

[形近词] convention *n.* 习惯；大会；公约

[真题连线]

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional (2011阅读)

辞去高管的职位，去寻求更高的职位并不是传统的决策。

➡ **convict** [kən'vɪkt] *vt.* 证明…有罪；宣告…有罪；*n.* 罪犯

[例] Ms. Tymoshenko says Mr. Yanukovych is the instigator of what she called “crooked” court action that will likely convict her of abuse of power charges. 季莫申科说，亚努科维奇背后策划了这个她称为“不正当”的法律行动。这个法律行动可能会以滥用职权将她定罪。// The escaped convict was seized outside the city. 逃犯在城外被抓获。

[识记] con- “完全，完整” + -vict “说” → 宣判

[词组] ex-~ 前科犯人

[例] The ex-convict Brevet wore the black and gray waistcoat of the central prisons. 老犯人布莱卫穿件中央监狱的灰黑色褂子。

[同义词] doom/condemn

[形近词] convicting *v.* 宣判有罪

➡ **convince** [kən'vɪns] *vt.* 使信服，说服

[例] Although I soon convinced him of my innocence, I think he still has serious doubts about my sanity. 虽然我很快便让他相信我是清白的，但是我想他仍然非常怀疑我是否神志正常。

[识记] vinc “征服”

[词组] ~ sb. of sth. 使信服

[例] You'll need to convince them of your enthusiasm for the job. 你要使他们相信你殷切希望得到这份工作。

[同义词] persuade

[形近词] convincing *adj.* 有说服力的; convinced *adj.* 确信的; convincingly *adv.* 让人信服地; invincible *adj.* 不可征服的; evince *vt.* 表明

[真题连线]

This, he thought, could not be true, because the “Origin of Species” is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. (2008翻译)

他认为,这不能是事实,因为《物种起源》从头至尾是一个很长篇幅的辩论,而它成功地说服了很多有能力的人。

➡ coordinate [kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt] *v.* 协调,调和; *n.* 坐标

[例] They spend several weeks each year undergoing intensive treatment which enables them to coordinate their limbs better. 他们每年都花费几周的时间接受强化治疗,以使四肢能够更好地协调。// Can you give me your co-ordinates? 您能告诉我您的坐标吗?

[识记] co-“共同”+ -ordin-“直线”+ -ate“后缀”→协调

[词组] ~ with 使协调,协作

[例] Over the last few days, my national security team has been working around the clock to monitor the situation there and to coordinate with our international partners about a way forward. 在过去的几天里,我的国家安全团队一直在昼夜不停地监视那里的局势,并与我们的国际合作伙伴协调今后的走向。

[同义词] organize/harmonize

[形近词] coordinative *adj.* 同等的

[真题连线]

better coordinated service (2003阅读)  
更好地协调服务

➡ copyright ['kɒpraɪt] *n.* 版权,著作权

[例] Content creators do not have to specifically ask that their copyright not be violated. 内容创建者并不必须特意询问他们的版权是否被侵害。

[词组] ~ law 版权法

[例] Each of these media have legal protection under copyright law. 在版权法律下这些媒介都受到合法的保护。

[同义词] literary/property/intellectual/property

[形近词] copyrighted *adj.* 有版权的; 受版权保

护的

[真题连线]

Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. (2008阅读)

版权留在刊物出版社手上,辛苦探求知识的研究者反倒要花钱订阅刊物。

➡ corporation [kɔ:pə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①大公司; ②法人

[例] multi-national corporations. 跨国公司

[识记] corp“身体”

[同义词] company/industry/firm/business/enterprise

[形近词] corporate *adj.* 共同的; incorporate *vt.&vi.* 合并

[真题连线]

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. (2012阅读)

矛盾自2002年就开始浮出水面。当时,该公司购买了佛蒙特州唯一的核电厂(位于佛依的一个日渐老化的反应堆)。

➡ correspond [kɒrɪ'spɒnd] *v.* 相对应; 与...通信

[例] A 22 per cent increase in car travel corresponds with a 19 per cent drop in cycle mileage per person. 乘车出行者的比率上升了22%,与之相对应,人均骑自行车的行驶里程下降了19%。// We corresponded regularly. 我们定期通信。

[识记] cor-“共同”+ -respond“相应”→呼应

[词组] to ~ 符合,相应

[例] It would run every hour, to correspond with my one hour sample rate on the HMCs. 它每小时运行一次,这与HMC上一小时的取样速率一致。

[同义词] harmonize/resemble

[形近词] corresponding *adj.* 相当的,相应的; 一致的; 通信的

[真题连线]

Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. (2000阅读)

因此,我们的感情、思想和情绪都经历了相应的变化。

➡ cosmic ['kɒzmk] *adj.* 宇宙的



[例] ...the cosmic laws governing our world. 支配我们世界的宇宙规律。

[识记] cosm “宇宙”

[同义词] universal

[形近词] cosmology *n.* 宇宙论; cosmos *n.* 宇宙; microcosm *n.* 微观世界

➡ counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] *n.* 配对物; 对应物

[例] It is not a unique instance, but has its counterpart. 无独有偶。// It has no counterpart in the world. 举世无双。

[识记] counter- “平行” + -part “部分” → 对应的

[词组] maintain ~ 保持对应

[例] In the hearing system, administrative counterpart's procedural rights are the basis to maintain fair and Justice, which has recently become a focus in law circle and legislation. 在行政听证制度中, 行政相对人的程序性权利是实现行政听证公平和正义的程序基础, 渐渐成为近年来学术界和立法中的热点问题。

[同义词] correspondence/correspondent

[形近词] impartible *adj.* 不可给予的

[真题连线]

In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed. (2000阅读)

此外, 与被调查的其他10个国家的工人相比, 对自身工作表示不满的日本工人多得多。

➡ coupon ['ku:pən] *n.* 赠券, 优惠券; 咨询单

[例] Bring the coupon below to any Tecno store and pay just £10.99. 持下面的优惠券到任意一家Tecno专卖店, 只需付 10.99 英镑。// Send the coupon with a cheque for £18.50, made payable to “Good Housekeeping”. 将订单连同一张 18.50 英镑的支票一同寄出, 支票抬头为《好管家》杂志。

[识记] coup- “剪” + -on “后缀” → 礼券

[词组] ~ rate 票面利率

[例] The return is called the “coupon rate”. 这个债券回报率被称作“票面利率”。

[同义词] Oakley/annie/oakley

[形近词] compound *n.* 复合词

[真题连线]

He had never gambled before the casino sent him

a coupon for \$20 worth for gambling. (2006阅读)

威廉斯在这家赌场被赠送给了一张价值 20 美元的赌博优惠券之后, 才开始赌博。

➡ courtesy ['kɜ:tisi] *n.* 礼貌; 好意

[例] She called on us merely for the sake of courtesy. 她来访只是为了礼貌。// “How would you feel?” is a good way to help the child understand what courtesy is all about. 比如问孩子“要是你, 你会怎么想?” 是帮助孩子了解礼貌究竟何为的一个很好的方式。

[识记] court- “庭院” + -sy “后缀” → 礼貌

[词组] by ~ 礼貌起见

[例] These photos were reproduced by courtesy of the General Electric Company. 这些相片是征得通用电气公司的许可而翻印的。

[同义词] grace/kindness

[形近词] courteous *adj.* 有礼貌的; 谦恭的

[真题连线]

to be treated with courtesy (1989阅读)

彬彬有礼地接待

➡ credit ['kredit] *n.* 学分; *v.* 相信, 信任

[例] You must pass the examination to get credit for the course. 你必须通过考试才能获得那门课程的学分。// Roosevelt either did not learn of the scandal or refused to credit what he heard. 罗斯福要么是不知道那桩丑闻, 要么是不相信他所听到的。

[生僻词义] *n.* 称赞; 赞扬

[例] We don't mind who gets the credit so long as we don't get the blame. 谁受到表扬无所谓, 只要我们不挨批就好。

[识记] cred- “心” + -it “后缀” → 相信

[词组] do sb ~ 为某人增光, 为某人带来荣誉

[例] your concern does you credit. 你的关切增加了你的威信。

[同义词] honor/thank

[形近词] criterion *n.* 标准, 准则

[真题连线]

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. (2012阅读)

一旦发现的说法变成公共的问题, 发现者就会得到知识的信用。

➡ critic ['kritik] *n.* 批评家

[例] Mather was film critic on the Daily Telegraph for many years. 马瑟多年来一直担任《每日电讯报》的影评人。

[识记] crit “判断”

[词组] be critical of 爱挑毛病的

[例] Today's report is expected to be critical of its management. 外界认为,今天的调查报告会对其当时的管理层提出严厉指责。

[同义词] commentator *n.* 评论家

[形近词] critical 批评的, 极重要的; uncritical *adj.* 不严厉的; criterion *n.* (批评判断的) 标准; hypocrite *n.* 伪君子

[真题连线]

They found that the principal requirement for what we call “global cascades” — the widespread propagation of influence through networks — is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people, each of whom adopts, say, a look or a brand after being exposed to a single adopting neighbor.

他们发现, 所谓的“全球瀑布流”——影响经由“社交网络”实现的广泛传播——最主要的形成条件并不是少数几个有影响力的人士的存在, 而是关键的大批易受影响的人士的参与。

➡ **curb** [kɜ:b] *vt.* 抑制 *n.* ①起控制作用的事物; ②路缘

[例] advertisements aimed at curbing the spread of Aids 旨在控制艾滋病传播的广告 // Inflation needs to be curbed in Russia. 俄罗斯需要抑制通货膨胀。

[识记] 发音“刻薄”: 为人刻薄, 喜欢控制别人

[同义词] control/ restrain

[真题连线]

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment — including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line — Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. (2013阅读)

尽管数家快时尚公司已经在努力控制他们对劳动力及环境的影响——包括推出绿色产品系列的H&M——克莱恩依然相信持久的变化只能来自顾客。

➡ **crucial** ['kru:ʃl] *adj.* 关键性的, 极其显要的

[例] Talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial to career success. 事业要成功, 才能、勤奋和顽强的意志都至关重要。// It is crucial that all documents presented are authentic and easily verifiable. 所有提交的文件必须真实且易于查证, 这一点很关键。

[识记] cruci- “十字” + -al “后缀” → 关键性的

[词组] ~ point 要害

[例] But the crucial point for this view is that the proper metaphysical understanding of the mind is to think of it in nonphysical terms, nonmaterial terms. 但是对于这个观点关键的一点是严格意义上的形而上学对于思维的理解是在非物理的位置或者非物质的位置思考这个。

[同义词] urgent/important

[形近词] crucially *adv.* 关键地; 至关重要地

[真题连线]

It is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound. (2005阅读)

关键要让这些新发电厂对环境无害。

➡ **cucumber** ['kju:kʌmbə] *n.* 黄瓜; 胡瓜

[例] The “gurkophone” is one of their classics, made from a hollowed cucumber, a pepper and a carrot. “黄瓜管”是他们的经典乐器之一, 那是用掏空的黄瓜、辣椒和胡萝卜做的。// The salmon was brought to the table whole, garnished with parsley and slices of tomato and cucumber. 整条大马哈鱼被端上了桌, 并用欧芹、西红柿片和黄瓜片作为花色配菜。

[词组] sea ~ 海参

[例] A crock filled with sea cucumber and other high-priced goodies? 海参和其他高级食材汇聚的“佛跳墙”?

[同义词] Chinese wampee/cuke

[真题连线]

Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. (2005阅读)

在卷尾猴的世界里, 葡萄是奢侈品(比黄瓜受欢迎得多)。

➡ **currency** ['kʌrənsi] *n.* 货币; 流通

[例] Inflation has turned the ruble into a toy town

currency. 通货膨胀使得卢布变成了毫无价值的货币。// Loop' is one of those computer words that has gained currency in society. 有一些计算机术语成了社会上的通用词汇,“循环”就是其中一个。

[识记] curr-“流淌”+ -ency“后缀”→ 流通

[词组] foreign ~ 外币

[例] It is not just foreign currency. 它也不仅仅是外国货币。

[同义词] money/circulating/medium

[形近词] current *n.* 电流, 水流

➡ **current** ['kʌr(ə)nt] *a.* ①当前的; ②通用的 *n.*

①水流, 电流; ②气流; ③潮流

[例] The current situation is very different to that in 1990. 当前的形势与1990年截然不同。// Current thinking suggests that toxins only have a small part to play in the build up of cellulite. 目前普遍认为, 毒素对皮下脂肪团堆积影响不大。// Under normal conditions, the ocean currents of the tropical Pacific travel from east to west. 在正常情况下, 太平洋的热带洋流自东向西流。// I felt a current of cool air blowing in my face. 我觉得脸上有一阵冷风吹过。// Each party represents a distinct current of thought. 每个党派代表一种不同的思潮。

[识记] curr = run “发生, 快速做”

[同义词] present/ prevalent *adj.* 流行的

[形近词] recurrent *adj.* 一再发生的; occurrent *adj.* 偶然发生的; currency *n.* 流传; 货币, 通货; occurrence *n.* 事件

[真题连线]

Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions. (2012阅读)

英国工党现任领袖埃德米利班德能够力克群雄荣登宝座, 公共部门工会的选票支持功不可没。

➡ **curve** [kə:v] *n.* 曲线 *vt. & vi.* 弯曲 *adj.* 弯曲的

[例] the curve of his lips 他嘴唇的曲线 // The track curved away below him. 他脚下的小径蜿蜒地伸向远方。

[同义词] twist/ bend/ wind/ curl

[真题连线]

In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. (2011阅读)

在这种情况下, 公司的回应越迅速、越周到越

好, 学习曲线十分陡峭。

➡ **cycle** ['saɪkl] *n.* 循环, 周期; 摩托车

[例] The figures marked the final low point of the present economic cycle. 这些数据显示了目前经济周期的最低点。// Stefano used a motor cycle to herd the sheep. 斯特凡诺骑一辆摩托车放羊。

[词组] life ~ 生命周期

[例] Consistency depended on the discipline and life cycle of each data source. 连贯性是依靠每一个数据源的规则和生命周期的。

[同义词] circle/series

[形近词] recycle *v.* 再循环; 回收

[真题连线]

Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. (2000阅读)

没几个美国人将这一巨变单纯归因于美元贬值或商业周期循环这些显而易见的原因。

➡ **condition** [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①条件; ②环境

[例] It's easy to make a wrong turn here even under ideal weather conditions. 即使在非常理想的天气条件下, 也很容易在这里拐错弯。// People are living in appalling conditions. 人们生活在极其恶劣的环境中。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 对...有重要影响

[例] We are all conditioned by early impressions and experiences. 我们都受早年印象和经历的长期影响。

[同义词] circumstance/situation *n.* 环境

[形近词] conditional *adj.* 有条件的; conditioner *n.* 调节器

[真题连线]

As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. (2012阅读)

该交易为了获得州政府的批准, 该公司同意一个前提条件: 即同意在2012年后征求州政府官员的同意继续经营。

➡ **confer** [kən'fɜ:] *vt.* 授予 *vi.* 协商

[例] The constitution also confers large powers on Brazil's 25 constituent states. 宪法还授予巴西25个

成员州极大的权力。// He conferred with Hill and the others in his office. 他和希尔以及他办公室里的其他人进行了商议。

[同义词] afford/award *vt.* 授予

[形近词] conference *n.* 会议; conferrer *n.* 授予者

[真题连线]

That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. (2002 阅读)

这种不得已的行为导致了机器人科学——一门将人类的能力赋予机器的科学的产生。

➔ confess [kən'fes] *v.* ①承认; ②忏悔

[例] He had confessed to seventeen murders. 他已供认了17条谋杀罪。// You just go to the church and confess your sins. 你就去教堂忏悔你的罪过吧。

[识记] con “加强” + fess “说”: “完全说出来” → 忏悔

[同义词] accept/recognize 承认

[形近词] confessional *adj.* 忏悔的; confession *n.* 忏悔

[真题连线]

What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. (2000 阅读)

现在的情况是人们不能像以前那样轻易地、公开地坦陈自己的梦想, 惟恐别人认为自己爱出风头、贪婪、庸俗不堪。

➔ confidential [kənfi'denʃ(ə)l] *adj.* 机密的

[例] We mustn't allow such a person access to confidential matters of the state. 不能让这样的人知道国家机密。

[同义词] secret *adj.* 机密的

[形近词] confidence *n.* 信心; confident *adj.* 自信的

[真题连线]

access to confidential documents (2000 阅读)  
获取机密文件

➔ conform [kən'fɔ:m] *v.* ①符合; ②遵照

[例] The lamp has been designed to conform to new safety standards. 该灯设计得符合新的安全标

准。// These must be in the best interest of the enterprise and also conform to applicable laws and regulations. 这些计划必须是为了企业利益最大化, 并且符合需要遵从的法律及规章制度。

[识记] con “完全” + form “形状”: “形状一致” → 符合

[同义词] accord/reconcile/meet/with *v.* 符合

[形近词] conformable *adj.* 一致的; conformity *n.* 一致; conformism *n.* 因循守旧

[真题连线]

While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. (1999 阅读)

几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定, 但现代史学实践最趋向于认为历史学是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。

➔ consecutive [kən'sekjʊtɪv] *adj.* 连贯的

[例] The Cup was won for the third consecutive year by the Toronto Maple Leafs. 这个奖杯连续第三年被多伦多枫叶队赢去了。

[识记] con “共同” + secu “series, 连续” + tive → 连贯的

[同义词] connected/coherent *adj.* 连贯的

➔ conservative [kən'sɜ:vətɪv] *adj.* 保守的

[例] People tend to be more liberal when they're young and more conservative as they get older. 人们在年轻时常常更开放, 年纪越大就越保守。

[形近词] conservation *n.* 保存; 保护

[真题连线]

Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. (2000 阅读)

在一片抗议声中, 许多保守党领导人正在力图回复到战前, 强调道德教育。

➔ consideration [kənsɪdə'reɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①考虑; ②关心

[例] There should be careful consideration about the use of such toxic chemicals. 应有对这些有毒化学品的使用的慎重考虑。// Show consideration for your neighbours. 要表示出对邻居们的体贴。



[识记] considerate “体贴的” + ion → 关心  
[形近词] considerable *adj.* 相当大的; considerate *adj.* 体贴的

[真题连线]

Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. (1995阅读)

也许对护理职业——特别是医疗护理人员——的选择应少注重化学成绩，而多关注他们是否敏感，是否有同情心。

➡ conspicuous [kən'spɪkjʊəs] *adj.* 显著的，显而易见的

[例] Most people don't want to be too conspicuous. 大多数人不愿过于显眼。

[识记] con“加强”+ spicu“spect, 看”+ ous: “使劲看” → 显而易见的

[同义词] obvious/prominent/marked/noted *adj.* 显而易见的

[形近词] conspicuousness *n.* 显而易见; 惹人注目

[真题连线]

a type of conspicuous bias (2004阅读)  
一种明显的偏见

➡ constitution [kənstri'tju:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①宪法; ②体质

[例] The king was forced to adopt a new constitution which reduced his powers. 国王被迫通过了削减其权力的新宪法。// He must have an extremely strong constitution. 他必有极为强健的体格。

[形近词] constitutional *adj.* 宪法的; constitutive *adj.* 基本的; constitute *vt.* 组成, 构成

[真题连线]

The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution”, including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation. (2008阅读)

如果没有对于这种“特殊制度”的保护，南方各州不会同意签署宪法。

## D

➡ dam [dæm] *n.* 水坝, 堰 *vt.* ①用水坝阻止; ②阻塞, 抑制

[例] Breaking the dam could submerge downstream cities such as Wuhan. 摧毁大坝可能会淹没下游城市, 比如武汉。// They built dykes and dam to hold back the rising flood waters. 他们修筑了堤坝来阻挡上涨的洪水。

[词组] Three Gorges ~ 三峡大坝

[例] We should not blame the Three Gorges Dam for every extreme weather event. 我们不能把每个极端气候事件都归罪于三峡大坝。

[真题连线]

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. (1996阅读)

建造大坝的教训是大的未必总是美的。

➡ damage ['dæmɪdʒ] *vt. & vi.* 损害, 毁坏 *n.* 赔偿金

[例] The radiation can damage microprocessors and computer memories, causing them to malfunction. 辐射会损坏微处理器和电脑内存, 使之失灵。// He was vindicated in court and damages were awarded. 他在法庭上被证明无罪, 并且获得了损害赔偿金。

[识记] 词根“-dam”(damn, 诅咒)+后缀“age” → 灾难, 损坏。

[词组] serious ~ 严重损害; 严重损坏

[例] But if we stay on the current path, our growing debt could cost us jobs and do serious damage to the economy. 但如果我们再这样继续下去, 日益增长的债务就会导致工作机会减少并严重损害经济。

[同义词] break/destroy/ruin *vt.* 损害, 毁坏; compensation *n.* 赔偿金

[真题连线]

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. (2012阅读)

该公司似乎认定其已声名狼藉, 没有什么后顾之忧, 不如和佛蒙特州背水一战。但不良后果还是有。

➡ damn [dæm] *n.* 诅咒 *vt.* ①谴责; ②罚…下地狱

[例] The critics damned the play. 批评家指责这

出戏。

[词组] ~ and blast 该死

[例] “Damn and blast!” my father exclaimed. “The bloody petrol’s run out.” “该死！要命的汽油用光了。”我父亲叫道。

[同义词] condemn/denounce

[真题连线]

The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today. (2006 阅读)

事实上，原因可能正好相反：当今世界存在太多的幸福了。

➔ **damp** [dæmp] *adj.* 潮湿的，微湿的，心情低落的

[例] They all walked barefoot across the damp sand to the water’s edge. 他们全都光着脚走过潮湿的沙地来到水边。// She wiped the table with a damp cloth. 她用湿布擦了一下桌子。

[词组] ~ goods 湿水货

[例] As the goods are liable to be destroyed by damp or water, we need an air-tight container. 由于货物易于被湿气或水破坏，我们需要一个防漏的集装箱。

[同义词] wet/humid/moisty

[形近词] dampish *adj.* 含湿气的，微湿的

[真题连线]

Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.” (2011 阅读)

尽管抚养孩子的日子漫长难熬，令人筋疲力尽，但是Senior认为“正是那些心绪沉重的时刻，日后却成为我们欢乐的源泉”。

➔ **dare** [deə] *vt.* ①敢；②；胆敢 *n.* 激将，挑战

[例] I dare say he did as he was bidden. 我敢说他按照要求做了。// When found, the children said they’d run away for a dare. 找到这些孩子时，他们说自己是受了激将才出走的。

[词组] I ~ say (用于表示可能性) 我敢说

[例] I dare say you’ve heard about her. 我敢说你肯定听说过她的事。

[同义词] endure/stake *vt.* 敢于面对；provocation/

gauntlet *n.* 挑战，激将

[形近词] daring *adj.* 大胆的，勇敢的

[真题连线]

Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. (1995 阅读)

除了国会制定的二十七项法案对广告词加以约束之外，没有哪个专职广告商胆敢推销与广告承诺不符的产品。

➔ **dash** [dæʃ] *vi.* 猛冲 *n.* 少量，些许

[例] Suddenly she dashed down to the cellar. 她突然冲下地窖。// Add a dash of balsamic vinegar. 加入少许香脂醋。

[词组] ~ against 与…猛撞，撞在…上，(使)撞击(某物)

[例] The boat was dashed against the rocks. 这条船撞到岩礁上了。

[同义词] knock/against/impinge on

[形近词] dashing *adj.* 时髦的，华丽的

➔ **database** ['dɜ:təbeɪs] *n.* 数据库，资料库

[例] That should do it for your database schema. 对于您的数据库模式，应当那样做。

[识记] data-“数据”+base-“基础”→数据库

[词组] ~ system 数据库系统；资料库系统

[例] In most cases, the database system itself will provide one or more backup and restore mechanisms as part of the product. 大多数情况下，数据库系统本身将提供一种或多种备份与恢复机制，作为产品的组成部分。

[同义词] dbase/informix

[真题连线]

Databases used by some companies don’t rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. (2009 阅读)

一些公司使用的数据库里的数据并非系统性地采集而得，而是将不同研究项目的信息胡乱收集在一起。

➔ **dawn** [dɔ:n] *n.* 黎明 *vt.* ①破晓；②出现

[例] At dawn I woke him up and said we were leaving. 黎明时分，我把他叫醒，告诉他我们要走

了。// The morning dawned fresh and clear after the storm. 暴风雨之后，破晓时天朗气清。// A new era is now dawning upon the world. 世界正进入一个新时代。

[词组] ~ on 开始理解；渐渐明白

[例] Then the chilling truth dawned on Captain Gary Snively. 接着加里·斯内夫利船长意识到了这个令人不寒而栗的事实。

[同义词] start/beginning/twilight/sunrise

[形近词] dawning *n.* & *v.* 破晓；展现

[真题连线]

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. (2002阅读)

从人类最初有了智慧至今，人们一直在设计日益巧妙的工具来处理那些危险的、枯燥的、繁重的或者只是一般肮脏的工作。

➡ **dazzle** ['dæzəl] *vt.* ①使…目眩；②使…眼花  
*n.* 耀眼的光

[例] She was dazzled by the sudden sunlight. 猛然的阳光使她目眩。// His eyes dazzled in the glare. 在强光下，他双眼发花。// The sun's dazzle on the water hurts my eyes. 水面上耀眼的阳光刺痛了我的眼睛。

[词组] ~ light 强光

[例] Furniture appropriate chooses natural look is; White causes dazzle light easily to the eye. Bookcase crosses deep color to create oppressive sense on the vision. 家具宜选择自然色系；白色轻易对眼睛造成炫光。书柜过深的色彩在视觉上造成压迫感。

[同义词] effulgence / show off

[形近词] dazzling *adj.* 耀眼的；眼花缭乱的

➡ **deadline** ['dedlaɪn] *n.* 截止期限，最后期限

[例] In this case, you'll want to set yourself a deadline. 在这种情况下，你要为自己设定一个最后期限。

[识记] dead-“死，消亡”+“-line”→最后期限

[词组] meet the ~ 赶上最后期限；按期完成

[例] We'll still be able to meet the deadline. 我们还是可以赶上最后期限的。

[同义词] limit

[形近词] deadly 致命的，致死的

[真题连线]

Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time”. (2001阅读)

什么也说服不了我回到过去那种凯茜所宣扬的、我也曾自得其乐的生活中去：每天12小时的工作，压得人喘不过气来的最后期限，可怕而紧张的办公室的争权夺利，以及因为时间有限连做母亲也得“高效率”所造成的种种限制。

➡ **deadly** ['dedli] *adj.* 致命的，致死的 *adv.* 极其，非常

[例] He was acquitted on charges of assault with a deadly weapon. 他被判用致命武器袭击他人的罪名不成立。// Broadcast news was accurate and reliable but deadly dull. 新闻广播准确可靠但却非常枯燥。

[识记] dead-“死，消亡”+“-ly”“后缀”→致死的

[词组] ~ poison 致命毒药

[例] He drank some deadly poison and soon was in danger. 他喝下了一些致命的毒药并且很快就生命垂危。

[同义词] fatal/mortal

[形近词] dead 死的，无生命的

[真题连线]

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. (1997阅读)

根据澳北州所通过的这项新法案，成年病人可以要求安乐死——可能是通过注射致死药剂或服用致死药片——来结束痛苦。

➡ **deal** [di:l] *vt.* ①处理；②给予；*n.* 交易

[例] I can't deal with your personal problems. 我不能处理你的个人问题。// The deal seems so attractive it would be ridiculous to say no. 这笔交易看上去太诱人了，要是拒绝它简直是笑话。

[词组] ~ with 处理

[例] I'm used to dealing with matters of this sort. 我惯于处理此类问题。

[同义词] bargain *v.* 协定；commerce *n.* 交易

[形近词] dealing 交易，行为；dealer *n.* 经销商，商人；dealership 代理权，代理商

[真题连线]

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. (1997阅读)

于1992年接替已故董事长斯蒂夫·罗斯的56岁的现任董事长杰拉德·莱文是具有争议的焦点人物。财政方面,他承受着抬高股价,减少公司巨额债务的压力。在两笔新的有线电视交易谈妥后,债务将达到173亿美元。

➡ **dean** [din] *n.* ①院长; ②牧师; ③资历最深者

[例] She was Dean of the Science faculty at Sophia University. 她是上智大学科学院院长。// Alan Webster, former Dean of St Paul's. 艾伦·韦伯斯特, 圣保罗大教堂前教长。// Aaron Copland, who was known as the dean of American composers. 阿隆·科普兰是美国最资深的作曲家。

[词组] assistant~ 助理院长

[例] Patricia Moss, an assistant dean at St. George's School, says students were not the only ones reporting better results. 帕特里夏莫斯(一个圣乔治学院助理院长)说,学生并不是唯一的报告更好的结果。

[同义词] head/vicar/governor

[真题连线]

"American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. (2000阅读)

“美国的工业已经改变了结构,消除了滞胀,学会了明智”,这是哈佛大学肯尼迪管理学院行政院长理查德·卡佛纳的看法。

➡ **death** [deθ] *n.* ①死亡; ②病危

[例] A young man plunged from a sheer rock face to his death. 一名男青年从陡峭的岩壁上坠崖身亡。// My dad was the same. He could be at death's door but wouldn't say a word. 我爸爸也一样。他就算已经病得快不行了也还是会一声不吭。

[识记] dea- “死,消亡” + -th “后缀” → 死亡

[词组] as sure as death 千真万确,的确确实

[例] With all these clouds gathering it's as sure as death to rain before evening. 天上的云层已经这么厚了,傍晚前一定会下雨的。

[同义词] destruction/dying

[形近词] deathly *adj.* 死一般的; 致命的

[真题连线]

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death— probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. (1997阅读)

根据澳北州所通过的这项新法案,成年病人可以要求安乐死——可能是通过注射致死药剂或服用致死药片——来结束痛苦。

➡ **debate** [di'beit] *vt. & vi. / n.* 辩论, 争辩

[例] The United Nations Security Council will debate the issue today. 联合国安理会今天将就这个问题展开讨论。

[识记] de “加强” + bat “打”: 加强打击对方言论

[词组] ~ on 关于...进行辩论 under ~ 在争论中

[例] Meanwhile, the domestic debate on Denmark's future role in Europe rages on. 与此同时,国内也展开了有关丹麦未来在欧洲扮演何种角色的激烈争论。// Whether MSG induces asthma is currently still under debate. 目前对味精是否会诱导哮喘这一说仍处于争论之中。

[同义词] dispute / controversy *n.* 争论

[形近词] abate *vt. & vi.* 减少; rebate *vt. & vi.* 减少, 回扣; combat *n./v.* 战斗; battle *v.* 战斗; debater *n.* 讨论者

[真题连线]

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. (2013新题型)

今天,社会科学主要关注学科问题和内部学术辩论,而不是具有外部影响的话题。

➡ **debt** [det] *n.* 债务,负债; 恩情

[例] Three years later, he is still paying off his debts. 都3年了,他仍在偿还债务。// Stress is a main reason for debt. 重压是负债的一个主要原因。

// He was so good to me that I can never repay the debt I owe him. 他对我太好了,我永远也还不清这份人



情。

[词组] in ~ 负债; 欠情

[例] Gambling laid him in debt. 赌博使他负了债。

[同义词] amount/due

[形近词] debit *n.* 借方, 借

[真题连线]

This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. (2014阅读)

这使得今天的平均法学院毕业生的100 000美元的债务在本科的债务之上。

➡ **decade** ['dekeɪd] *n.* 十年 (期间)

[例] the last decade of the nineteenth century 19世纪的最后10年。

[识记] deca- “十”

[词组] over the past decade 在过去的十年里

[例] These cameras have increased only marginally in value over the past decade. 在过去10年里, 这些照相机的价格只是略有提高。

[真题连线]

Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade age, saying she wanted to be a CEO. (2011阅读)

艾伦马拉姆十年前辞去Tropicana公司高管职务时, 说她希望成为一名CEO。

➡ **decisive** [dr'saɪsɪv] *adj.* ①决定性的; ②坚定的

[例] The meeting between Molotov, Bidault and Bevin was decisive. 莫洛托夫、皮杜尔和贝文之间的会晤起到了决定性作用。// Voters perceive him as a decisive and resolute international leader. 投票者认为他是一位坚定果断的国际领导人。

[识记] de- “加强” + -cise- “切开, 杀” + -ive- “...的” → 决定性的

[词组] ~ factor 决定性因素

[例] The results showed that singing was not the decisive factor for the patients. 结果表明, 唱歌并不是治疗这些患者的决定性因素。

[同义词] definitive/resolute

[形近词] decisively *adv.* ①果断地; ②决然地

[真题连线]

In a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: “come out from among

them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” (2009阅读)

在一个决定性的时刻, 他打开圣经, 告诉父亲说, 自己看到的第一行字会决定他的命运, 他读了那些神奇的话语: “(圣经原文) 从他们中间出来, 不要沾不洁净之物, 我将成为你们的神, 你们将成为我的子民。”

➡ **declare** [dr'kleə(r)] *vt. & vi.* ①声明; ②断言; ③发表

[例] He declared his intention to become the best golfer in the world. 他表明自己想要成为世界上最好的高尔夫球选手。// His lawyers are confident that the judges will declare Mr Stevens innocent. 史蒂文斯先生的律师们确信法官将宣告他无罪。

[识记] de “加强” + clare “clear”: 说清楚

[生僻词义] *vt.* 申报

[词组] ~ oneself 显露身分; ~ for 表明赞成 (拥护); nothing to ~ 不需报关

[例] We declare for the decision. 我们声明赞成这一决定。// She had nothing to declare, and was starting to go through the “Green” channel when she was stopped. 她没有什么要申报的, 便开始进入绿色通道, 结果就在这时被拦住了。

[同义词] announce /proclaim

[形近词] declaration *n.* 定言

[真题连线]

Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. (1995阅读)

最近我听到一位著名电视人宣称他反对广告, 因为广告意在劝诱而非提供信息。

➡ **decline** [dr'klaɪn] *vt. & vi.* 谢绝 *vi.* ①落下; ②谢绝 *n.* ①衰退, 下降; ②减少

[例] The band declined to comment on the story. 乐队拒绝对这一报道作任何评论。// He offered the boys some coffee. They declined politely. 他问那些小伙子要不要来点咖啡, 他们婉辞了。// There wasn't such a big decline in enrollments after all. 注册人数终究还是没有出现如此大幅度的下降。

[识记] de “向下” + clin “弯曲”: 向下弯曲

[生僻词义] *n.* 斜面

[词组] on the decline 在走下坡路; decline and fall 衰亡; in decline 在衰退中

[例] Thankfully the smoking of cigarettes is on the decline. 令人欣慰的是, 吸烟量在逐渐下降。

// Concerned about the decline and fall Wuliangshan large stocks. 关注跌幅偏大且下跌无量的股票。// The decline in marriage has been offset by a rise in cohabitation. 结婚人数的减少由于同居人数的增加而得以弥补。

[同义词] descend/ slump v. reduction / recession / fall n.

[形近词] declining *adj.* 倾斜的; recline *v.* 放置; incline *v.* (使) 倾斜

[真题连线]

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage. (2010阅读)

在过去的25年中, 英文报纸发生的所有变化中, 影响最为深远的或许就是其艺术报道的范围和严肃性已呈现不可遏止的衰落之势。

➡ **decorate** ['dekəreɪt] *vt. & vi.* 布置, 装饰, 装潢

[例] He decorated his room with pictures of all his favorite sports figures. 他用自己最喜欢的几位体育明星的照片装饰房间。

[识记] decor “装饰”

[生僻词义] *vt.* 授予(某人)勋章

[词组] ~ with 以...来装饰

[例] Decorate the tunic with sequins or glitter. 用些圆形小金属片或发光小亮片装饰这件女式短上衣。

[同义词] ornament/beautify

[形近词] decor *n.* 装饰; decorator *n.* 装饰者; decoration *n.* 装饰

[真题连线]

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive. (2006阅读)

希尔顿酒店正在这里构建自己的旅馆, 你几乎可以肯定它会配有哈姆雷特汉堡包店、李尔王休息室、班柯宴会包间等, 而且价格昂贵。

➡ **dedicate** ['dedɪkeɪt] *vt.* 致力, 把...献给, 题献词于...上

[例] Back on the island, he dedicated himself to politics. 回到岛上后, 他便投身于政治。

[识记] dic “说”

[词组] be dedicated to doing sth. 致力于某事

[例] Should our best minds be dedicated to solving our biggest problems? 我们最优秀的头脑是否应当致力于解决人类面临的最大问题?

[同义词] give oneself / devote to

[形近词] dedicated 专用的, 专注的, 献身的; dedication 奉献, 献身; indicate 指出; abdicate 退位; predicate *v.* 预言

[真题连线]

They all seem to look alike though they come from all over—lean, pointed, dedicated faces. (2006阅读)

他们虽然来自世界各地, 看起来却都很相像——身材消瘦、棱角分明、神情执着。

➡ **deduce** [dɪ'dju:s] *vt.* 推断, 演绎, 推论

[例] Alison had cleverly deduced that I was the author of the letter. 艾莉森已经聪明地推断出那封信就是我写的。

[识记] de “向下” +duc “拉”: 向下拉

[词组] ~ from 推断

[例] Can we deduce from your silence that you do not approve? 你保持沉默, 我们是否可以据此而推断出你不赞成?

[同义词] understand / reason / conclude

[形近词] educe *v.* 引出; induce *v.* 劝诱

[真题连线]

IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. (2007阅读)

智商测试要求你完成的任务常常是: 词汇和图形类比, 想象纸折叠和剪切后的形状, 推到数字序列。

➡ **deduct** [dɪ'dʌkt] *vt.* 扣除, 减去

[例] You can deduct the twenty-five cents out of my allowance. 你可在我的零用钱里扣去二角五分。// If you will just sign here, we will arrange for your bank to deduct your payments automatically. 麻烦您在这里签一下字, 我们将联系您的银行自动扣除您的付款。

[识记] de- “拿去” + -duct- “引导” → 扣除

[词组] ~ from 从…中扣除

[例] The mistakes deduct from the value of his book. 他书中的错误使该书失去价值。

[同义词] subtract/withdraw

[形近词] deductible *adj.* 可扣除的; 可减免的

➔ deed [di:d] *n.* ①行为; ②契约

[例] The perpetrators of this evil deed must be brought to justice. 必须将参与这一恶行的凶手绳之以法。// Smith changed his name by deed poll to Jarvis-Smith. 史密斯通过单边契据将自己的名字更改为杰维斯·史密斯

[词组] good ~ 善事, 好事

[例] It was a meaningful day for us because we had done a good deed. 这一天对于我们大家来说都很有意义, 因为我们做了一件好事。

[同义词] action/certificate

[形近词] deedbox *n.* 文件箱; 契据文书保险箱

➔ deem [di:m] *vi.* & *vt.* 认为, 相信

[例] I deem it advisable to purchase the shares in the railway now. 我认为现在购买铁路股票是明智的。// I seem to deem his foreseeing of that the man will seek seeds in the weed. 我似乎相信他的预见, 他预见那个人将在杂草中寻找种子。

[词组] ~ to 认为

[例] But the new loan facility will only be available those countries that the IMF deem to be in sound macroeconomic health. 但新的贷款工具只会拨付给那些IMF认为处在良好经济健康状况中的国家。

[同义词] count/feel

[形近词] doom *n.* 命运; 注定

[真题连线]

To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies. (2010阅读)

现在, 如果读到这些, 人们肯定会惊诧, 当年这般渊博深奥的内容竟然被认为适合发表在大众日报上。

➔ defeat [dr'fi:t] *vt.* 击败 *n.* 战败

[例] His guerrillas defeated the colonial army in 1954. 1954年他领导的游击队打败了殖民军队。

// A 2-1 defeat by Sweden left them bottom of Group One. 1比2负于瑞典之后, 他们处在了第一小组的最后一名。

[识记] de- “下” + -feat- “做” → 击败

[词组] take ~ 承认失败, 接受失败

[例] I don't take defeat easily. 我不会轻易地接受失败的人。

[同义词] get the best of *vt.* 击败 *n.* 失败

[形近词] defeatism 失败主义

[真题连线]

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. (2001阅读)

要想利用互联网, 某些贫困国家必须克服对外国投资所持的过时的反殖民的种种偏见。

➔ defect ['di:fekt] *n.* 缺点 *vi.* 背叛

[例] He was born with a hearing defect. 他患有先天性听力缺损。// He defected from the Party in the late 1970s. 他在20世纪70年代后期叛出了该党。

[识记] 前缀de- “表否定” + -fect “做” → 缺点

[词组] major ~ 主要缺陷

[例] This is a major defect of the theory, and thus it has met with severe criticisms. 这不能不说是这种理论的重大缺陷, 利益衡量论因此受到激烈的批判。

[同义词] shortcoming *n.* 缺点; rise up 背叛

[形近词] deficiency *n.* 缺乏, 不足

➔ defend [dr'fend] *vt.* & *vi.* 保卫, 防守, 为…辩护, 为…答辩

[例] Every man who could fight was now committed to defend the ridge. 每个能够参加战斗的男子现在都决心要保卫这条山脊。

[识记] fend 打击

[词组] ~ oneself 自卫; ~ against 防卫; ~ with 用…防卫

[例] She demonstrated how best to defend oneself. 她示范最有效的自卫方法。// They are ready to defend themselves against Uncle Sam's imperialist policies. 他们已做好抗击美国帝国主义政策的准备。// They tried to defend themselves against the enemy with all their might. 他们竭尽全力抵御敌人。

[同义词] claim / forefend / shield

[形近词] defense *n.* 防御, 辩护; offend *v.* 冒犯; defendant *adj.* 辩护的 *n.* 被告; defensive *adj.* 自

卫的; defensiveness *n.* 防御性

[真题连线]

Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. (2004 阅读)

如果不能进行批判性思考, 捍卫自己的观点, 以及理解他人的观点, 他们就不能充分参与到我们的民主政治中来。

➔ **define** [dɪ'faɪn] *vt. & vi.* 限定, 规定, 给...下定义, 解释

[例] We were unable to define what exactly was wrong with him. 我们说不清楚他到底哪里不对劲。

[识记] de “向下” + fin “止境”: 往下设定止境

[词组] define as 解释为

[例] The interface is very simple and user can set which messages to define as junk mails. 这种交互方式非常简单, 用户可以限定使用文明语言邮件。

[同义词] regulate / state / rule

[形近词] definite *adj.* 一定的; definitive *adj.* 决定性的; definition *n.* 定义; definiteness *n.* 确定性; confine *v.* 限制

[真题连线]

Tylor defined culture as “... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.” (2003 翻译)

泰勒把文化定义为 “...一个复合整体, 它包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯。”

➔ **delay** [dɪ'leɪ] *n. / vt. & vi.* 耽搁, 延迟

[例] For sentimental reasons I wanted to delay my departure until June... 因为感情方面的原因, 我想把离开的日期延迟至6月。

[识记] lay “延迟”

[词组] without ~ 立即; ~ time 延迟时间

[例] We'll send you a quote without delay. 我们会立刻送一份报价给你。// The equipment for delay time is the important buildup component in system. 延时装置是系统中的重要组成部件。

[同义词] postpone/detain

[形近词] relay *v.* 中继; delayer *n.* 缓燃剂

[真题连线]

Although the process of professionalisation and

specialization was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. (2001 阅读)

虽然职业化和专业细分过程在19世纪的英国地质学界中已经得到迅速发展, 但是它的效果直到20世纪才充分显示出来。

➔ **deliberate** [dɪ'lɪbəreɪt] *adj.* ①慎重的, 故意的; ②纤弱的, 精致的 *vt. & vi.* 仔细考虑

[例] Witnesses say the firing was deliberate and sustained. 目击者说枪击是蓄意而且持续的。// She deliberated over the decision for a long time before she made up her mind. 她慎重考虑了好久才下定决心作出这一决定。

[词组] ~ on 审议

[例] We had no time to deliberate on the problem. 我们没有时间仔细思考这个问题。

[同义词] intended / conscious *adj.* 慎重的; meditate/ponder/speculate *v.* 仔细考虑

[形近词] deliberation *n.* 审议; deliberative *adj.* 审议的; delicate *adj.* 微妙的, 灵敏的, 细致的

[真题连线]

On the overturned provisions the majority held the congress had deliberately “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers. (2013 阅读)

针对被推翻的条款, 多数票认为国会已慎重“先占领域”, 而亚利桑那州也因此而侵扰到联邦政府特权。

➔ **delicate** ['delɪkət] *adj.* ①纤细的; ②易碎的

[例] He had delicate hands. 他有一双纤细的手。// Although the coral looks hard, it is very delicate. 珊瑚虽然看上去坚固, 实际上非常易碎。

[识记] 前缀de- “加强语气” + lic- “喜欢” + 后缀-ate → 愉快的

[词组] ~ balance 微妙的平衡

[例] We need suppliers to be profitable and healthy long term, so we can be healthy long term; that's the delicate balance. 我们需要让供应商长期获利并保持健康, 这样我们才能跟着长期保持稳健; 这是个微妙的平衡。

[同义词] subtle/fragile

[形近词] delicious *adj.* 美味的



➡ **deliver** [dɪ'lɪvə(r)] *vt. & vi.* 交付, 递送, 发表, 表达, 释放, 接生

[例] The Canadians plan to deliver more food to southern Somalia. 加拿大计划向索马里南部地区运送更多的食品。

[词组] ~ a speech 发表演讲

[例] The president will deliver a speech about schools. 总统将就学校问题发表讲话。

[形近词] delivery *n.* 交付; deliverance *n.* 释放

[真题连线]

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. (2002 阅读)

如果你在使用幽默时感到很别扭, 你应该多练习以变得更加自然。你可以用轻松的、不做作的方式说一些很随便的、看上去是即兴的话。

➡ **democracy** [dɪ'mɒkrəsi] *n.* ①民主制; ②民主国家

[例] the spread of democracy in Eastern Europe 民主制度在东欧的传播 // The new democracies face tough challenges. 这些新兴的民主国家面临着严峻挑战。

[识记] demo “人民” + cracy “统治”

[词组] deliberative ~ 协商民主; liberal ~ 自由民主

[例] Jiaojiang's practice permanent system of the Party congress is such an experiment of inner - Party deliberative democracy. 椒江党代会常任制的实践, 就是基于三种民主相结合推动党内协商的一种尝试。

[形近词] democratic *adj.* 民主的; democrat *n.* 民主党人; monocracy *n.* 独裁统治; demographic *adj.* 人口统计的; democratize *v.* 民主化

[真题连线]

The journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. (2000 阅读)

倡导终生参与民主制的新闻记者却把自己的子女送进私立学校。

➡ **demonstrate** ['dɛmənstreɪt] *vt.* 论证, 表露, 演

示 *vi.* 游行示威

[例] Have they, for example, demonstrated a commitment to democracy? 例如, 他们是否已表现出会致力于民主? // In the cities vast crowds have been demonstrating for change. 在城市里, 大批的人群举行示威游行, 要求进行变革。

[识记] de “充分” + monstr “展示”

[同义词] display/ show/ illustrate/ manifest/ clarify

[形近词] demonstrative *adj.* 说明的; demonstration *n.* 示范; demonstrator *n.* 示威者

[真题连线]

But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. (2014 阅读)

但是, 诺贝尔基金会要求每个奖项的三位获奖人都必须健在。这一规定长期以来不适用于现代研究的合作性质。这种情况会得到一个不可避免的争论的证明, 即在颁发希格斯玻色子的发现奖项时, 谁可以被忽略。

➡ **denote** [dɪ'nəʊt] *vt.* ①指代; ②代表

[例] In the Middle Ages the term “drab” denoted a very simple type of woolen cloth which was used by peasants to make their clothes. 中世纪时, drab (“本色布”) 一词指的是一种农民用来制衣的非常普通的羊毛织物。// In figure 24 “D” denotes quantity demanded and “S” denotes quantity supplied. 在图24中, D代表需求量, S代表供应量。

[识记] 前缀de- “加强含义” + -note “标出” → 表示

[词组] to ~ 记做

[例] As you can see, there are no special characters to denote a variable. 可以看到, 表示变量并不需要任何特殊的字符。

[同义词] bid/bespeak

[形近词] denotative *adj.* 外延的; 指示的

[真题连线]

Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. (1994 阅读)

虽然这个国家的开国元勋们使用这句话说明在法律面前人人平等，但这句话也被解释成机会平等。

➡ **deny** [di'naɪ] *vt.* ①否认；②拒绝…的要求

[例] The government has denied that there was a plot to assassinate the president. 政府否认曾有人密谋暗杀总统。// If he is unlucky, he may find that his ex-partner denies him access to his children. 如果不走运的话，他可能会发现前妻拒绝让他接近自己的孩子。

[识记] 发音：抵赖，否认

[词组] ~ oneself 节制；~ someone something 拒绝给予

[例] On the contrary, if criticize simply, deny, child's understanding will be downhearted, denyoneself, lack confidence. 相反，如果一味地批评、否定，孩子则会意志消沉，自己否定自己，缺乏自信。// They appeared at court yesterday to deny charges of murder. 他们昨天出庭，否认谋杀的指控。

[同义词] negative/ refuse/refute/ contradict/ object

[形近词] deniable *adj.* 可否认的；denial *n.* 否认

[真题连线]

Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memen-to mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. (2006阅读)

现在，我们被幸福唾手可得的诺言包围着，我们需要艺术像宗教曾经做过的那样告诉我们死亡是难以避免的：记住人终有一死，一切终会完结，幸福不会因为你否定死亡而降临，而是要去接受死亡这个事实。

➡ **depart** [di'pɑ:t] *v.* 离开；离职

[例] Lipton is planning to depart from the company he founded. 利普顿打算离开他创立的那家公司。// A number of staff departed during his reign as rector of the Royal College of Art. 在他担任皇家艺术学院院长期间有好几名教师辞职了。

[识记] de- “分开” + -part “部分，分开” → 离开

[词组] ~ from 离开

[例] This train departs from New York at 10:00 a.m. 这列火车于上午10点整离开纽约。

[同义词] reach/arrive

[形近词] departure *n.* 离开

[真题连线]

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. (2011阅读)

当八月份，Liam McGee以总裁的身份从美国银行离职的时候，他的解释出人意料直白。

➡ **dependent** [di'pendənt] *adj.* 依靠的，依赖的，取决于…的

[例] The local economy is overwhelmingly dependent on oil and gas extraction. 当地经济过于依赖石油和天然气的开采。

[词组] substance dependence 药物依赖；physical dependence on 身体对…的依赖；dependent variable 因变量

[形近词] independence *n.* 独立；suspend *v.* 悬挂；appendant *n.* 附属物

[例] Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. 反复使用一种物质可以导致成瘾或对该物质的依赖。// Objective: To study the effects of metoclopramide (Meto) on morphine physical dependence in mice. 目的：观察甲氧氯普胺对吗啡身体依赖性的影响。// Because of the extraneous and uncontrolled factors, those may affect the dependent variable. 由于许多外来的无法控制的因素，这些因素可能影响应变因素。

[同义词] count/rest on

[形近词] depend *v.* 依赖；dependency *n.* 从属；dependence *n.* 依赖；dependability *n.* 可靠性

[真题连线]

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on — you might say addicted to — revenues from wagering. (2006新题型)

美国44个州发行彩票，29个州开设赌场，而且这些州大多数不同程度地依赖或者说“沉溺于”赌博收入。

➡ **depict** [di'pɪkt] *vt.* ①描述；②描画

[例] The story depicts the hero as a cynical opportunist. 小说把主人公描写成一个悲观的机会主义者。// The painter depicted Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. 画家描绘了滑铁卢战役中的拿破仑。

[识记] 前缀de- “加强语气” + -pict “描画” → 描绘

[词组] to ~描写

[例] Therefore using control flow to depict events is not a good idea. 因此使用控制流来描述事件并不是一个好主意。

[同义词] describe/delineate

[形近词] depiction *n.* 描述

[真题连线]

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? (2006阅读)

归根结底, 几乎完全致力于描写快乐的那种现代表现方式是什么呢?

➡ **deposit** [dɪ'pɒzɪt] *n.* ①存款; ②保证金; ③沉淀物 *v.* 放置

[例] Dermot's putting his money in a Deposit Account. 德莫特把钱存在一个定期存款账户里。// The Tory candidate lost his deposit. 这名托利党候选人连竞选保证金都搭进去了。// After 10 minutes the surplus material is washed away and any remaining deposit examined with ultra violet light. 10分钟后剩余的物质被冲洗掉, 任何残留的沉淀物都会用紫外线进行检测。// Fritz deposited a glass and two bottles of beer in front of Wolfe. 弗里茨把一个玻璃杯和两瓶啤酒放在沃尔夫面前。

[识记] de- “向下” + -pos- “放” + -it → 沉淀

[词组] on ~ 存款

[例] I have placed money on deposit in a bank. 我已把钱存入一家银行。

[同义词] fund *n.* 存款; sludge *n.* 沉淀物; covers *n.* 保证金; settle *v.* 放置

[形近词] depository *adj.* 保管的; 存储的

[真题连线]

to withdraw or deposit money in scatered locations (1994阅读)

在分散的地区取钱和存钱

➡ **depress** [dɪ'pres] *vt.* ①抑制; ②使沮丧; ③使萧条

[例] The new highway depresses business along the old road. 新的公路抑制了旧道路沿线的商业。// It depressed us that no progress was made during the negotiations. 谈判毫无进展, 我们情绪低落。// A

rise in oil prices depressed the car market. 石油价格上涨使汽车市场不景气。

[识记] de- “向下” + -press “挤, 压” → 消沉

[词组] ~ price 抑制价格

[例] Expanding the source of raw material should also depress the price of petroleum. 原料来源的扩展同样会对石油价格起到抑制作用。

[同义词] drive/down/weigh/down

[形近词] depressed *adj.* 沮丧的; 萧条的; 压低的

[真题连线]

“We wake up from dreams happy of depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day” says Stanford sleep researcher Dr, William Dement. (2005阅读)

斯坦福睡眠研究员William Dement博士说: “我们从梦中醒来, 或者高兴或者沮丧, 这些情绪会伴随我们一整天。”

➡ **deprive** [dɪ'praɪv] *vt.* 剥夺, 使丧失

[例] The disintegration of the Soviet Union deprived western intelligence agencies of their main enemies. 苏联解体使西方情报机构丧失了主敌。

[识记] de “脱离” + priv “分离”

[词组] ~ sb.of sth. 剥夺

[例] This law will deprive us of our most basic rights. 这条法律将剥夺我们最基本的权利。

[同义词] shear / strip of *v.* 剥夺; remove/dispossess

[形近词] deprivation *n.* 剥夺

[真题连线]

When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, most of us give into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions. (2013翻译)

当我们被剥夺了绿色、植物以及草木时, 我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病。

➡ **deputy** ['depjuti] *n.* ①副手; ②代表 *adj.* 副的

[例] When he was ill, his duties devolved on his deputy. 他生病期间他的工作移交给了他的副手。// The new government has an Albanian minister of defiance and deputy prime minister in charge of European integration. 在欧洲一体化的要求下, 新政府有一名阿尔巴尼亚人担任国防部长和副总理。// I delegat-

ed my responsibilities to my deputy. 我把职责委托给了我的代理人。

[词组] ~ Chief

[例] At the White House, Deputy Chief of Staff Joel Kaplan says President Bush would be in touch with individual Republican lawmakers to win their support for the plan. 在白宫, 副幕僚长乔尔·卡普兰说, 布什总统会与一些共和党议员保持接触, 以便赢得他们对汽车业拯救计划的支持。

[同义词] agent/representation *n.* 代表; vice *adj.* 副的

[形近词] deputation *n.* ①代表团, 代表; ②委任代理

[真题连线]

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. (2011阅读)

当经济复苏的标志开始确定的时候, 二把手们可能更愿意在没有网(新的工作)的情况下换工作。

➔ **derive** [dɪˈraɪv] *vt. & vi.* ①取得; ②起源

[例] Mr Ying is one of those happy people who derive pleasure from helping others. 英先生属于那种助人为乐的快活人。// Anna's strength is derived from her parents and her sisters. 安娜的坚强源自她的父母和姐姐们。

[词组] ~ from 起源于

[例] Most patients derive enjoyment from leafing through old picture albums. 大多数病人都很喜欢翻看旧相册。

[同义词] originate from

[形近词] derivational *adj.* 得来的; derivation *n.* 引出

[真题连线]

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible sounding but largely untested theory called the "two step flow of communication". (2010阅读)

所谓有影响力的人士的重要性源于一个听上去言之有理, 但在很大程度上未经证实的名为“两级流动传播”理论。

➔ **descend** [dɪˈsend] *v.* ①下来; ②降临; ③起源于

[例] As you descend, suddenly you see at last the

hidden waterfall. 一直往下走, 最终你会突然看到那条隐秘的瀑布。// Darkness has now descended and the moon and stars shine hazily in the clear sky. 夜幕现在已经降临, 晴朗的天空里月影婆娑, 星光朦胧。// This festival descends from a religious rate. 这个节目起源于宗教仪式。

[识记] de- “下” + -scend “阶梯” → 下降

[词组] ~ from 起源于

[例] Darwin concluded that men were descended from apes. 达尔文的结论是人是由类人猿进化而来。

[同义词] fall/drop

[形近词] descendant *n.* 后裔, 后代; descent *n.* 下降, 倾斜

[真题连线]

Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment. (2013阅读)

普利斯特里宣称, 这蠢丫头的衣服竟然是深蓝色的, 这种款式早就扔到箱子底下了。

➔ **describe** [dɪˈskraɪb] *vt.* 形容, 描述

[例] We asked her to describe what kind of things she did in her spare time. 我们请她描述一下她业余时间都在做什么。

[识记] de “加强” + scribe “写”: 写全面

[词组] ~ as 描述为

[例] Even his closest allies describe him as forceful, aggressive and determined. 即使他最亲密的盟友也认为他强硬决断、咄咄逼人, 不达目的誓不罢休。

[同义词] represent / trace / figure / depict

[形近词] description *n.* 描写; 种类 descriptive *a.* 描写的 descriptivism *n.* 描写主义

[真题连线]

It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself. (2014翻译)

这也是为什么当我们尝试用语言来描述音乐时, 我们能清楚地表达对音乐的反应, 但并没有领会音乐的精髓。

➔ **desert** [ˈdezət] *n.* 沙漠, 荒地; *v.* 丢开, 抛弃

[例] The vehicles have been modified to suit con-



ditions in the desert. 车辆已改装过以适应沙漠的环境。// Farmers are deserting their fields and coming here looking for jobs. 小农场主正舍弃他们的土地，到这里来寻找工作。

[识记] de- “断开” + -sert “联系” → 隔绝，舍弃

[词组] ~ flower 沙漠之花

[例] We offer you this delicate desert flower. 我们向您贡献这朵精致的沙漠之花。

[同义词] sand *n.* 沙地; quit *v.* 放弃

[形近词] deserted *adj.* 荒芜的; 被遗弃的

[真题连线]

There seemed little hope that the explorer, having been deserted in the tropical forest, would find his way through it. (1992阅读)

探索者被遗弃在热带雨林，找到出路的希望十分渺茫。

➡ **deserve** [dɪ'zɜ:v] *vt. & vi.* 应受(奖惩), 值得, 应得

[例] Government officials clearly deserve some of the blame as well. 政府官员显然也应当承担部分责任。

[识记] serve “服务”

[同义词] qualify/merit/earn

[形近词] deserved *adj.* 应得的; conserve *v.* 保存; reserve *v.* 储存; 预定; observe *v.* 观察

➡ **desire** [dɪ'zaɪə(r)] *vt. & vi.* 要求, 期望 *n.* ①愿望; ②希望; ③渴望

[例] She had remarried and desired a child with her new husband. 她又结婚了, 并且渴望和新任丈夫生个小孩。// I had a strong desire to help and care for people. 我非常渴望能够帮助和照顾他人。

[词组] ~for渴望

[例] They seem to have lost their desire for life. 他们似乎已丧失了对生活的热望。

[同义词] rare / aspire / long for / yearn for / die for

[形近词] desirable *adj.* 值得向往的, 可取的

[真题连线]

“Dare to be different, please don't smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers-teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. (2012阅读)

一场旨在减少年轻人——只不过想融入同伴而已的一群年轻人——吸烟的广告牌宣传活动呼吁“勇于与众不同, 请勿吸烟”。

➡ **despair** [dɪ'speə(r)] *n.* 绝望 *v.* 感到失望

[例] I looked at my wife in despair. 我绝望地看着妻子。// He does despair at much of the press criticism. 面对媒体的诸多批评他的确感到绝望。

[识记] de- “否定, 没有” + -spair “呼吸” → 绝望

[词组] be the ~ of 使某人感到绝望

[例] Such students can be the despair of conscientious teachers. 这种学生让尽心尽责的老教师们感到绝望。

[同义词] hopelessness *n.* 绝望; lose heart 感到失望

[形近词] despairing ①感到绝望的; ②表现绝望的; ③无望的

[真题连线]

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. (2004阅读)

新闻标题虽然够吓人的, 消费者依旧对自己的财产状况感觉相当良好, 因此他们说他们并不悲观绝望。

➡ **desperate** ['despəreɪt] *adj.* 拼死的, 绝望的, 危急的, 极严重的

[例] Troops are needed to help get food into Kosovo where people are in desperate need. 需要军队帮助将科索沃人民急需的食品送抵那里。

[识记] de “离开” + sper “希望”: 希望离开

[形近词] desperation *n.* 绝望的境地; prosperous *adj.* 兴旺的; prosperity *n.* 繁荣; desperately *adv.* 拼命地

[真题连线]

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. (2012阅读)

相反, 该公司恰恰做出了它过去一直承诺不会做的事: 在联邦法院质疑佛蒙特州和规则的合宪性。这是它为了使其佛蒙特扬基核电厂能够继续运营而做出的拼死努力的一部分。

➔ **despite** [di'spaɪt] *prep.* 不管，不顾

[例] The National Health Service has visibly deteriorated, despite increased spending. 尽管支出在增加，但国民医疗保健服务的质量却明显下降了。

[词组] ~ of 不管，不顾；~ all that 尽管如此

[例] We shall be victorious in spite of difficulties. 不管有什么困难，我们一定会胜利。// Despite all that, there were still gaping holes in the organization. 尽管如此，在我们的竞选组织中仍然存在着很大的漏洞。

[同义词] in spite of 尽管；不管

[形近词] despise *vt.* 轻视

[真题连线]

In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. (2010阅读)

2005年，IBM公司在一份法院案卷中发现自己被授予了超过300多项商业方法专利，尽管连它自己都质疑这种专利授权的法律基础。

➔ **destiny** ['destəni] *n.* ①命运；②天意

[例] We are masters of our own destiny. 我们是自己命运的主宰者。// Is it destiny that brings people together, or is it accident? 人们的相遇是天意还是偶然？

[识记] de- “下” + -stin- “矗立” + -y “后缀” → 命运

[词组] manifest ~ 天命命运

[例] The city was born with a sense of manifest destiny. 它的出现，仿佛是它自身必然的宿命。

[同义词] fate/lot

[形近词] destined *adj.* 注定的；命定的

[真题连线]

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition — wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny — must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. (2000阅读)

个人的雄心如果能被正确看待的话，那么它的回报——财富、声誉、对命运的掌握——则应该被认为值得为之付出牺牲。

➔ **destruction** [di'strʌkʃn] *n.* 破坏，毁灭

[例] An international agreement aimed at halting

the destruction of the ozone layer. 一项旨在阻止臭氧层破坏的国际协议。// He was lured to destruction. 他受诱惑而走向毁灭。

[词组] court ~ 自取灭亡

[例] At every turn unbridled ground roughhouses to grab territory under one's control, be court destruction? 动辄肆无忌惮地为抢地盘大打出手，岂不是自取灭亡？

[同义词] breaking/death

[形近词] destructive *adj.* 破坏的；毁灭性的

[真题连线]

And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. (1998阅读)

尽管世界银行的顾问说，该大坝将给平民带来苦难，而且也会破坏那里的环境，但世界银行已经这样做了。

➔ **detach** [di'tætʃ] *vt.* 拆分，分开，派遣

[例] Detach the white part of the application form and keep it. 把申请表的白色部分撕下存底。

[识记] de “表否定” + tach “栓”：不拴在一起

[词组] detach from 从...分离；拆卸

[例] It helps them detach themselves from their problems and become more objective. 这有助于他们从所面临的问题中跳出来，变得更客观一些。

[同义词] disconnect/ separate

[形近词] detached *adj.* 分离的；detachment *n.* 分离；attach *vt.* 系，连接；重视，使依恋

[真题连线]

Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. (2011新题型)

否则，学者的思维会更加危险地趋同，日益脱离研究、调查和批判的社会。

➔ **detail** ['di:teɪl] *n.* 细节，详情 *v.* 详解

[例] No detail was too small to escape her attention. 再小的细节都逃不过她的眼睛。// See the bottom of this page for details of how to apply for this exciting offer. 有关如何申请这一令人兴奋的工作的详情请参见本页底部。// The report detailed the human rights abuses committed during the war. 这份报告详述了战争期间所发生的践踏人权的情况。

[词组] in ~ 详尽地

[例] She explained her proposal in detail. 她详细地解释了她的方案。

[同义词] elaborate/full

[形近词] detailed *adj.* 详细的, 精细的

[真题连线]

The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. (1998 阅读)

携带这些大陆的板块的相对运动已经能够被详细地阐述出来, 但一个板块相对另一板块的运动还不能轻易地解释为它们相对于地球内部的运动。

➡ **detect** [dɪ'tekt] *vt.* 发觉, 察觉, 目击, 侦查, 探测

[例] Arnold could detect a certain sadness in the old man's face. 阿诺德能觉察到老人脸上的一丝悲伤。

[识记] de “去掉” + tect “遮盖”: 去掉遮盖

[同义词] explore / perceive / locate

[形近词] detective *n.* 侦探 *adj.* 侦探的; detection *n.* 侦查; detector *n.* 检测器

[真题连线]

He believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. (2008 翻译)

他认为或许正因为这种困难, 他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考, 从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误, 结果这反而成为他的优点。

➡ **deteriorate** [dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt] *vt & vi* 恶化, 使恶化

[例] There are fears that the situation might deteriorate into full-scale war. 人们担心形势可能恶化而演变成一场全面战争。// Grant's health steadily deteriorated. 格兰特的健康状况持续恶化。

[识记] de- “加强语气” + -teri- “下, 糟糕” + -ate “后缀” → 恶化

[词组] environment ~ 环境恶化

[例] The reason of environment deteriorate has been analyzed and the countermeasure of protection

and harnessing has been put forward in this paper. 文中对生态环境恶化产生的原因进行了分析, 并就其生态环境保护与治理提出了对策。

[同义词] go/ill/exasperate

[形近词] deterioration *n.* 变坏, 恶化

[真题连线]

A dark and deteriorating environment (2008 阅读)

暗无天日的环境

➡ **determine** [dɪ'tɜ:mɪn] *v.* ①下决心, 决定; ②查明, 确定

[例] He determined to rescue his two countrymen. 他决意营救自己的两名同胞。// The investigation will determine what really happened. 调查会查明到底发生了什么事情。

[词组] ~ to 决定

[例] The network switch can then examine the incoming HTTP request header and determine to which cell it should route a request. 然后网络交换机可以检查传入 HTTP 请求的标头, 并确定应该将请求路由到哪一个单元。

[同义词] purpose/resolve/ascertain

[形近词] determinate *adj.* 确定的

[真题连线]

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. (1995 阅读)

相比之下, 对成长过程的测定就难多了, 因为从定义上讲, 它是一次旅行, 而不是沿途上的某个路标或界标。

➡ **device** [dɪ'vaɪs] *n.* 装置, 设备, 器械, 手段, 策略

[例] We believe that an explosive device had been left inside a container. 我们认为有一个爆炸装置被留在了一只集装箱里。

[识记] vice “代替”

[同义词] machine/ apparatus/ appliance/ gear/ instrument

[形近词] devise *vt.* 发明, 策划, 想出

[真题连线]

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of pro-

duction, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. (2012新题型)

互联网是一台神奇的设备,是第一台可以兼备生产方式、传播手段、接收站点以及议论评价之所的媒介机器。

➔ devote [dr'vəʊt] vt. ①致力于; ②奉献

[例] He decided to devote the rest of his life to scientific investigation. 他决定将自己的余生献给科学研究事业。// She forsook her worldly possessions to devote herself to the church. 她抛弃世上的财物而献身教会。

[识记] de-“加强语气”+ -vote“誓言”→效忠

[词组] ~ to 致力于

[例] Page upon page is devoted to the chain of events leading to the Prime Minister's resignation. 一页又一页的篇幅都用来描述导致首相辞职的一连串事件。

[同义词] concentrate/dedicate

[形近词] devotional adj. 专心的, 献身的

[真题连线]

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. (2011阅读)

那些忠实的音乐会唱片并不能代替现场的演出,因为他们忽略了一些事情。

➔ diagnose ['daɪəgnəʊz] vt. 诊断 vi. 判断

[例] The doctor diagnosed the illness as pneumonia. 医生诊断此病为肺炎。// Geological investigations must correctly diagnose a specific soil-like condition. 地质调查必须正确地判断出明确的土状条件。

[识记] dia-“完全”+ -gnose“知道”→判断

[词组] ~ disease 诊断疾病

[例] If they can find certain parameters to use coughs to diagnose disease that could be fabulous. 如果他们能找到利用咳嗽诊断疾病的特定参数就太好了。

[同义词] figure out/judge of

[形近词] diagnosable adj. 可诊断的

[真题连线]

The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. (1997阅读)

但此前病人必须由两名医生诊断其确实已病入

膏肓。

➔ dialect ['daɪəlekt] n. ①方言; ②土语

[例] Is it a dialect? 它是一种方言吗? // Cockney is the colorful dialect spoken in the East End of London. 伦敦方言是在伦敦东区讲的颇有特色的地方语。

[词组] social ~ 社会方言

[例] The speakers of a social dialect usually share a similar social background. 同一种社会方言的使用者通常具有相同的社会背景。

[同义词] patois/provincialism

[形近词] dialectal adj. 方言的; 乡音的

[真题连线]

As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. (2005阅读)

作为语言学家,麦荷特认为各种各样的人类语言,包括像黑人语言这样的非标准语言,都具有强大的表达力——世上没有传达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。

➔ dictate [dɪk'teɪt] vt. ①口述; ②命令; ③决定

[例] The president has dictated some letters to his secretary. 总裁已向秘书口授了一些信稿。// The victorious nations were able to dictate peace terms. 战胜国能发号施令地规定媾和条件。// The film's budget dictated a tough schedule. 影片的预算决定了拍摄进度会很紧张。

[识记] dict-“说话,断言”+ -ate“后缀”→命令

[词组] ~ converter 指令转换器

[例] A dictate converter has been designed by using chip computer 89C51, serial extended chip 8251, interrupted extended chip 8259, and so on. 采用89C51单片机、串口扩展芯片8251、中断扩展芯片8259等器件设计了一种指令格式转换器。

[同义词] demand/instruct

[形近词] dictation n. 听写; 口述

[真题连线]

Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the



rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management. (1996阅读)

像伯恩茅斯和伊斯特本这样的城市的兴起是为了给大批“舒适”阶层提供居住场所，这些人靠自己的丰厚收入而不工作，除了领取红利，偶尔参加股东会议向管理人员发号施令外，他们与外界没有联系。

➡ **differ** ['dɪfə(r)] *vt.* 与…不同

[例] The story he told police differed from the one he told his mother. 他在警方和母亲那里说辞不一。

[词组] ~ from 与…不同；~ with 与…意见不同；~ in 不同在

[例] Your needs can differ from day to day. 你的需要每天可能都会不同。differ with you on that point. 在那一点上我们意见有分歧。// One's opinion tends to differ in accordance with one's standpoint. 不同的立场势必形成不同的见解。

[同义词] divide

[形近词] different *adj.* 不同的；difference *n.* 差异；differentiate *v.* 区分

[真题连线]

Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory frame work. (2012翻译)

牛顿的运动定律以及达尔文的进化论都用一种单一的框架来诠释许多种不同现象。

➡ **diffuse** [dɪ'fju:z] *vt. & vi.* 传播，扩散，散布 *adj.* 四散的

[例] As agriculture developed, agricultural ideas diffused across Europe. 随着农业的发展，农业知识开始在欧洲普及。A cold, diffuse light filtered in through the skylight. 一道冰冷的光线透过天窗漫射进来。

[识记] dif “分开” + fuse “流”

[生僻词义] *adj.* 文章冗长的；弥漫的

[词组] diffuse knowledge 传播知识

[例] He resolved to diffuse the special knowledge that he possessed. 他决心要传播他所具有的特别的知识。

[同义词] divergent *adj.* 散开的；spread/transmit *v.* 扩散

[形近词] diffusion *n.* 扩散；diffusive *adj.* 普及的

➡ **digest** [daɪ'dʒest] *vt. & vi.* 消化；领悟 *n.* 摘要

[例] Do not undertake strenuous exercise for a few hours after a meal to allow food to digest. 饭后几个小时不要剧烈运动，以便食物能够消化。// They learn well but seem to need time to digest information. 他们学得不错，但似乎还需要一些时间来消化信息。// The organization publishes a regular digest of environmental statistics. 该组织定期出版一份环境统计数据摘要。

[识记] di- “表示方向” + -gest “承载” → 吸收

[词组] golf ~ 高尔夫文摘

[例] “My mother warned him against doing it,” said his son Ralph junior in an interview with *Golf Digest* in 1999. 在1999年，他的儿子小拉尔夫在接受《高尔夫文摘》采访时说：“我母亲警告过他不要这么做。”

[同义词] absorb *v.* 吸收；abstract *n.* 摘要

[形近词] digestive *adj.* 消化的；助消化的

[真题连线]

to be a digest of a book review (1996阅读)  
是书评的一部分

➡ **digital** ['dɪdʒɪtl] *adj.* 数字的

[例] The new digital technology would allow a rapid expansion in the number of TV channels. 新的数字技术将会使电视频道的数量迅速增加。

[词组] ~ signal 数字信号；~ image 数字图象；~ library 数字图书馆

[例] Both Europe and Japan do some research of this kind of digital signal compression. 欧洲和日本对这种数字信号压缩都做过一些研究。// Digital image is a knowledge and technology dealing with digitalized computer images. 数位影像是应用电脑处理影像的一种学问与技术。// Also introduces China national digital library engineering and its meanings. 介绍了国家数字图书馆的建设情况及其意义。

[同义词] numerical *adj.* 数字的

[真题连线]

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide — the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. (2001阅读)

如今，人们正在高度重视所谓数字鸿沟问题——世界上信息资源丰富的地区和信息资源贫乏

的地区之间的鸿沟。

→ **dignity** ['dɪgnəti] *n.* ①庄严；②尊严；③高贵

[例] Her extraordinary dignity and composure. 她那种端庄沉着的非凡气质。// He would do nothing beneath his dignity. 他决不愿意干任何有损自身尊严的事。// the sense of human dignity. 人的高尚感。

[识记] digni- “敬畏” + -ty “后缀” → 尊严

[词组] queenly ~ 女王的尊严

[例] According to contemporary witnesses Anne went to her death displaying queenly dignity. 据当时的目击证人说，安妮赴死刑时保持着女王般的尊严。

[同义词] sanctity/nobility

[形近词] indignity *n.* 侮辱，伤害尊严

[真题连线]

Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (2002 阅读)

困难表现于自由和尊严。

→ **dilemma** [dɪ'lemə] *n.* ①困境；②进退两难

[例] This creates yet another dilemma. 这就造成了另一个困境。// You place me in something of a dilemma. 你真叫我有点进退两难。

[识记] di- “二” + -lem- “地点” + -a “后缀” → 进退两难的境地

[词组] in a ~ 进退两难

[例] It was precisely at this juncture that the boss found himself in a dilemma. 恰恰在这个时候老板发现自己处在进退两难的境地。

[同义词] difficulty/corner

[形近词] dichromatic *adj.* 两色的

→ **diligent** ['dɪlɪdʒənt] *adj.* ①勤奋的；②用功的

[例] He was careful and diligent. I was all over the place. 他细心且勤奋，我则稀里糊涂。// He is the more diligent of the two boys. 他是这两个男孩中较用功的一个。

[词组] ~ in 勤勉，勤奋好学

[例] For the future, try to be more diligent in your work. 今后你应该更勤奋。

[同义词] industrious/hard-working

[形近词] diligence *n.* 勤奋，勤勉

[真题连线]

to be diligent in pursuing their goals (1994 阅读)

勤奋地追求目标

→ **dilute** [daɪ'lu:t] *vt.* ①稀释，冲淡；②削弱

[例] If you give your baby juice, dilute it well with cooled, boiled water. 如果给婴儿喝果汁，要用凉开水充分稀释。// There was a clear intention to dilute black voting power. 明显有意图要削弱黑人的选举力量。

[识记] di- “完全” + -lut “洗” → 冲淡

[词组] a ~ salt solution 稀释的盐类溶液

[例] Electrolyzed water is a new kind of functional water, generated through electrolysis from dilute salt solution in an electric field. 电解水是一种新型机能水——稀释食盐水在电场作用下电解出的水溶液。

[同义词] break/deliquate

[形近词] diluent *adj.* 稀释的；冲淡的

→ **dim** [dɪm] *adj.* ①昏暗的；②模糊的；③迟钝的

[例] The room was dim and cool and quiet. 房间里阴暗、清冷，静悄悄的。// It seems that the '60's era of social activism is all but a dim memory. 20 世纪 60 年代的社会激进主义似乎只是一个模糊的记忆。// the dimmest executive 最迟钝的经理

[词组] ~ light 暗光

[例] The lamp threw out a dim light. 灯发出暗淡的光线。

[同义词] fuzzy/fog/stupid

[形近词] dimmed *adj.* 无效的；暗灰色的

[真题连线]

Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands. (2007 阅读)

其神秘在于，对任何老板来说，这可能是一个意外。然而，对于最迟钝的管理人员来说，显而易见的应该是，作为最珍贵经济财产的诚信被轻易破坏，而要恢复诚信却代价高昂，而且，很少有什么比一个公司让敏感的个人信息落入不妥当人之手更可能破坏诚信的了。

→ **dimension** [daɪ'menʃn] *n.* ①方面；②尺寸

[例] There is another dimension to this problem

which you haven't considered. 这个问题还有你尚未考虑到的另一方面。// Drilling will continue on the site to assess the dimensions of the new oilfield. 该处的钻探工作将继续下去, 以便估测新油田的面积。

[识记] di- “完全” + -mens- “测量” + -ion “后缀” → 尺寸

[词组] two ~ 二维

[例] Based on the two independent characters of risk factors: possibility and loss, the article represents the risk factor with a two dimension vector. 本文从风险因素具有发生的可能性与造成损失相互独立的特征出发, 将风险因素用二维向量唯一表示。

[同义词] measurement/size

[形近词] dimensional *adj.* 空间的; 尺寸的

➡ diminish [di'mɪnɪʃ] *vt. & vi.* 使减少, 减小, 降低

[例] Federalism is intended to diminish the power of the central state. 联邦制旨在削弱中央政府的权力。

[识记] di “完全” + mini “小”: 完全变小

[同义词] micrify / minify / minimize

[形近词] dim *adj.* 暗淡的 *v.* 使暗淡; diminishing *adj.* 逐渐缩小的

[真题连线]

Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. (2000阅读)

而且, 人与人之间的差异和利用这种差异进行自然选择的机会都减少了。

➡ direct [dɪ'rekt] *adj.* 直接的 *vt. & vi.* 指导, 导演

[例] He has direct experience of the process of privatisation. 他对私有化过程有着切身体会。// his coolness in directing the rescue of nine hostages 在组织解救9名人质的过程中他所表现出的冷静

[同义词] immediate / right *adj.* 直接的; manage / conduct / run / officer / control *v.* 指导

[形近词] directory *adj.* 指导的 *n.* 人名地址录; directive *adj.* 指导的; directly *adv.* 直接地, 立即, 马上, 正好地, 坦率地; direction *n.* 方向; director *n.* 指挥者, (工厂) 厂长, (车间) 主任

[真题连线]

Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in

turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. (2000翻译)

再者, 显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其农业生产效率密切相关, 而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. (2011阅读)

2009年纽约爱乐乐团突然决定雇用Alan Gilbert作为它的下任音乐总监兼首席指挥, 这一直成为古典音乐界讨论的话题。

➡ discard [dɪs'kɑ:d] *vt.* ①抛弃, 放弃; ②垫出

[例] He discarded an old hat and an old pair of shoes. 他扔掉了一顶旧帽子和一双旧鞋。// He discarded a three ,and picked up a Queen. 他垫出一张3点牌, 并拿了一张王后。

[词组] ~ ambition 抛弃野心

[例] to discard ambition on words 口头上抛弃了野心

[同义词] yield/desert

[形近词] discardable *adj.* 可丢弃的

[真题连线]

to discard ambition in word (2000阅读)

口头上抛弃了野心

➡ discern [dɪ'sɜ:n] *v.* ①察觉; ②辨别

[例] You need a long series of data to be able to discern such a trend. 你需要一长串的数据才能看出这一趋势。// Below the bridge we could just discern a narrow, weedy ditch. 我们仅能依稀辨出桥下一条杂草丛生的窄沟。

[识记] dis- “反向” + -cer- “联系” → 识别

[词组] ~ in 看出

[例] It is hard to discern in from the valley, but this picture may be useful. 这是很难觉察的山谷, 但这张照片可能是有用的。

[同义词] recognize/identify

[形近词] discernible *adj.* 可辨别的, 可识别的

[真题连线]

Discerned from the perplexing picture of poulaion growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s witnessed a southwestern shift of poulation. (1998

阅读)

1980年人口统计提供了关于人口增长的令人困惑的情形,从此可以识别出:20世纪70年代的美国出现了人口向西南方向转移的趋势。

➔ **discipline** ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 纪律, 学科 *vt. / n.* 训练

[例] Order and discipline have been placed in the hands of headmasters and governing bodies. 维持秩序和纪律的工作已交接给了校长和管理机构了。  
// The discipline of studying music can help children develop good work habits. 音乐学习中的训练可以帮助孩子们培养好的工作习惯。

[识记] dis “不” + cip “拿” + line “线”: 不拿群众一针一线 → 纪律

[词组] academic ~ 学术科目

[例] No academic discipline can take from our shoulders the burden of difficult choices. 学术熏陶不能够从我们肩上减去作出困难抉择的重负。

[同义词] coach / drill

[形近词] disciplinary *adj.* 规律的; disciplined *adj.* 遵守纪律的; disciplinarian *n.* 厉行纪律的人

[真题连线]

No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. (2011新题型)

没有哪个学科像人文学科那样热切地关注职业化。

➔ **disclose** [dɪs'kləʊz] *vt.* ①公开; ②揭露

[例] And if you do wish to disclose your name, you certainly can, per the directions on this page. 如果你非常想公开你的名字,你当然也可以,通过这个页面上的指示。// I cannot disclose more of what we are doing but something has to be changed. 至于我们现在正在做什么,我不能透露过多,但事情一定会有所改观。

[词组] to ~ 泄露; 披露

[例] As a result, some banks opted not to disclose details of their loan portfolios. 结果就造成,一些银行选择不披露贷款投资组合的详细情况。

[同义词] reveal/expose

[形近词] disclosure *n.* 披露; 揭发

[真题连线]

Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed

on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security. (2007阅读)

同时,6月17日有关偷窃大约4000万信用卡账户信息事件的披露给此前一天美国商务委员会的一个重要决定蒙上阴影,该决定请全美国注意,如果公司没有提供适当的信息安全保护措施,那么监管人员就会采取行动。

➔ **discount** ['dɪskaʊnt] *vt.* 打折; *vi.* 折扣

[例] This has forced airlines to discount fares heavily in order to spur demand. 这迫使航空公司对机票大幅打折来刺激需求。// Full-time staff get a 20 percent discount. 全职员工享受20%的折扣。

[词组] at a ~ 打折的

[例] A scheme which lets tenants buy their homes at a discount. 可以让租户以折扣价买房的计划。

[同义词] deduct/remove

[形近词] discounter *n.* 折扣商店; 廉价商店

➔ **discourage** [dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ] *vt.* 使泄气, 使失去信心

[例] It may be difficult to do at first. Don't let this discourage you. 万事开头难,别因此而灰心。

[识记] dis “离开” + courage “勇气”: 勇气离开了

[同义词] stem / block / dispute / prohibit

[形近词] encourage *v.* 鼓励; discouraged *adj.* 气馁的; discouraging *adj.* 令人气馁的; courageous *adj.* 勇敢的

[真题连线]

When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying “I have no idea.” (2007新题型)

当问他将来想做什么的时候,应该阻止他回答说“我不知道”。

➔ **discourse** ['dɪskɔ:s] *n.* 话语, 语篇; *v.* 演讲

[例] The Centre has a strong record of research in discourse analysis. 该中心在语篇分析研究方面成果丰硕。// He discoursed for several hours on French and English prose. 他花了几个小时讲述法国和英国的散文。

[词组] ~ analysis 话语分析, 语篇分析



[例] Cohesion and coherence is one of the hot topic and focus in discourse analysis. 而在话语分析中, 衔接和连贯又是语言学界聚焦和热门的话题之一。

[同义词] speech/talk/address

[形近词] discoursing *n.* 演说

[真题连线]

There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. (2006阅读)

这就是民主化的着装和言谈, 并且还有种随意和缺乏尊重感, 这些构成了通俗文化的特性。

➡ **discriminate** [di'skrɪmɪneɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①歧视; ②区别; ③辨出

[例] They believe the law discriminates against women. 他们认为该项法律歧视女性。// The device can discriminate between the cancerous and the normal cells. 这台仪器可以辨别癌细胞和正常的细胞。

[识记] dis- “加强语气” + -crim- “曲直” + -ate “后缀” → 歧视

[词组] ~ against 歧视, 排斥

[例] You should not discriminate against minorities. 你们不应歧视少数民族。

[同义词] tell from/distinguish from

[形近词] discrimination *n.* 歧视; 识别力

[真题连线]

to discriminate against amateurs (2004阅读)

歧视业余人士

➡ **disgrace** [dis'greɪs] *n.* ①丢脸; ②耻辱; *v.* ①使丢脸; ②使受辱

[例] She has brought disgrace upon womankind. 她的行为让女性蒙羞。// I've disgraced myself by the actions I've taken. 我的行为让我颜面尽失。

[词组] in ~ 很不讨人喜欢

[例] But, being in disgrace, I was not favored with a description of the interesting objects she saw. 但是, 我已经失宠, 没法听她把所看见的有趣的东西描述一番。

[同义词] discredit/humiliate

[形近词] disgraceful *adj.* 不名誉的, 可耻的

[真题连线]

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my rel-

atively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”. (2001阅读)

一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心, 并阻断了我的事业发展, 这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职业, 当然, 就像面子扫尽的政府部长那样, 我也掩饰说 “我只想与家人更多地待在一起”。

➡ **disguise** [dis'gaɪz] *vt.* ①隐瞒, 掩饰; ②伪装, 假装

[例] Their healthy image disguises the fact that they are highly processed foods. 它们看上去有益健康, 实则掩盖了其精加工食品这一事实。// She disguised herself as a man so she could fight on the battlefield. 她女扮男装, 这样就可以上战场了。

[识记] dis- “强化语气” + -duise “覆盖” → 掩盖, 伪装

[词组] ~ as 伪装成

[例] You are in disguise as humans, and you allow a process to take place. 你们伪装成人类, 并且你们准许一个过程发生。

[同义词] simulate/come

[形近词] disguised *v.* 乔装打扮

[真题连线]

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and rears. (2005阅读)

一个世纪前, 弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论, 即梦是人们潜意识中欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示。

➡ **dislike** [dis'laɪk] *vt.* ①不喜欢; ②厌恶; *n.* 厌恶的事物

[例] David began to dislike all his television heroes who smoked. 戴维开始讨厌所有他曾喜欢的吸烟的电视偶像了。// Strong irrational dislikes of other people can easily be picked up from others. 对他人无端的厌恶之情别人可以轻易察觉到。

[词组] likes and ~ 好恶

[例] We consider ourselves experts on their likes and dislikes, their needs and wants. 我们觉得已经完全掌握了他们的好恶、需求和愿望。

[同义词] hate/have no relish for

[形近词] dislikable *adj.* 可厌的; 使人厌恶的

[真题连线]

They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. (2006阅读)

他们直言讨厌RSC的演员，这些演员留着长头发、长胡须，拖着凉鞋，吵吵嚷嚷。

➔ **dismiss** [dis'mis] *vt. & vi.* ①解散；②解雇；③消除；④驳回

[例] Two more witnesses were called, heard and dismissed. 又有两个目击者被传唤，提供证言后获准退席。// the power to dismiss civil servants who refuse to work 开除拒不上班的公务员的权力 // An American judge yesterday dismissed murder charges against Dr Jack Kevorkian. 昨天一个美国法官驳回了对杰克·凯沃尔基安医生的谋杀指控。

[识记] dis “分开” + miss “放出”：分开送走→解散

[词组] ~ from 解雇；消除

[例] Emil tried to dismiss from his mind the horrible thoughts. 艾米尔竭力从心头排除掉这些可怕的想法。

[同义词] remove / eliminate

[形近词] dismissive *adj.* 表示轻视的；dismissal *n.* 解雇；submission *n.* 服从

[真题连线]

He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish. (1998阅读)

他认为，重组顾问们所做的许多工作都是垃圾。

➔ **disorder** [dis'ɔ:də(r)] *n.* ①失调；②紊乱；③骚乱；④动乱

[例] If you have an underlying disorder, go to the doctor. 如果你有潜在的不适、紊乱，去看医生。// There are other forms of civil disorder — most notably, football hooliganism. 还有其他形式的民众骚乱，最出名的是足球流氓行为。

[词组] in ~ 混乱

[同义词] chaos/confusion/disturbance

[形近词] disorderly *adv.* 杂乱地，无秩序地

[真题连线]

“Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Adminis-

tration Hospital. (2008阅读)

纽约的退伍军管理医院精神科首席医生Yehuda博士说道，和男性相比，女性面对压力时，更容易受到影响，导致抑郁和紧张。

➔ **disperse** [di'spɜ:s] *vt. & vi.* (使)分散，(使)散开

[例] Because the town sits in a valley, air pollution is not easily dispersed. 因为小镇坐落在山谷中，空气污染不太容易散去。// The crowd dispersed peacefully after prayers. 祈祷仪式过后，人们静静散去。

[识记] di- “离开” + -sper- “呼吸” + -se “后缀” → 分散开

[词组] ~system 分散系统

[同义词] transmit/spread around

[形近词] dispersive *adj.* 分散的；弥散的

➔ **display** [di'splei] *n. / vt. & vi.* ①陈列；②显示

[例] The cabinets display seventeenth-century blue-and-white porcelain. 展柜中陈列着17世纪的青花瓷。// It was unlike Gordon to display his feelings. 戈登不太可能表露他的情感。

[识记] dis “分开” + play “播放”：分开表演→展示

[词组] on ~ 展览

[例] They priced the garments before putting them on display. 他们先给服装标好价格再摆出来卖。

[同义词] reveal / represent / exhibit / demonstrate / illustrate

[真题连线]

As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as institutional, with display becoming sharper and storage capacity increasing. (2002完型)

随着时间的推移，计算机变得越来越小，功能却更加强大，而且随着显示效果越来越清晰及存储量越来越大，电脑已不只是团体机构的用具，也成了个人的用具。

➔ **dispose** [di'spəʊz] *vt. & vi.* ①处理，处置；②安排 *vt.* 使倾向于，使有意于

[例] They have no way to dispose of the hazardous waste they produce. 他们没有办法处理掉自己产生的有害废料。// He doesn't know how to dispose

of his spare time. 他不知如何打发空余时间。// Suspicions dispose kings to tyranny and husbands to jealousy. 猜疑使君王倾向于专制, 使丈夫倾向于妒忌。

[词组] ~ of 解决; 将(某物)处理掉

[同义词] schedule/budget/settle

[形近词] disposal *n.* 丢掉, 摆布; disposition *n.* 意向, 性情

➡ dispute [di'spju:t] *vt. & vi.* ①辩论, 争论; ②质疑

[例] The issue was hotly disputed in the committee. 委员会对这个问题进行了激烈辩论。// We disputed with each other on various issues. 我们为各种问题互相争论。// He disputed the allegations. 他对指控表示怀疑。

[词组] beyond ~ 毋庸置疑

[例] The main part of his argument was beyond dispute. 他的观点的主要部分是毋庸置疑的。

[同义词] contest/fight/argue

[形近词] disputable *adj.* 有讨论余地的, 真假可疑的

[真题连线]

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. (1998阅读)

板块漂移这一理论现在是毋庸置疑的。

➡ disregard [disri'ga:d] *vt.* ①不顾; ②不理睬; ③漠视

[例] He disregarded the advice of his executives. 他对主管层的建议置若罔闻。// Critics say he allowed the police and security forces to disregard human rights. 批评人士说他听任警察和安全部队漠视人权。

[词组] in ~ of 不顾; 忽视

[例] This is a highly irresponsible and unfounded accusation in disregard of the facts. 欧洲议会罔顾事实, 妄加评论, 无端指责, 极不负责。

[同义词] in spite of/in defiance of

[形近词] disregardful *adj.* 不顾的, 轻视的

[真题连线]

But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. (2002阅读)

但是人的大脑能够扫描一个快速变化的场景, 迅速排除98%的不相干的物体, 立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子, 或者人群中的一张可疑的脸。

➡ disrupt [dis'rʌpt] *vt.* ①使中断; ②扰乱

[例] Anti-war protesters disrupted the debate. 反战示威者们打断了辩论。// The key question was whether they would stand aside or would disrupt the elections. 关键问题是他们会袖手旁观还是会扰乱选举。

[识记] dis-“离开”+ -rupt“破裂, 断”→ 中断

[词组] ~ market 扰乱市场

[例] Other illegal operations that seriously disrupt market order. 其他严重扰乱市场秩序的非法经营行为。

[同义词] dislocate/upset

[形近词] disruption *n.* 中断, 分裂

➡ dissolve [di'zɒlv] *vt. & vi.* ①使溶解; ②解散, 结束; ③消散

[例] Dissolve the salt in a little boiled water. 将盐溶解在少许开水中。// The King agreed to dissolve the present commission. 国王同意解散目前的委员会。// Lenny still could not dissolve the nagging lump of tension in his chest. 莱尼仍不能消除令他不安的紧张感。

[识记] dis“分开”+ solv“松开”

[词组] ~ in 溶入

[例] He lingered over the chocolate cake, letting each forkful slowly dissolve in his mouth. 他细细地品尝巧克力蛋糕, 让每一口蛋糕在嘴里慢慢溶化。

[同义词] melt

[形近词] dissolvable *adj.* 可溶解的; dissolution *n.* 分解; solvable *adj.* 可以解的; resolve *n.* 解决, 决心; absolve *v.* 免除责任

[真题连线]

The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. (1991阅读)

土壤里的矿物质是无法被植物直接利用的, 它们只有溶于土壤之后, 才能被植物的根系所吸收。

➡ distance ['distəns] *n.* 距离, 远处 *vt.* ①疏远;

## ②保持距离

[例] Everything is within walking distance. 不管什么地方，都是走几步就到了。// Wilson's intention is to rebuild his career and put distance between himself and his reputation. 威尔逊打算东山再起，并让自己远离虚名浮誉。// The only way I can cope with my mother is at a distance. 我可以和我妈妈相处的唯一方法就是保持距离。

[词组] in the ~在远处 at a ~在远处

[例] In the distance I could hear the chug of farm machinery. 离老远，我都能听到农机的突突声。// Jay had always tended to keep his girlfriends at a distance. 杰伊一贯和他的女朋友们保持距离。

[同义词] interval

[形近词] distant *adj.* 遥远的; distantly *adv.* 远离地

### [真题连线]

But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat. (2003阅读)

但许多托运商却抱怨说，对于像煤炭、化学制品和粮食这类需要长途运输的大宗货物，公路运输成本太高，因为会受到铁路公司的制约。

➡ **distinct** [dɪ'stɪŋkt] *adj.* ①不同的; ②清晰的; ③明确的, 显著的

[例] Engineering and technology are disciplines distinct from one another and from science. 工程学和工艺学互不相同，也有别于自然学科。// to impart a distinct flavor with a minimum of cooking fat 用最少量的食用油来调出一种独特的口味// Now that Tony was no longer present, there was a distinct change in her attitude. 由于托尼不在场了，她的态度有了明显的转变。

[词组] ~from与……不同

[例] Engineering and technology are disciplines distinct from one another and from science. 工程学和工艺学互不相同，也有别于自然学科。

[同义词] obvious / visible / evident *adj.* 清晰的; individual/unique *adj.* 不同的

[形近词] distinctive *adj.* 有特色的; distinguish *v.* 区别; distinguished *adj.* 著名的; distinction *n.* 区别, 优秀; extinct *adj.* 灭绝的; instinct *n.* 本能

### [真题连线]

The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science. (2003翻译)

强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

➡ **distinguish** [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] *vt. & vi.* 区别, 辨别

[例] Research suggests that babies learn to see by distinguishing between areas of light and dark. 研究表明婴儿通过辨别光亮和黑暗的区域来学会看东西。

[识记] di “分开” + sting “叮”

[词组] ~oneself使杰出; ~from区别; ~between区别, 分辨

[例] A water: Ah, there is an opportunity eventually now, as it happens also distinguish oneself! 一滴水：呵呵，现在终于有机会了，正好也大显身手一把！// It is not easy to distinguish cultured pearls from genuine pearls. 辨别真正的珍珠与养殖的珍珠不容易。// It is common to distinguish between personal and social ethics. 个人道德准则和社会道德准则常常不一致。

[同义词] differentiate/dignify/honor

[形近词] distinguished *adj.* 著名的; distinguishing *adj.* 有区别的; distinguishable *adj.* 可区别的; extinguish *v.* 熄灭

### [真题连线]

A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (2001翻译)

比如，到2010年，住宅区附近监视器的数量的剧增将引发问题：仿真机器人意味着人类可能无法区分同类朋友和这些机器人伙伴。

➡ **distort** [dɪ'stɔ:t] *vt.* ①歪曲, 曲解; ②使失真

[例] The minister has said his remarks at the weekend have been distorted. 部长说他周末的讲话被曲解了。// This caused the sound to distort. 这导致了声音的失真。

[识记] dis- “加强语气” + -tort “拧, 转” → 扭曲



[例] Journalists, I think, should take responsibility to report the truth, not distort it. 我认为记者应该有责任报道真相, 而非扭曲真相。

[同义词] contort/misinterpret

[形近词] distortion *n.* 变形; [物] 失真; 扭曲

[真题连线]

They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. (2014阅读)

他们可以扭曲同龄人反馈研究的成就系统。

### ➡ distract [di'strækt] *vt.* 转移; 分心

[例] Several people talking at once distract a listener. 几个人同时讲话会使听者分散注意力。// I owe you this duty and nothing will distract me from it. 这是我对你的一个义务, 任何事情都不能让我分心。

[识记] dis- “离开” + -tract “拖拉” → 分散

[词组] ~ from 转移; 使从...分心

[例] All of the images are cartoon drawings, so they're not going to distract from the conversation. 所有的图片都是卡通图画, 因此他们不会使谈话转移注意力。

[同义词] shift/divert from

[形近词] distracted *adj.* 心烦意乱的; 思想不集中的

[真题连线]

It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. (1995阅读)

审计人员也完全有理由相信, 确切知道自己的目标并知道如何实现这一目标的科学家们根本没必要用一只眼盯着现金计数器的同时, 还要用另一只眼睛盯着显微镜。

### ➡ distribute [di'stribju:t] *vt.* ①分发, 派送; ②撒播

[例] Students shouted slogans and distributed leaflets. 学生们喊着口号, 分发着传单。// The new machine distributes seeds evenly and quickly. 那新机器播种又快又匀。

[识记] dis- “离开” + -trib- “给予” + -ute “后缀” → 分发

[词组] data ~ 数据分发

[例] Based density method can find any kind of

class but the running time is so long and it can't find the class which has different data distribute. 基于密度的方法可以发现任意形状的种类, 但其运算时间复杂度比较大并且不适合发现分布情况不同的类。

[同义词] portion/part/spread

[形近词] distribution *n.* 分布; 分配

[真题连线]

You will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.” (2013阅读)

你会读到如下注释: “列入该物种饱受争议, 因为该物种完全适应目前地球生存条件, 并仍处于持续发展中, 尚无任何可能的威胁将导致该物种数量的大幅减少。”

### ➡ disturb [dr'stɜ:b] *vt.* ①打扰, 妨碍; ②使焦虑

[例] Find a quiet, warm, comfortable room where you won't be disturbed. 找一个安静、温暖、舒适且不会被打扰到的房间。// He had been disturbed by the news of the attack on Hector Coyne. 赫克托·科因受袭的消息让他焦虑不安。

[词组] do not ~ 请勿打扰

[例] She clutched the motel's “Do Not Disturb” card for days. 她握着那张汽车旅馆 “请勿打扰” 牌子数日。

[同义词] intrude upon/hinder from

[形近词] disturbance *n.* 干扰; 骚乱; 忧虑

### ➡ diverse [dar'vɜ:s] *adj.* 多种多样的, 不同的, 相异的

[例] Society is now much more diverse than ever before. 当今社会较之以往任何时候都要丰富多彩得多。

[识记] di “分开” + verse “转”: 分开转

[同义词] different / unlike / varying / dissimilar

[形近词] diversity *n.* 差异, 多样性; diversion *n.* 消遣, 临时绕行路, 转向; deviation *n.* 偏离; divert *v.* 转向

[词组] divert one's attention from sth. 转移注意力

[真题连线]

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk

that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. (2011阅读)

同样是这些为营销人员提供了更多(以及更多样化的)沟通选择的重大技术变革,也增大了风险,即一些充满激情的消费者将以更快捷,更明显和更具杀伤力的方式利用这些相同的技术变革,表达他们的意见。

➡ dividend ['dividend] *n.* 红利,股息,利息

[例] The company was forced to pass its dividend. 该公司被迫到期不分红。// The peace dividend has not materialized despite military spending going down in most countries. 虽然大多数国家的军事支出在降低,但和平红利并没有兑现。

[词组] ~ tax 股息税

[例] As the important component of individual tax, dividend tax has naturally become the focus of the reform. 作为投资者税收的重要组成部分,股息税成为各国税收改革重点关注的对象。

[同义词] bonus/stake

[形近词] individual *adj.* 个人的,单独的;独特的

[真题连线]

Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders’ meeting to dictate their orders to the management. (1996阅读)

像伯恩茅斯和伊斯特本这样的城市的兴起是为了给大批“舒适”阶层提供居住场所,这些人靠自己的丰厚收入而不工作,除了领取红利,偶尔参加股东会向管理人员发号施令外,他们与外界没有联系。

➡ divorce [di'vɔ:s] *vt.* ①与...离婚;②脱离

[例] I wanted a divorce. I wanted to get away. 我想离婚,以求解脱。// This process is, in no sense, a divorce between the Labour Party and the trade union movement. 这个进程绝不是工党和工会运动相脱离。

[词组] ~ from 与...离婚

[例] Despite the difficulties between them, after his divorce from Nancy the couple married. 尽管两人矛盾重重,他与南茜离婚之后,这一对还是结婚了。

[同义词] separate from/keep apart

[形近词] divorcement *n.* 离婚;分离

[真题连线]

In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter. (2000阅读)

在过去10年中,日本的离婚率,尽管仍远在美国之下,已经上升了50%,而自杀事件则上升了近1/4。

➡ doctrine ['dɒktrɪn] *n.* ①教条,教义;②声明

[例] A policy that is popular because of its consonance with traditional party doctrine. 因与传统的政党宗旨一致而受欢迎的政策。// Following World War II, the first U.S. commitment to Europe came in the form of the 1947 Truman Doctrine. 二战后,美国对欧洲作出的第一个承诺便是在1947年提出的杜鲁门主义。

[识记] doc-“说教”+ -ine“后缀”→教义

[词组] Calvo ~ 卡尔沃主义

[例] The Calvo doctrine which has dominated Latin America and even the world for more than a century is not “dead” as generally considered. 统治拉美乃至世界已有一个多世纪的卡尔沃主义,并非普遍认为的已经“死亡”。

[同义词] principle/theory/belief

[形近词] doctrinal *adj.* 学说的,教义的;教诲的

[真题连线]

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. (2009阅读)

我已经发现(由于压力过大,凯茜已多次公开宣称要辞去《她》杂志编辑的职务,在这之后她也许会有同样发现),放弃“忙忙碌碌”的生活哲学,转而过一种“放慢生活节奏”的生活所带来的回报,比经济成功和社会地位更有价值。

➡ document ['dɒkjumənt] *n.* 文件,公文; *vt.* 用文件证明,记载

[例] This document embodies the concern of the

government for the deformity. 这个文件体现了政府对残疾人的关怀。// He wrote a book documenting his prison experiences. 他写书详细记录了他的狱中经历。

[词组] ~ retrieval 文献检索

[例] Only a blind full document retrieval, which again ignores the internal XML structure, can quickly read XML documents from CLOB columns. 只有盲目、全面的文档检索（这会再次忽略内部 XML 结构）能够快速从 CLOB 列读取 XML 文档。

[同义词] file/paper

[形近词] documentary *adj.* 记录的；文件的；记实的

[真题连线]

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. (2005 阅读)

麦荷特先生从上层和下层文化中列举了一系列有趣的例子，从而说明他记录的这种趋势是确凿无误的。

➡ **domestic** [də'mestɪk] *adj.* ①国内的，家庭的，家用的；②驯养的

[例] Over 100 domestic flights a day to 15 UK destinations. 每天超过100架次国内航班飞往英国境内15个目的地。

[词组] ~ demand 国内需求；~ market 国内市场；~ appliances 家用电器

[例] Because of the slump in domestic demand, production has stopped. 由于国内需求大幅下降，生产已经停止。// As the domestic market becomes saturated, firms begin to export the product. 由于国内市场饱和，各公司开始外销。// The products of zirconium oxide are gradually adopted in domestic appliances. 氧化锆产品也逐步被精密机械、家用电器所采用。

[同义词] internal / household / home / family

[形近词] domesticated *adj.* 家养的；domesticate *v.* 驯养；domestication *n.* 驯养

[真题连线]

Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. (2000 阅读)

外国制造的汽车和纺织品当时正大量涌入国内市场。

➡ **dominant** ['dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* ①占优势的，支配的；②高耸的

[例] She was a dominant figure in the French film industry. 她在法国电影界是个举足轻重的人物。// Because it is carried by a dominant gene, an affected individual can expect about half of his or her children to inherit the illness. 因为它是由显性基因携带，所以感染者的孩子会有约50%的可能性遗传该疾病。

[词组] ~ role 主要角色；male-dominated 男性主导的

[例] Paris has played a dominant role in France, not just in political terms but also in economic power. 不仅仅在政治方面，而且在经济实力上巴黎在法国也都一直处于支配地位。// How many judges in our male-dominated courts are sensitized to women's issues? 在男性占主导地位的法庭上，有多少法官对妇女问题是比较敏感的呢？

[同义词] ruling / predominant

[形近词] dominate *v.* 占优势，控制，统治，俯视；dominance *n.* 优势；domain *n.* 领土

[真题连线]

According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life. (2009 阅读)

据许多书籍及文章记载，新英格兰的领袖们在美国学术界中确立了正在发展且后来成为主流的传统的基本主题和关注点。

➡ **doom** [du:m] *n.* ①厄运；②劫数；③悲观

[例] A sense of impending doom came upon all of us. 我们所有人都有一种大难临头的感觉。// Attendance figures had been steadily dropping, creating a mood of doom and discouragement among theatre directors. 上座人数一直持续下降，使得戏剧导演产生悲观泄气的情绪。

[词组] ~ and gloom 凄惨，前景不妙；无望

[例] If his interpretation of emerging trends strikes a chord of doom and gloom, one needs to look critically at those trends rather than marginalize the messenger. 假如他对于新兴趋势的解释敲击了厄运与阴暗的和弦，那我们需要危急地看待那些趋势，而不是忽视报信的人。

[同义词] death/sentence

[形近词] doomsday *n.* 世界末日，最后的审判

判日

[真题连线]

So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time? (2002阅读)

那么, 这次警告人们厄运来临的头版新闻都到哪里去了呢?

➡ **doubt** [daʊt] *vt. & vi. / n.* 怀疑, 疑惑

[例] This raises doubts about the point of advertising. 这对做广告的意义提出了疑问。

[词组] no ~ 无疑地; in ~ 可怀疑的; there is no ~ that... 毫无疑问...

[例] There was no doubt in his mind that the man was serious. 在他看来, 这个人无疑是认真的。// His intellect and mental agility have never been in doubt. 他的才智和机敏从未受到怀疑。// There is no doubt now that her marriage is beyond repair. 毫无疑问, 她的婚姻无法挽救。

[同义词] challenge / question / query / suspicion *n.* suspect *v.*

[形近词] doubtful *adj.* 可疑的; doubtless *adj.* 无疑的; doubter *n.* 抱怀疑态度的人

[真题连线]

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. (2006阅读)

Stratford那些自大的居民质疑剧院没有为当地的收入贡献一点力量。

➡ **draft** [dra:ft] *n.* ①草稿; ②汇票 *vt.* 征募 *vt. & vi.* 起草

[例] I rewrote his rough draft, which was published under my name. 我把他的草稿重新改写, 并以我的名字发表了。// The money was payable by a draft drawn by the home. 这笔钱可凭国内承兑的汇票支付。// He wasn't drafted for the war; he volunteered for the Navy. 他不是因为这次战争才被征召入伍的, 他是自愿加入海军的。// The legislation was drafted by House Democrats. 法律由众议院民主党草拟。

[词组] first~ 初稿

[例] When the first draft was completed, Nichols typed it up. 当初稿完成以后, 尼科尔斯将它打印了出来。

[同义词] sketch

[真题连线]

The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (2008新题型)

不要去想这些不可避免的事, 也无所谓是坐着站着还是躺着去写, 只有这样, 初稿才能跃然纸上。

➡ **drama** ['dra:mə] *n.* 戏剧; 戏剧性事件

[例] He acted in radio dramas. 他在广播剧中扮演角色。// For all its drama, the event was not unexpected. 虽然这件事带有戏剧性, 但并不意外。

[词组] radio ~ 广播剧

[例] Person performs in the drama, film, radio drama and TV series. 在舞台剧、电影、广播或电视剧中, 或在戏剧片段中表演的人。

[同义词] stage/theater

[形近词] dramatic *adj.* 戏剧性的

[真题连线]

They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmers and films for an annual licensee fee of £ 83 per household. (1996阅读)

每户每年交83英镑的收视费便可收看体育、喜剧、戏剧、音乐、新闻时事、教育、宗教、议会报道、儿童节目及电影。

➡ **drastic** ['dræstɪk] *adj.* ①激烈的, 猛烈的; ②严厉的

[例] There are going to have to be some drastic changes. 一定得进行重大变革。// Drastic measures are needed to clean up the profession. 行业清理整顿需要严厉的措施。

[识记] dras-“拖拉”+ -ic“后缀”→ 拉紧的

[词组] ~ action 剧烈反应

[例] Drastic action and new approaches are urgently needed. 我们迫切需要猛烈的行动和新的方法。

[同义词] fierce/acute

[形近词] drastically *adv.* 彻底地; 激烈地

[真题连线]

a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients (1994阅读)

癌症病人生存率急剧增加



➡ draw [drɔ:] vt. & vi. 吸引, 引出

[例] The game is currently drawing huge crowds. 这个游戏现在吸引了很多人。

[词组] ~ lessons from 从...吸取教训; ~ up 草拟

[例] This investigation also offered to home market draw lessons from very well. 这个调查也给国内市场提供了很好的借鉴。// They agreed to draw up a formal agreement. 他们同意起草一份正式协议。

[同义词] absorb / pull / attract / engage

[形近词] drawer *n.* 抽屉; drawback *n.* 缺点

[真题连线]

Here are a few measures, drawn from my book Ready or Not, Here Life Comes, that parents can take to prevent what I call “work-life unreadiness.” (2007 新题型)

以下的几种方法, 节选自我撰写的《不管你是否做好准备, 生活已经开始》一书。

➡ dread [dred] *n.* 恐惧, 忧虑; *adj.* 可怕的, 令人敬畏的

[例] She thought with dread of the cold winters to come. 她害怕即将来临的寒冷冬季。// A more effective national policy to combat this dread disease. 对抗这可怕疾病的更有效的国家政策

[识记] dre- “深渊” + -ad “后缀” → 恐惧

[词组] ~ lord 黑暗之主

[例] This is not a dress, it's the standard Dread Lord uniform! 这不是一般的服装, 这是恐怖魔王的标准套装!

[同义词] fear/terror *n.* 恐惧; terrible/horrible *adj.* 可怕的

[形近词] dreadful *adj.* 可怕的, 糟透的, 令人不快的

➡ drift [drift] *v.* 漂流, 移动; *n.* 漂浮物

[例] We proceeded to drift on up the river. 我们继续向河流的上游漂流。// There was a drift of smoke above the trees. 树林上空飘浮着一股烟。

[词组] ~ off 进入梦乡

[例] I then lumbered back into bed and started to drift off. 然后又蹒跚地回到被窝进入梦乡。

[同义词] wander/roam

[形近词] drifting *adj.* 漂流的; 飘动的

[真题连线]

Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are

not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface. (1998 阅读)

和世界上大多数火山不同的是, 它们并不总是在构成地球表面的巨大漂流板块之间的边界上出现。

➡ drive [draɪv] *v.* 驾驶, 开车

[例] I don't drive and the buses are quite hopeless. 我不开车, 公共汽车条件又太糟糕。

[生僻词义] *v.* 迫使, 驱使

[例] The current flows into electric motors that drive the wheels. 电流进入驱动车轮的电动机。

[词组] motor ~ 电机驱动

[例] The motor drive is also known as “the poor man's tripod.” True enough. 产生连拍功能的电动卷片马达被称为“可怜人的三脚架”, 的确如此。

[同义词] belt/jab at/impulse

[形近词] driven *adj.* 被动的, 受到驱策的

[真题连线]

But he talked as well about the “balanced struggle” between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music. (1997 阅读)

但他也谈到了创作自由和社会责任之间要“保持平衡”的问题。他还宣布公司将致力于为一些人们可能会反感的音乐制定发行和标识的标准。

➡ drought [draʊt] *n.* ①干旱; ②缺乏

[例] Drought is not the only enemy. 干旱并不是唯一的阻碍。// Experts recently met in Nairobi to discuss what to do about food shortages caused by drought. 专家们最近在内罗毕举行会议, 讨论如何面对干旱造成的粮食短缺。

[词组] ~ region 干旱地区

[例] A previously published image of land surface temperatures shows extreme heat in the drought region at the same time. 一份之前发布的地表温度图, 也显示了同期该干旱地区受到的极端高温。

[同义词] shortage/deficiency

[形近词] dry *adj.* ①干的; ②口渴的

[真题连线]

Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

(1998阅读)

可能正是因为人类长期遭受旱涝灾害的摆布才使得人们治理江河、供我驱策的理想如此令人痴迷。

➔ **drown** [draʊn] *v.* 淹死, 淹没

[例] A child can drown in only a few inches of water. 儿童在只有几英寸深的水中就可能溺亡。// We were drowning in data but starved of information. 我们淹没在大量的数据中却找不到有用的信息。

[词组] like a ~ed rat 像落汤鸡一样

[例] She arrived at the church looking like a drowned rat. 她到教堂时像个落汤鸡一样。

[同义词] submerge/sink

[形近词] drowned *adj.* ①淹死的; ②水淹的

[真题连线]

to drow out the conversations at worksites (1988 阅读)

压过了工作地点谈话的声音

➔ **dubious** ['dju:biəs] *adj.* ①可疑的; ②怀疑的; ③不好的

[例] This claim seems to us to be rather dubious. 在我们看来这种说法非常可疑。// My parents were dubious about it at first but we soon convinced them. 我父母起初对此心存疑虑, 但是我们很快就让他们信服了。// El Salvador has earned the dubious distinction of having the worst soil erosion in continental America. 萨尔瓦多因是美洲大陆土壤侵蚀最严重的地方而有了这份不光彩的名声。

[识记] du- “二” + -bious “后缀” → 不可靠的

[词组] be ~ 可疑的

[例] The testimony given by him is dubious. 他所作的证据是可疑的。

[同义词] suspicious/doubtful

[形近词] dubitable *adj.* ①可疑的; ②不确定的

➔ **due** [dju:] *adj.* ①到期的; ②适当的; ③应有的

[例] The results are due at the end of the month. 预计月底会有结果。// After due consideration it was decided to send him away to live with foster parents. 充分考虑之后决定将他送到养父母那儿生活。// I've got some leave due to me and I was going to Tasmania for a fortnight. 我打算利用应享有的假期去塔斯马尼亚待两周。

[词组] ~ to 因为, 由于

[例] If the trip is a success, a lot of this will be due to Mr. Green's efforts. 如果说这次旅行获得了成功, 那很大程度上要归功于格林先生的努力。

[同义词] proper/fitting

[形近词] overdue *adj.* 迟到的

[真题连线]

The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. (1998阅读)

问题在于, 近年发生的生产力快速增长部分是由于商业周期通常到了这时候就会出现反弹造成的, 因而它不是经济复苏已经是潜在趋势的结论性证据。

➔ **dull** [dʌl] *adj.* ①枯燥的; ②无生气的; ③晦暗的

[例] They are both nice people but can be rather dull. 他俩都是好人但非常沉闷。// The body's natural rhythms mean we all feel dull and sleepy between 1 and 3pm. 人体生物钟会让我们在下午1点到3点之间感觉没精打采、昏昏欲睡。// The stamp was a dull blue color. 邮票是晦暗的深蓝色。

[词组] ~ color 暗色

[例] But the bouquet of blue and white surely adds a touch of mysticism to the dull color scheme. 素雅的白蓝色花束给简单的主题色调添了一抹神秘的色彩, 迷人而久远。

[同义词] slow/blunt

[形近词] dully *adj.* ①迟钝地; ②沉闷地; ③没精打采地

[真题连线]

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. (1997阅读)

过去很长一段时间, 在美国很多地方, 旅行者的到来因暂时打破原本的单调生活而受人欢迎。

➔ **dumb** [dʌm] *adj.* ①哑的; ②无声的

[例] A young deaf and dumb man. 年轻的聋哑男子。// The snowy street, like the church, assumed a dumb, lifeless aspect. 积雪覆盖的街道就像教堂一样, 显得沉闷、毫无生气。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 愚蠢的; 笨的

[例] I've met a lot of dumb people. 我遇到过很多笨蛋。

[词组] deaf and ~ 又聋又哑的

[例] What is deaf and dumb but always tells the truth? 什么东西是聋哑的可他却能说出真相?

[同义词] tongueless/speechless

[形近词] dumbly *adv.* ①默默地; ②无言地

[真题连线]

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. (2011阅读)

很难想象有的人生孩子就只是很傻很天真, 因为Reese和Angelina这种名流使这种行为变得很光鲜——多数成年人其实理解: 养孩子可不是剪头发那样简单。

➡ duplicate ['dju:plɪkət] *v.* ①复制; ②复印; *adj.* ①完全一样的; ②复制的

[例] She found Ned alone in the photocopy room, duplicating some articles. 她发现内德一个人在复印室里复印一些文章。// He let himself in with a duplicate key. 他用一把复制的钥匙打开门进去。

[识记] du- “二, 双” + -plic- “重复” + -ate “形容词或名词” → 复制

[词组] in ~ 一式两份的

[例] forms to complete in duplicate 要一式两份填写的表格

[同义词] reproduce/double

[形近词] duplicable *adj.* 可加倍的, 可再发生的

➡ durable ['djʊərəbl] *adj.* ①耐用的, 耐久的; ②持久的

[例] Half of them say they have enough money for food and clothes but struggle to buy durable goods. 他们中半数人说有足够的钱购买食品和衣服, 而在买耐用商品时就显得拮据了。// But he and policy-makers around the world fear that the coming upturn will be neither durable nor strong. 但是, 他和世界各地的决策者担心, 即将到来的经济回升将既不能持久也不够强劲。

[例] dur- “强韧, 坚硬” + -able “后缀” → 耐用的

[词组] ~ goods 耐用品

[例] Half of them say they have enough money

for food and clothes but struggle to buy durable goods. 他们中半数人说有足够的钱购买食品和衣服, 而在买耐用商品时就显得拮据了。

[同义词] continued/sustained

[形近词] duration *n.* 持续

[真题连线]

“Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable, and wasteful,” Cline argues, Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year — about 64 items per person — and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste. (2013阅读)

她算了算, 美国人一年购置服装多达二百亿件, 相当于每人六十四件, 不管这些衣服后来用处如何, 光这样大规模生产本身就是浪费。

➡ dwell [dwel] *vt.* ①居住; ②沉湎于

[例] A great number of water fowls dwell on the island. 许多水鸟在岛上栖息。// I shut out the memory which was too painful to dwell on. 我不再去回忆那些痛苦不堪的往事了。

[识记] 词根 dwell- “深处, 低凹” → 住所

[词组] ~ on 详尽说明; 细想; 考虑

[例] Once the negativity is out there, it's up to you to tell your brain not to dwell on it. 一旦出现否定, 您就要告诉大脑不要停留在这里。

[同义词] occupy/inhabit

[形近词] dweller *n.* 居住者

➡ dynamic [daɪ'næmɪk] *adj.* ①有生气的; ②不断变化的; ③动力的 *n.* 动态, 动力

[例] He seemed a dynamic and energetic leader. 他似乎是一个富有干劲、精力充沛的领导。// South Asia continues to be the most dynamic economic region in the world. 南亚仍然是世界上经济最活跃的地区。// a dynamic, evolving worldwide epidemic 不断发生变异、在世界范围内传播的流行病。// The dynamic of the market demands constant change and adjustment. 市场要有活力, 需要不断地改变和调整。

[识记] dynam “力量”

[同义词] vital / actional

[形近词] dynamics *n.* 动力学; dynamical *adj.* 动力的; dynamism *n.* 活力

[真题连线]

A variety of small clubs can provide multiple opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful group dynamics. (2003完形)

各种小型俱乐部可提供多种多样的机会来培养青少年的领导才能，也能为青少年提供成功的群体互动活动的实践机会。

## 第二章 字母 E—L

### E

➡ **each** [i:tʃ] *adj.* ①每；②各自的 *pron.* ①每个；②各自

[例] He read each page carefully. 他把每一页都阅读得非常认真。// Try to support each other when one of you is feeling down. 当有人觉得情绪低落时，要努力相互打气。

[词组] ~ other 互相

[例] As good friends, we should treat each other honestly. 作为好朋友，我们彼此应该互信。

[同义词] every *adj.* 每

[真题连线]

For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on. (2010 阅读)

但是，要让一种社会潮流真正发生，每个受影响的人还必须影响他的熟人，而他的熟人又必须影响其他熟人，依此类推。

➡ **eager** ['i:gə(r)] *adj.* ①热切的；②渴望的

[例] Jack was eager to talk about life in the Army. 杰克很想谈谈陆军的生活。

[词组] ~ for 渴望，迫切要

[例] The workers are eager for government bonds. 这些工人迫切渴望政府债券。

[同义词] keen/desired

[形近词] eagerness *n.* 渴望；热心

[真题连线]

Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise." (2004 阅读)

霍夫斯塔特说，掌握我们国家教育体系的人“沾沾自喜地、霸气十足地公然宣称敌视才学，迫不及待地认同那些看来在才学方面最难造就的孩子。”

➡ **earnest** ['ɜ:nɪst] *adj.* 认真的，诚挚的



[例] Ella was a pious, earnest woman. 埃拉是个虔诚、认真的女人。

[词组] ~ promise 郑重承诺

[例] He gave Mary earnest promise. 他对玛丽许下郑重的承诺。

[同义词] determined/resolute/devoted/sincere

[形近词] earn *vi.* 挣得, 赚得

[真题连线]

Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life. (2000 阅读)

于是情况就成了这样: 左边是愤怒的批评家, 右边是愚蠢的支持者, 而居中的通常是大多数认真而努力追求成功的人。

➡ **ease** [i:z] *n.* ①容易, 不费力; ②悠闲, 安适, 自在

[例] He fell asleep just past midnight with tolerable ease. 他刚过午夜就睡着了, 睡得还算安稳。

[词组] at ease 自在的, 舒适的

[例] Put the students at ease while waiting for exams. 候考时让学生们自在点。

[同义词] care

[形近词] easy *adj.* 容易的, 轻松的

➡ **economic** [i:kə'nɒmɪk] *adj.* ①经济(上)的; ②有利可图的

[例] The pace of economic growth is picking up. 经济增长的步伐正在加快。// The new system may be more economic but will lead to a decline in programme quality. 新系统可能更合算, 但是会降低程序质量。

[词组] ~ reform 经济改革; ~ depression 经济萧条

[例] The finance minister will continue to mastermind Poland's economic reform. 财政部长将继续策划波兰的经济改革。// The economic depression hits shipbuilding industry badly. 经济萧条使造船业蒙受严重损失。

[形近词] uneconomic *adj.* 非经济的; socioeconomic *adj.* 社会经济学的; economical *adj.* 实惠的; economy *n.* 节约, 经济制度; economics *n.* 经济学; economist *n.* 经济学家; ecology *n.* 生态学

[真题连线]

One basic weakness in a conservation system

based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. (2010翻译)

一个完全基于经济动机的环境保护制度的基本缺陷是, 土地群落的大多数成员都没有经济价值。

But what we forget — what our economy depends on us forgetting — is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. (2006阅读)

但是我们所忘记的——我们的经济依赖我们忘却的——是: 幸福绝不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。

Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price. (2005新题型)

基础经济学表明, 潜在的客户越多, 获得更优惠价格的可能性就越大。

➡ **educate** ['edʒukeɪt] *vt. & vi.* 教育, 培养, 训练

[例] Drinkwise Day is mainly designed to educate people about the destructive effects of alcohol abuse. 设置理智饮酒日的主要目的是让人们了解酗酒的恶果。

[同义词] cultivate / school / rear / discipline / coach / drill / bring up

[形近词] reeducate *v.* 再教育; educated *adj.* 受过教育的; educationalist *n.* 教育家; educator *n.* 教育家

[真题连线]

If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them (2000阅读)

如果想要雄心 tradition 继续保持活力, 那么它就应该受到广泛的认同。尤其应该受到那些自身为人仰慕的人们的高度重视, 受过教育的人尤其应包括在这些人中间。

➡ **effective** [ɪ'fektɪv] *a.* ①有效的; ②生效的; ③事实上的

[例] The project looks at how we could be more effective in encouraging students to enter teacher training. 该项目着眼于我们如何能够更加有效地鼓励学生参与教师培训。// The new rules will become effective in the next few days. 新规定将在几天后生效。// They have had effective control of the area

since the security forces left. 自从安全部队撤离后, 他们实际上控制了该地区。

**[形近词]** ineffective *adj.* 无效的; effectively *adv.* 有效地; effectiveness *n.* 效力; efficiency *n.* 效率, (efficiencies) 提高功效的方法; efficient *adj.* 效率高的, 有能力的; inefficient *adj.* 效率低的; efficiently *adv.* 有效地; proficient *adj.* 精通的; proficiency *n.* 熟练

**[真题连线]**

Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities. (2007新题型)

孩子需要充分练习延迟满足以及运用有效的组织技能, 比如管理实践和分清轻重缓急。

Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. (2000翻译)

再者, 显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关。

The idea is to force social to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change food security, marine research and the bio-economy, clear, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies. (2013新题型)

其本意思是要促使社会科学家将其自身工作与其他范畴相结合, 包括健康和人口变化; 食品安全; 海洋研究和生物经济; 清洁高效能源; 以及包容、创新、安全的社会。

➡ **either** ['aɪðə(r)] *pron.* (两者之中) 任何一个 *adj.* (两者中) 任一; 非此即彼的, 两者择一的 *adv.* (否定句中) 也

**[例]** Either you can talk to her, or I will. 要么你跟她谈, 要么我去。// On either side of the road stand tall trees. 道路的两旁耸立着高大的树木。// I can not swim and she can't either. 我不会游泳, 她也不会。

**[词组]** either...or 两者择一

**[例]** The book is available with either Roman or Arabic. 这本书有罗马语的, 也有阿拉伯语的。

**[同义词]** too/also *adv.* 也

**[形近词]** neither *adj.* (两者) 都不的 *pron.* 两者都不 *adv.* 两个都不; 既不...也不

**[真题连线]**

But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. (1998 阅读)

但当你相信神话时就很难做到合理或科学。

➡ **elaborate** [ɪ'læbəreɪt] *adj.* ①精心制作的, 详尽的; ②煞费苦心的 *vt.* ①精心制作; ②详细阐述

**[例]** Simon made an elaborate plan for his holiday. 西蒙为他的假期做了一个详尽的计划。// But he declines to elaborate. 但他拒绝详细阐述。

**[识记]** e- “加强含义” + labor “努力” + ate (后缀): “用心做” → 精心制作

**[词组]** elaborate on...就...进行详细阐述

**[例]** Please elaborate on your proposals a little. 请就你的建议稍微详谈一下。

**[同义词]** detailed/full *adj.* 详尽的; tailor-make *vt.* 精心制作

**[形近词]** elaboration *n.* 精心制作的东西

**[真题连线]**

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. (2005 阅读)

俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言, 并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌; 而意大利的政客们往往精心准备演讲, 即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时。

➡ **electronic** [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* ①电子的; ②电子设备的

**[例]** expensive electronic equipment 昂贵的电子设备 // electronic surveillance 电子监控

**[形近词]** electric *adj.* 用电的, 发电的, 令人激动的 *n.* 供电; electricity *n.* 电能; electrician *n.* 电器专家; electron *n.* 电子; electronic *adj.* 电子的; electronics *n.* 电子学

**[真题连线]**

For Williams, those activities become what he calls “electronic heroin”. (2006新题型)

这些活动被威廉姆斯称作“电子吗啡”。

➡ **element** ['elɪmənt] *n.* ①元素; ②要素, 成分, 元件; ③自然环境

**[例]** Fitness has now become an important element in our lives. 现在健康已经成为我们生活中的一个要素。// The area where most refugees are waiting is exposed to the elements. 大多数难民等待救济的地方都不能挡风遮雨。

[同义词] factor / basic / essential

[形近词] elementary *adj.* 初级的, 容易解决的;  
elementary school 小学

[真题连线]

It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor. (2008 阅读)

它标明目前科学研究的一个关键要素发生了变化。

➡ **eliminate** [ɪ'lɪmɪnət] *vt.* ① 排除, 清除; ② 淘汰; ③ 消灭 (尤指敌人和对手)

[例] She went through the typescript carefully to eliminate all errors from it. 她认真地检查了打字稿, 从排除所有的错误。// If you are eliminated in the show-jumping then you are out of the complete competition. 如果在马术障碍赛中被淘汰, 就意味着完全出局。

[词组] ~ poverty 消除贫困; ~ illiteracy 扫盲, 扫除文盲

[例] Can we ever eliminate poverty from the world? 我们有朝一日能消除世上的贫困吗? // I want to eliminate illiteracy. 我想消除文盲。

[同义词] avoid / exclude

[形近词] elimination *n.* 消除

[真题连线]

"Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert. (2004 阅读)

一个专家说“每次你回答一个问题的时候就排除了一种可能性”。

➡ **elite** [eɪ'li:t] *n.* ① 上层集团; ② 社会精英

[例] the elite troops of the President's bodyguard 精锐的总统卫队 // We have a political elite in this country. 我们国家有一群政治精英。

[识记] e+lite “选择”: 精心挑选

[同义词] essence / prime / distillation

[形近词] elitism *n.* 精英主论

[真题连线]

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. (2001 阅读)

记者们往往属于广义的社会和文化精英的一部分。

➡ **embark** [ɪm'bɑ:k] *vi.* ① 上飞机, 上船; ② 着手,

从事

[例] The captain asked the passengers to embark quickly. 船长催促乘客迅速登船。// He is about to embark on a new business. 他就要开始新的商业活动。

[识记] em- “使动” + bark “木板” → 上船

[生僻词义] *v.* 着手, 开始工作

[词组] ~ on 开始做某事

[例] He has already embarked on his new dictionary. 他已开始编他的新词典。

[同义词] undertake/pursue

[形近词] embarkment *n.* 登船

➡ **embrace** [ɪm'breɪs] *vi.* 拥抱, 接受 *vt.* 包括, 包含

[例] I couldn't find it in me to embrace him. 我打心眼里不想拥抱他。// The theory would embrace the whole field of human endeavour. 这个理论包含了人类活动的各个领域。

[识记] em- “进入” + brace “手臂”: “进入手臂” → 拥抱

[生僻词义] *vi.* (欣然) 接受

[例] He immediately embraced the offer. 他立刻接受了这个建议。

[词组] ~ change 拥抱变革

[例] Embrace and drive change. 拥抱并驱动“改变”。

[同义词] cover/contain

[形近词] brace *n.* 手臂

[真题连线]

Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. (2010 阅读)

营销人员接受两级传播理论是因为该理论认为: 如果他们能够找到影响者, 并对他们施加影响, 这些精英们就会替他们完成大部分的营销传播工作。

➡ **emerge** [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ] *vi.* ① (从暗处或隐蔽处) 出现, 露头; ② (事实、意见等) 暴露

[例] The postman emerged from his van soaked to the skin. 邮递员从他的厢式货车中出来, 浑身湿透了。// The growing corruption that has emerged in the past few years. 过去几年暴露出来的越来越多的腐败现象。

[识记] e “出” + merge “浸没”: 从浸没的状态

中出现

[生僻词义] *v.* (从困境或苦难经历中) 幸存

[词组] ~ from 曾经一度遭到; 从...浮现; 摆脱; ~ in endlessly 层出不穷

[例] The missiles emerge from the underbelly of the transport plane. 导弹从那架运输机的底部飞了出来。// The bill activity that uses Internet to undertake emerges in endlessly, pattern face - lifting is ceaseless. 利用互联网进行的诈骗活动层出不穷, 花样翻新不断。

[同义词] appear/loom *v.* 出现

[形近词] emergent *adj.* 紧急的; emergence *n.* 浮现; emergency *n.* 突发事件, 紧急情况

[真题连线]

The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology. (2006阅读)

反快乐艺术几乎是随着大众传媒的出现而同时兴起的。

➔ **eminent** ['eminənt] *adj.* ①杰出的, 有名的; ②明显的

[例] We are expecting the arrival of an eminent scientist. 我们正期待一位著名科学家的来访。// The effects of the new method is eminent. 新技术带来了明显的效果。

[识记] e-“向外”+ -min-“保持”+ -nent“后缀”: “向外保持”→明显的

[词组] ~ writer 文豪

[例] Luxun is a great eminent writer in China. 在中国, 鲁迅是个大文豪。

[同义词] superior/outstanding

[形近词] eminence *n.* 显赫, 卓越, 高处

[真题连线]

This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. (2006阅读)

这种定义甚至适用于大多数有名的学者。

➔ **employ** [im'plɔɪ] *vt.* ①使用, 采用; ②雇用 *n.* ①使用; ②雇用

[例] Employing a hammer to drive a nail. 用钉锤敲钉子。// This factory employs thousands of people. 这家工厂雇用数千人。// Those in his employ were careful never to enrage him. 在他手底下干活的人都

非常小心, 绝不去触怒他。

[识记] em-“使动”+ -ploy-“折叠”: “折叠, 卷入”→是从事于

[词组] ~ oneself in 从事于, 忙于

[例] He employs himself in writing his final papers. 他忙于写他的毕业论文。

[同义词] occupy/engage

[形近词] employment *n.* 雇佣

[真题连线]

The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. (1995阅读)

这个世界需要各种性格的人, 一个重要职责是使孩子的性格适合将来可能从事的工作。

➔ **emphasis** ['emfəsis] *n.* (~on sth) 价值、重要性

[例] Too much emphasis is placed on research. 过分强调研究的重要性。

[识记] em“进入”+ pha“外貌”: 表现在外的重要性; 复数: emphases

[词组] ~ on 着重于, 对...的强调; put ~ on 重视, 强调, 把重点放在...; lay ~ on 强调, 把重点放在

[例] Why the new emphasis on sticks instead of diplomatic carrots? 为什么最新政策强调采取强硬手段, 而不是采用外交上的怀柔策略? // They put emphasis on quality rather than on quantity. 他们重质不重量。// Third, we lay emphasis on the study of text clustering algorithm. 其次, 我们着重研究了文本聚类算法。

[同义词] stress

[形近词] emphatic 语势强的, 用力的, emphasize *vt.* 强调, 着重, 使突出

[真题连线]

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. (2001阅读)

把英国最近一个半世纪的地质学刊物做一比较, 人们发现, 不仅研究的重要性越来越受到强调, 而且学术论文的出版标准也在不断地发生变化。

Growing bodies need movement and exercise, but



not just in ways that emphasize competition. (2003 完型)

在成长中需要运动和锻炼,但这并不是仅仅通过竞争的方式来进行的。

➡ **encounter** [ɪn'kaʊntə(r)] *vt. & vi. & n.* 遇到

[例] Every day of our lives we encounter stresses of one kind or another. 我们在每天的生活中会面临这样或那样的压力。

[识记] en+counter “对立的”: 面对面

[词组] ~ with 遭遇, 遇到

[例] I had a frightening encounter with a poisonous snake. 我曾意外地遇到过一条毒蛇,吓得我要命。

[同义词] confront/run into

[真题连线]

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. (2010 阅读)

在与国会的一场激烈交锋之后,美国财务会计准则委员会匆匆修改了准则。

➡ **endeavor** [ɪn'devə] *vt.* 尝试, 努力 *n.* 努力, 尽力

[例] We endeavor to make our customers satisfied. 我们力图使顾客都满意。// Due to the endeavor, the show turn out to be a success.

[识记] en-“加强”+deav-“用力”+our“后缀”→ 努力履行

[词组] ~ to 尽力, 竭力去, 尽量地

[例] We endeavor to make our customers satisfied. 我们力图使顾客都满意。

[同义词] effort/try

[真题连线]

It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor. (2008 阅读)

它标志着科学研究的一个关键因素到目前为止发生的一种变化。

➡ **energy** ['enədʒi] *n.* ① 活力, 精力; ② 能量, 能源

[例] At 54 years old her energy and looks are magnificent. 54岁了, 精力和气色都非常好。Oil shortages have brought on an energy crisis. 石油短缺已经造成了能源危机。

[识记] ergy “能量”

[词组] ~ consumption [化] 能量损耗; ~ saving 节能, 能源节省; ~ conservation 能源节约

[例] Energy consumption, congestion and pollution have increased. 能源消耗、交通堵塞以及污染状况愈加严重。// The houses will boast the latest energy-saving technology. 这些房屋将应用最新的节能技术。// Energy conservation as a philosophy was born out of the 1973 oil crisis. 能源节约的理念产生于1973年的石油危机。

[同义词] vitality / spirit / soul / mind / spring

[形近词] energetic *adj.* 精力充沛的, 充满活力的; energize 给予…能量, 电压

[真题连线]

She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. (2013 阅读)

她表现出可持续发展倡导者(无论是食品领域还是能源领域)共有的理想主义。

Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. (2003 阅读)

现在精力充沛的人通常能工作到60多岁甚至更久。

➡ **engage** [ɪn'geɪdʒ] *vt.* ① 从事; ② 吸引或引起(注意、兴趣等); *vi.* ① 订婚; ② 从事; ③ 保证

[例] I have never engaged in the drug trade. 从未参与过毒品交易。// They never learned skills to engage the attention of the others. 他们从未学过吸引他人注意的技巧。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 与…建立密切关系

[词组] ~ in 参与, 从事; ~ with 交战, 与…接洽; ~ on 从事, 开始

[例] You can engage in croquet on the south lawn. 你可以参加南边草坪上的槌球游戏。// She found it hard to engage with office life. 她发现很难适应办公室生活。

[同义词] devote/pursue

[形近词] engagement *n.* 约会

[真题连线]

Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and

the social-news site Digg. (2011 阅读)

例如, 丰田汽车公司通过相对迅速、协调有序的社交媒介回应活动, 包括在推特和社会新闻网等网站上与消费者直接互动, 缓解了今年早期的召回危机所造成的部分损害。

➔ **enhance** [ɪn'hɑ:ns] *vt.* 提高, 增加, 加强

[例] The forest will enhance the attractiveness of the region. 这片森林会为该地区平添更多魅力。

[识记] en- “加强” + -han- “高” + -ce “后缀” → 提高

[同义词] betterenrich

[真题连线]

Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.” (2010 阅读)

然而银行股票上涨了, 这些修改强化了“管理层使用理性判断”的说法, 这种说法是一个游说团的客气之言。

➔ **enlarge** [ɪn'lɑ:dʒ] *vt. & vi.* 扩大, 放大

[例] The glands in the neck may enlarge. 颈部腺体可能增大。

[识记] en “使进入状态” + large “大的”: 扩大

[词组] enlarge on 详述

[例] I need not enlarge on this matter; you all know my views. 关于此事我不必详述, 你们都知道我的意见。

[同义词] extend / broaden

[形近词] enlighten *v.* 启发; encourage *v.* 鼓励; enrich *v.* 使富足

[真题连线]

Falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customer's demands. (2001 阅读)

运输与通信成本的降低, 贸易与投资壁垒的减少, 以及扩大的市场需要能够满足消费者需求的扩大的生产。

➔ **enlighten** [ɪn'lɑ:tn] *vt.* ①启发, 启蒙; ②开导, 教导

[例] Would you enlighten me on your plans? 请让我知道一下你的计划好吗? // Can you enlighten her on this subject? 对这个问题你能启发启发她吗?

[识记] en- “加强” + -light- “光明” + -en “后缀”: “带来光明” → 启发

[词组] ~ about 使明白

[例] The information about you may enlighten them about you. 关于你的信息可能会令他们熟悉你。

[同义词] inform/educate

[形近词] enlightener *n.* 教育家

[真题连线]

“They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.” (1998 阅读)

“它们唯一的共同点就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。”

➔ **enormous** [ɪ'nɔ:məs] *adj.* 巨大的

[例] The main bedroom is enormous. 主卧室非常大。

[识记] e “出” + norm “规则” + ous “...的”

[同义词] huge / tremendous / massive / macro / vast

[形近词] normal 正常的, 正规的; transnormal 超出常规的; normalize 标准化

[真题连线]

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. (2012 阅读)

毫无疑问, 我们的同龄人对我们的行为产生了巨大影响。

➔ **ensure** [ɪn'ʃʊə(r)] *vt.* 保证, 确保

[例] Britain's negotiators had ensured that the treaty which resulted was a significant change in direction. 英国谈判代表已经担保由此而签订的条约将是方向上的重大改变。

[识记] en “使进入状态” + sure “确定的”: 使确定

[词组] ~ from *v.* 保护

[例] No one can ensure you from failure. 没有人能保证你不会失败。

[同义词] undertake / insure

[形近词] assure *v.* 向(某人)保证, (自己)弄清楚, 确保(某事发生), 保险; insurance 保险

[真题连线]

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. (2007 新题型)

家长可以做很多事来确保自己的孩子顺利进入成年初期。

When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." (2003 阅读)

当被告知的确如此, 她回答道, “那么我不得不说, 是的”。

➡ **enter** ['entə(r)] *vt. & vi.* ①进入; ②参加, 加入; ③写入

[例] He entered the room briskly and stood near the door. 他轻快地走进屋里, 站在门边。// I run so well I'm planning to enter some races. 我跑步很不错, 正在考虑参加一些比赛。// When a baby is born, they enter that baby's name into the computer. 每当有婴儿降生, 他们就将婴儿的名字输入电脑。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 考虑, 怀有(想法、感情等)

[词组] ~ into 进入, 讨论, 成为...的一部分; ~ in 进入, 报关进口

[例] He did not want to enter into a semantic debate. 他不想就语义进行争辩。// You must enter the 5 pounds you spent in the account book. 你得在账簿上记入你花了五英镑。

[同义词] participate in / take part in / go through

[形近词] entertain *v.* 使有兴趣, 使快乐; entertainment *n.* 招待, 娱乐活动, 娱乐片

[真题连线]

Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores "anyone could enter, regardless of class or background." (2006 阅读)

与那些迎合知识精英人士的人情味十足的小商店(精品店)不同, 这些商店是“任何阶级和背景的人都可以进入的”。

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. (2005 阅读)

麦荷特先生从雅俗文化中列举了一系列有趣的例子, 从而说明他所记录的这种趋势是确凿无误的。

➡ **entertain** [entə'tein] *vt.* 娱乐 *vi.* 款待

[例] It is good to entertain children with funny stories. 给孩子们讲有趣的故事是有益的。// Rose entertain us in her new house. 罗斯在她的新家宴请我们。

[生僻词义] *vi.* 愿意考虑(想法、怀疑等)

[例] She never entertained such ideas. 她从不考

虑这样的想法。

[词组] ~ sb 招待某人

[例] Jack entertained us well during the visit in France. 我们在法国的时候, 杰克很周到地招待我们。

[同义词] amuse/excite

[形近词] entertaining *adj.* 娱乐性的

[真题连线]

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture. (2005 阅读)

从上层和下层文化中列举了一系列有趣的例子。

➡ **envisage** [in'vɪzɪdʒ; en-] *vt.* ①正视, 面对; ②想象

[例] You must envisage realities. 你必须正视现实。// She envisages an era of great scientific discoveries. 她展望一个伟大的科学发明的时代。

[词组] to ~ 展望

[例] To envisage your trouble is the first thing you have to do. 正视你的烦恼是你要做的第一件事。

[同义词] picture/think of

➡ **esteem** [i'sti:m] *vt.* 尊敬, 认为, 考虑 *n.* 尊重, 尊敬

[例] The old professor was greatly loved and esteemed. 这位老教授受到大家的爱戴和尊敬。// When self-esteem is high, we lose our mortal fear of jealousy. 自信心很强时, 我们不再对妒忌感到极度惧怕。

[识记] es- “加强” + -teem “神” → 敬重

[同义词] respect

[形近词] estimate *vt.* 估计

➡ **epidemic** [epɪ'demɪk] *adj.* ①流行的, 传染的; ②(犯罪等)泛滥的 *n.* ①传染病; ②(尤指坏事)迅速蔓延

[例] A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow. 一场流感正席卷莫斯科。// Drug experts say it could spell the end of the crack epidemic. 禁毒专家说它可能会结束强效可卡因吸食泛滥的局面。

[识记] epi “among” + dem “人们” + ic “...的”: 在人们中盛行的

[词组] ~ situation 疫情; ~ prevention 防疫

[例] Virus may travel through migrant, cause epidemic situation to spread. 病毒可能通过候鸟传播, 致使疫情蔓延。// You are not believed can call go

asking epidemic prevention station. 您不信可打电话去问防疫站。

[同义词] popular / fashionable / pop/ prevalent/ widespread

[真题连线]

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. (2013阅读)

如今,随着我们对自身面临的一系列威胁,从小行星撞击到肆虐的流感,再到气候变化,有了更加深刻的认识,乌托邦式的幻想逐渐变得不再流行了。

➡ equal ['i:kwəl] *adj.* 同样的 *vt. & vi.* 等于 *n.* ①相等的数量; ②可比的东西

[例] Investors can borrow an amount equal to the property's purchase price. 投资者可以获得与房产购买价格相等的借款额。// We will be justly demanding equal rights at work. 我们将要求享有工作中应得的平等权利。// She was one of the boys, their equal. 她也是男孩子们中的一员,和他们不相上下。

[词组] be ~ to 等于; ~ opportunity 机会均等; other things being ~ 在其他条件都相同的情况下

[例] She was determined that she would be equal to any test the corporation put to them. 她下定决心要成功应对公司对他们的任何考验。// They espoused the notion of equal opportunity for all in education. 他们赞同在教育方面人人机会均等的观念。// Other things being equal, most tenants would prefer single to shared rooms. 如果其他条件不变,大多数房客都愿意住单人房而不会选择与他人同住。

[同义词] equivalent / even

[形近词] equality *n.* 平等; equable *adj.* 稳定的; equate *v.* 同等看待; equator *n.* 赤道

[真题连线]

In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males. (2008阅读)

其中几项研究显示,如果将承受压力达到极限的雌鼠的卵巢(磁性生殖器官)切除,那么他们体内的化学反应变得和雄鼠相同。

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything.

(2007完型)

早期独立运动领导人的理想通常是平等主义,即强调一切平等。

➡ equip [i'kwɪp] *vt.* ①装备; ②使有能力

[例] Owners of restaurants would have to equip them to admit disabled people. 餐厅老板将必须在餐厅里配备能够接纳残疾人的设施。// A basic two-hour first aid course would equip you to deal with any of these incidents. 两小时的基础急救课程能够让你有能力处理这类事件。

[词组] ~ with 以...装备

[例] Equip with 3 branch of UV lamp, according to request open lamp. 配备3支UV灯管,根据需要开启灯管。

[同义词] prepare / provide/furnish

[形近词] equipment *n.* 设备, 装备

[真题连线]

Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived. (2001翻译)

儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍,具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具,人们将在气味电视机前休闲,届时数字化时代就来到了。

➡ err [ɜ:(r)] *v.i.* 犯错

[例] It criticises the main contractor for seriously erring in its original estimates. 它批评主要承包商在其最初估价中犯了严重的错误。

[词组] ~ in 弄错, 犯错误

[例] She would not err in any way, if she could help it. 只要有可能的话,她要避免做错任何动作。

[同义词] sin / slip

[形近词] error *n.* 错误; errorless 正确的; erratic 古怪的

[真题连线]

Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound. (2012阅读)

误解、犯错、自欺欺人的可能大量存在。

➡ especially [ɪ'speʃəli] *adv.* ①专门; ②非常

[例] Babies lose heat much faster than adults,



and are especially vulnerable to the cold in their first month. 婴儿散热比成年人快得多, 在出生后的头一个月特别容易感冒。

[识记] speci “特别”

[同义词] peculiarly / notably

[形近词] especial *adj.* 特别的; specific *adj.* 明确的; special 特殊的; specialize in 专攻

[真题连线]

Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous. (2012阅读)

政客们一再“变相提高”公共部门的工资待遇: 虽然工资增幅不大, 节日却增加了, 尤其是原本就已丰厚的养老金也得以提高。

➡ essence ['esns] *n.* ①本质; ②实质

[例] The essence of consultation is to listen to, and take account of, the views of those consulted. 当顾问的精髓就在于倾听并考虑咨询者的观点。

[识记] ess “存在”

[词组] in ~本质上, 其实, 大体上

[例] Though off-puttingly complicated in detail, local taxes are in essence simple. 虽然地税在细节上复杂得要命, 但在本质上却很简单。

[同义词] substance / truth / principle / entity / texture

[形近词] essential *adj.* 必不可少的, 本质的; *n.* 必需品, 要点, 要素 (essential to 必要的) essentiality *n.* 重要性, 本质, 根本性

[真题连线]

The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. (2010阅读)

细节或许无从知晓, 但是对于资本市场正常运作至关重要的, 准则制定者的独立性正在受到威胁。

➡ establish [ɪ'stæblɪʃ] *vt.* ①建立; ②使稳固, 得到认可

[例] The UN has established detailed criteria for who should be allowed to vote. 联合国已经制订了有关投票资格的标准细则。// He has established himself as a pivotal figure in US politics. 他已经确立了自己在美国政界的核心地位。

[识记] sta (站立的)

[生僻词义] *vt.* 查实 证明

[词组] ~ as 确立为...; ~ oneself in 定居在

[例] First, he had to establish his credentials as a researcher. 首先, 他得证明自己做调查员的资格。  
// To establish oneself in the world, one does all one can to seem established there. 为了要在世上立足, 人会尽其所能地务求看上去好像已经站稳了似的。

[同义词] build / found / constitute / set

[形近词] establishment *n.* 机构, (统称) 权威人士, 权势集团, 建立, 确立; established *adj.* 已确定的; stabilization 稳定性

[真题连线]

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. (2007翻译)

如果有关法律的研究正在开始成为普通教育的重要组成部分, 那么它的目标和方法应该会立刻吸引新闻学教育者。(Tip: part and parcel 重要的部分)

➡ estimate ['estɪmənt] *vt. & vi./n.* ①估计, 估价; ②评估

[例] Try to estimate how many steps it will take to get to a close object. 尽力估算一下达到一个近距离目标需要多少步。// This figure is five times the original estimate. 这个数据是最初估算的5倍。// I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate of his grandson's capabilities. 我对他孙子的能力的判断还不算太离谱。

[词组] ~ for 对...估价、估计; cost ~ 成本估算; at a rough ~ 据粗略估计

[例] The painter's estimate for painting the whole house was 1000 dollars. 油漆匠对油刷整个房子的估价是1000美元。// I estimate that the total cost for treatment will be \$12500. 我估计治疗费用总共会有12,500美元。// The builder said at a rough estimate the job would a fortnight to complete. 施工员说, 粗略估计一下, 这一任务要两周才能完成。

[同义词] evaluate / guess at / measure

[形近词] estimation *n.* 估算; overestimate *v./n.* 高估; underestimate *v./n.* 低估

[真题连线]

Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. (2006阅读)

他们的方法不是试图确切估计在特定海域中鱼类的生物量（活生物物种的数量），而是估计出这些生物量随时间发生的变化。

➔ **evade** [ɪ'veɪd] *vt.* 逃避，躲避

[例] They left their hometown to evade being press-ganged into the army. 为了不被抓去当兵，他们逃离了自己的家乡。

[识记] e- “离开” + -vad- “路” + -e “后缀”：“走开” → 逃避

[词组] ~ school 逃学

[例] The father shouted at his son due to his evading school. 因为逃学，父亲严厉地批评孩子。

[同义词] elude/shun

[形近词] evadable *adj.* 可逃避的；可规避的

[真题连线]

evade the pressure from their peers (2010 阅读)

避开其竞争者的压力

➔ **eventually** [ɪ'ventʃʊəli] *adv.* ① 终于；② 最后

[例] Eventually, the army caught up with him in Latvia. 最终，大部队在拉脱维亚赶上了他。// She sees the bar as a starting point and eventually plans to run her own chain of country inns. 她把那间酒吧当作一个起点，最终计划是经营自己的乡村旅馆连锁店。

[同义词] finally / ultimately / lastly

[真题连线]

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient. (2002 阅读)

近年来，医生们一直借用这项原则，为自己使用大剂量的吗啡控制晚期病人痛苦的行为开脱，尽管加大的剂量将最终导致病人死亡。

➔ **evidence** ['eɪdɪns] *n.* ① 根据；② 证据；③ 迹象；*vt.* ① 使明显；② 显示

[例] Ganley said he'd seen no evidence of widespread fraud. 甘利说他没有看见诈骗泛滥的证据。// The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. 对他不利的这项证据完全是间接证据。// She was not calculating and evidenced no specific interest in money. 她没什么心计，而且能感觉到她对钱没什么兴趣。

[识记] vid “看”

[词组] in ~ 明显的；empirical ~ 实验性证据

[例] The bowlers at the eye of the storm were nowhere in evidence. 处于风口浪尖的那些投手不见了踪影。// The empirical evidence considered here is subject to many qualifications. 此处提及的实验证据有诸多限制条件。

[同义词] authentication / certification / demonstration / proof

[形近词] evident *adj.* 显而易见的；evidently *adv.* 显然

[真题连线]

There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge. (2013 翻译)

毋庸置疑，花园证明了（人类）有一股抑制不住的欲望要去创造，去表达，去塑型，去美化。

➔ **evil** ['i:vl] *adj.* ① 邪恶的；② 不幸的；③ 有害的 *n.* ① 罪恶，邪恶；② 不幸

[例] He is an evil man with evil ideas. // 他是一个满脑子恶念头的邪恶的人。// It is evil for me to miss the bus. 错过公车对我而言是不幸的。// With knowledge and wisdom, evil could be vanquished on this earth. 拥有了知识和智慧就能够把恶势力从这个世界上铲除。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 凶暴的

[例] His tends to be evil after drinking a lot. 他喝多了之后常常会变得很凶暴。

[词组] the ~ eye 恶毒目光

[例] When we go out, girls are always giving me the evil eye. 我们出去时，女孩子们总是用恶毒的眼神看着我。

[同义词] wrong/vicious

[形近词] evilly *adv.* 邪恶地

[真题连线]

But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil. (2006 阅读)

但在19世纪的某个时期，更多的艺术家开始把快乐看成无意义的、假冒的，甚至是最糟的。我们可以从Wordsworth的黄水仙到Baudelaire的罪恶之花看出这种变化。

➡ **evolution** [i:və'lu:ʃn] *n.* ①进化(论); ②演变; ③渐进

[例] the theory of evolution by natural selection 自然选择的进化论 // His long life comprised a series of evolutions. 他漫长的一生包括一系列的发展变化。

[词组] ~ theory 进化论; peaceful ~ 和平演变

[例] Is Goethe a Pioneer of Charles Darwin's Evolution Theory? 歌德是达尔文进化论的先驱吗? // The peaceful evolution of the protoplanets reached a more dramatic phase. 平静的原行星进化到富有戏剧性的状态。

[同义词] change/ transformation

[形近词] evolve *v.* (使) 逐渐演变, 进化; evolutionary *adj.* 进化的; evolutionist *n.* 进化论者

[真题连线]

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. (2009新题型)

英国博物学家查尔斯·达尔文于19世纪60年代提出开创性的生物进化论的同时, 英国社会哲学家赫伯特斯宾塞也提出了自己的生物和文化进化理论。

➡ **exceed** [ik'si:d] *vt.* 超过, 胜过

[例] Exports yearly exceed imports. 输出每年超过输入。

[识记] ex- “外” + -ceed- “走” → 超过

[词组] ~ in 在...方面超过

[例] Platinum exceeds gold in value. 白金的价值高于黄金。

[同义词] surpass/beat

[形近词] exceedingly *adv.* 非常好地, 非常

[真题连线]

The divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S. (2000阅读)

日本的离婚率超过了美国。

➡ **except** [ik'sept] *prep.* 除...之外 *vt.* 把...除外, 不计

[例] I wouldn't have accepted anything except a job in Europe. 除了到欧洲工作外, 我本来什么都不会接受。// He hadn't eaten a thing except for one

forkful of salad. 除了一餐叉色拉, 他什么都没吃。

[词组] ~ for 除了...以外; ~ as 除...之外; without ~ 无例外地; with the ~ of 除...之外; exceptional children 残障儿童

[例] The paintings have no intrinsic value except as curiosities. 这些油画除了作为古董, 本身没有什么内在价值。// Do not operate an engine without a thermostat, except for servicing or testing. 除维修或测试以外, 请勿在无节温器时操作引擎。// Yesterday was a day off for everybody, with the exception of Lawrence. 昨天所有人都放一天假, 劳伦斯除外。// Exceptional children were placed in a special needs class. 残障儿童被安排在专为有特殊需要的学生准备的班级中。

[同义词] extraordinary *adj.* 非常的

[形近词] exception *n.* 例外, 例外的事物; exceptional *adj.* 罕见的, 特别的; expect *vt.* 期待; exempt *v.* 免除; excessively *adv.* 过度地

[真题连线]

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. (2001阅读)

在科学领域内, 专业与业余之间没有绝对的区分: 任何规律都有其例外。

➡ **excessive** [ik'sesiv] *adj.* ①过度的; ②极度的

[例] The chops should be cooked over moderate heat to prevent excessive charring. 肉块应该用文火烹煮, 以免烧过了头。// The government says that local authority spending is excessive. 政府称地方当局开支过大。

[识记] ex “出” + -cess “行走”: 走出界限

[词组] in excess 过度地

[例] He advised his son never to spend in excess of his income. 他劝儿子开支不可超过收入。

[形近词] excess *n.* 超过, 过度 *adj.* 额外的; exceed *v.* 超过; 胜过

[真题连线]

One is the excessive costs of a legal education. (2014阅读)

其中一个就是过高的法制教育成本。

➡ **exchange** [iks'tʃeɪndʒ] *vt. & vi.* ①交换; ②交流; ③兑换; ④交易 *n.* ①交换; ②交流; ③汇兑; ④交易所

[例] We exchanged addresses and Christmas cards. 我们交换了地址和圣诞贺卡。// I'm going to go on an exchange visit to Paris. 我将到巴黎交流参观。// A series of sporting and cultural exchanges with Seoul. 和首尔之间的一系列体育和文化交流。// the Royal Exchange 皇家交易所

[词组] ~rate 汇率; stock ~ 证券交易所; foreign ~ 外汇

[例] We've got a fairly unfavourable exchange rate at the moment. 眼下汇率对我们不利。// On the Stock Exchange, aggressive buying propped the market up. 在证券交易所, 市场在大量买单的推动下有所上扬。// To earn foreign exchange we must export. 要想获得外汇, 我们必须出口。

[同义词] communication / conversion

[真题连线]

It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. (2011 阅读)

整整一年之后, 她才成为一家小型网络商品交易所的头头。

➔ **executive** [ɪg'zekjətɪv] *n.* 行政主管

[例] The government, the executive and the judiciary are supposed to be separate. 政府、行政部门和司法部门应该彼此分离。

[识记] exe “电脑中的可执行文件” +cute : 执行

[词组] execute plan 执行计划

[例] To execute plan, control and forecast by using system tools and computer software expertise. 应用系统工具, 计算机软件专业知识; 来执行计划、控制及预测。

[同义词] perform / implement / enforce

[形近词] execute *v.* 执行; execution *n.* 执行, 完成, 死刑

➔ **exert** [ɪg'zɜ:t] *vt.* ①运用, 发挥; ②施以影响

[例] He likes to exert his authority. 他喜欢行使自己的权力。// He exerted considerable influence on the thinking of the scientific community on these issues. 他极大地影响了科学界对这些问题的看法

[词组] ~oneself 努力; 尽力

[例] To these problems, we will be among the job henceforth, exert oneself tries to drive, solve. 对于这些问题, 我们将在今后的工作当中, 着力加以推

动、解决。

[同义词] employ/forth

[形近词] exertion *n.* 努力; 费力

[真题连线]

To exert a great influence on American culture. (2006 阅读)

给美国文化施加了影响。

➔ **exhaust** [ɪg'zɔ:st] *vt.* ①排出, 耗尽; ②使精疲力竭

[例] He exhausted a fortune in stock-market speculation. 他在股市投机买卖中倾家荡产。// I have exhausted myself working. 我工作得精疲力竭。

[识记] ex- “向外” +haus- “风, 气流” +t “后缀”: “全部呼出” → 排出

[生僻词义] *n.* 排气管

[例] When your exhaust falls off, you have to replace it. 如果你的排气管脱落, 应将其更换。

[词组] exhaust port 排气口

[例] The exhaust port is broken due to the high temperature. 排气口因为高温无法正常运转。

[同义词] fatigue/tire

[形近词] exhaustible *adj.* 可空竭的

[真题连线]

They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. (2006 阅读)

人们工作到精疲力竭, 生活在较少的保护之下而英年早逝。

➔ **expand** [ɪk'spænd] *vt. & vi.* ①扩大; ②增强; ③发展; ④详述

[例] The interest rate's coming down. I'll be able to expand or stay in business. 利率正在降低, 我可以扩大公司或者维持经营。// The money supply expanded by 14.6 per cent in the year to September. 截至9月, 当年的货币供应增加了14.6%。

[识记] ex “出” +pand “伸展”: 伸展出去

[词组] ~ market 开拓市场 ~ into 扩大为 ~ domestic demand 扩大内需

[例] In recent years, our company expand market gradually of soft furniture series. 近年来, 公司致力于产品市场开发, 逐步形成软体家具系列产品。// We will take a steady approach to expand into other markets. 我们将采取稳妥做法扩张进入其他市场。// In early 1998, China began to adopt policies to



expand domestic demand. 在1998年年初, 中国开始实施扩大内需的政策。

[同义词] extend/ increase/ swell/ magnify/ grow/ broaden/ spread/ enlarge/ unfold

[形近词] expend *v.* 花费; extend *v.* 扩张; expansion *n.* 扩张

[真题连线]

Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned. (2011阅读)

除了能够带来收入之外, 这个网站由于其他营销商的进入而显得公正客观, 给各个公司提供机会去获取其他公司成功营销策略的宝贵信息, 并且可能帮助所有相关企业增大用户访问量。

➡ **expect** [ɪk'spekt] *vt. & vi.* ①预期; ②期待, 盼望; ③指望

[例] They no longer expect corporate profits to improve. 他们不再期待公司利润会增长。// I am expecting several important letters but nothing has arrived. 我正在等几封重要的信件, 可是一封都没到。// He wasn't expecting our hospitality. 他没有指望我们会盛情款待。

[词组] ~ too much of 对(某人)期望过高; ~ to do 期待去做; expectant attention 预期注意

[例] Don't expect too much of his idea. 不要对他的主意期望过高。// I do expect to have some time to myself in the evenings. 我确实希望晚上能有些属于自己的时间。

[同义词] look forward to

[形近词] expectant *adj.* 期待的; expectation *n.* 预料, 盼望, 指望

[真题连线]

Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. (2010新题型)

那些掌握了欧洲批发业复杂流程的零售商很可能赚得丰厚利润。

➡ **explain** [ɪk'spleɪn] *vt. & vi.* ①解释; ②说明

[例] Don't sign anything until your solicitor has explained the contract to you. 在律师向你解释清楚

合同之前, 不要签署任何东西。// Before she ran away, she left a note explaining her actions. 逃跑前, 她留下一张便条解释原委。

[识记] plain “平坦, 明白”

[词组] ~ oneself 为自己辩解

[例] Understand oneself artistic ideology in the explain on this foundation. 并在此基础上阐明了自己的艺术思想。

[同义词] interpret/ illustrate/ clarify/ demonstrate/ illuminate

[形近词] explanation *n.* 解释, 阐述, 说明性文字; explainable *adj.* 可辩解的, 可说明的

[真题连线]

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “standard templates” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. (2001阅读)

新闻记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化方面的脱节, 这就是为什么新闻编辑室的“标准模式”与众多读者的意趣相差甚远的原因。

➡ **explore** [ɪk'splɔ:] *vt. & vi.* ①勘探; ②探测

[例] The government is allowing the areas of in-shore coastal waters to be explored for oil and gas. 当局允许在近海海域勘探石油和天然气。// We've come to this country, let's explore! 我们已经来到这个国家, 让我们好好探访一番吧!

[同义词] detect / probe into

[形近词] explosion *n.* 爆炸, (感情, 尤指愤怒的) 突然爆发, 激增; explorative *adj.* 探究的; explorer *n.* 探险家

[真题连线]

The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. (2013阅读)

当代技术可能发生的变化及其影响复杂得令人眩晕, 或许最好的办法是将我们能够想象到的各种可能性留给科幻小说家和未来学家去探索。

➡ **explicit** [ɪk'splɪt] *adj.* ①明确的, 清楚的; ②直言的, 不隐瞒的

[例] Criticism is hinted at, but never made explicit. 批评总是含沙射影, 但从未明说。// She was

quite explicit about why she left.她对自己离去的原因直言不讳。

[词组] ~ knowledge 显性知识; 外显知识

[例] Perhaps one day we can do away even with this explicit knowledge.或许有一天我们甚至连显性知识都会彻底抛弃。

[同义词] candid/positive/clear

[形近词] explicitly *adj.* 明白地, 明确地

➔ **expose** [ɪk'spəʊz] *vt.* ①露出; 接露, 曝光; ②使遭受; ③使接触, 使体验

[例] The Budget does expose the lies ministers were telling a year ago. 预算案无疑揭穿了部长们一年前所说的谎话。// They had not been exposed to most diseases common to urban populations. 城市人口中多数常见的疾病他们都没有接触到。// These units exposed children to many viewpoints of a given issue. 这些单元让孩子们接触到有关某一特定问题的多种观点。

[识记] pose “放置”

[词组] be exposed to 面临..., 受到...; ~ ... to... 使暴露于..., 使...受(危险)

[例] This medicine is not to be exposed to daylight. 这种药怕见光。// She threatened to publicly expose his double life if he left her. 她威胁说如果他离开她, 她就将他双重人格的生活方式公之于众。

[同义词] reveal / prove / disclose

[形近词] exposure *n.* 暴露; propose *v.* 建议; compose *v.* 组成; dispose *n./v.* 处理

[真题连线]

Our work shows that the principal requirement for what we call “global cascades” — the widespread propagation of influence through networks — is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people, each of whom adopts, say, a look or a brand after being exposed to a single adopting neighbor. (2010阅读)

我们发现, 所谓的“全球瀑布流”——影响经由“社交网络”实现的广泛传播——最主要的形成条件并不是少数几个有影响力人士的存在, 而是关键的大批易受影响的人士的参与。

➔ **express** [ɪk'spres] *n.* 特快列车, 快递服务; *adj.* 快速的 *vt.* ①表达, 表露; ②(情感)流露

[例] He had boarded an express for Rome. 他已

经登上了前往罗马的特快列车。// It was sent to us by express mail. 那是用快递寄给我们的。// We can express that equation like that. 我们可以这样表示那个等式。

[识记] press “挤压”

[生僻词义] *adj.* 明确的, 清楚的

[词组] ~ oneself表达自己的思想; ~ way高速公路; ~ delivery快递

[例] Learning to express oneself well is an important part of education. 学会把意思表达清楚是受教育的一个重要方面。// There was a car accident on the express way this morning. 今天早上高速公路上出了车祸。// You have to pay a premium for express delivery. 寄快速投递你得付额外费用。

[同义词] voice/ present

[形近词] expressive *adj.* 表现的; expressible *adj.* 可表现的; expression *n.* 表达, 表达方式, 表情, 神色; expressionism 表现主义

[真题连线]

In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (2009翻译)

前一种情况下, 教育是附带产生的, 虽然它是极自然且重要的, 但却不是人际交往的明显目的。

➔ **extend** [ɪk'stend] *vt. & vi.* ①扩大, 伸展; ②涉及, (范围); ③延伸(距离); ④延续(时间)

[例] This year they have introduced three new products to extend their range. 今年他们发布了3种新产品, 以扩大产品范围。// The talks will extend to the church, human rights groups and other social organizations. 会谈将涉及教会、人权团体和其他社会组织。// The main stem will extend to around 12ft, if left to develop naturally. 如果任其自然生长, 主干可以长到约12英尺。// The courses are based on a weekly two-hour class, extending over a period of 25 weeks. 这些课程每周上一节课, 每节两个小时, 持续25周。

[识记] tend “张开”

[词组] extended family 三世或四世同堂的家庭 life-extending technology 延长生命的技术

[例] We are beginning to muddle the extended royal family and the monarchy. 我们开始混淆皇室大家庭和君主制这两个概念了。// As a life-changing technology, computing is just getting started. 作为一种可以改变人们生活的技术, 电脑科技现在才刚

刚起步。

[同义词] reach / spread / range / enlarge / push

[形近词] extent *n.* 长度; extant *a.* 现存的; extension *n.* 扩大, 延长或扩大的事物, (建筑) 扩建部分; extensive *adj.* 广阔的, 大量的; extensional 外延的

[真题连线]

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries. (2002 阅读)

虽然在20世纪60年代和70年代有过一段最初的乐观时期——那时候仿佛晶体管电路和微处理器的发展使人们相信它们在2010年能够复制人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年, 甚至数百年。

➡ extent [ɪk'stɛnt] *n.* ①程度, 范围, 限度; ②广度, 宽度, 大小

[例] The government itself has little information on the extent of industrial pollution. 政府本身几乎不了解工业污染的程度。// Their commitment was only to maintain the extent of forests, not their biodiversity. 他们仅承诺维持现有森林面积, 并不保证林区生物多样性的多样性。

[识记] tent “伸展”

[词组] to some ~ 在某种程度上; extensive reading 泛读

[例] However, the evidence is thin and, to some extent, ambiguous. 然而, 这个证据难以令人信服, 而且有点模棱两可。// This web site contains an extensive reading list, and sample assignments. 网页上包含了延伸阅读的资料, 以及课堂作业的范本。

[同义词] degree / boundary / region / length / spectrum / territory / area

[形近词] extensiveness *n.* 延伸; 大范围

[真题连线]

Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. (2010 阅读)

如今, 银行辩称, 市场价格夸大了损失, 因为这些价格大多反映的是市场的暂时不流动性, 而不

是坏账的可能程度。

➡ extinguish [ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ] *vt.* ①熄灭; ②压制

[例] Firefighters tried to extinguish the flames. 消防队员奋力救火。// Our aim is to extinguish all the crimes. 我们的目标就是压制所有的罪恶。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 使(希望等)破灭, 使(生命等)消亡

[例] His life was finally extinguished by the onset of liver complaint. 她的生命之火终因肝病发作而被掐灭了。

[词组] ~ing and protection 消防

[例] Extinguishing and protection is extremely important in autumn. 在秋天消防尤其重要。

[同义词] quench/crush

[形近词] extinguishment *n.* 消灭, 绝灭

[真题连线]

If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress. (2003 阅读)

如果好人无所作为, 一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。

➡ extreme [ɪk'stri:m] *adj.* ①严重的; 极端的, 偏激的; ②末端的 *n.* ①极端; ②完全相反的事物

[例] It is hard to imagine Lineker capable of anything so extreme. 很难想象莱恩克尔能做出如此极端的事情。// the room at the extreme end of the corridor 在走廊尽头的那个房间 // They can withstand extremes of temperature and weather without fading or cracking. 它们能够经受极端的气温和天气状况而不褪色、不破裂。

[词组] in the ~ 非常, 极度; to the ~ 走向极端

[例] It is proving controversial in the extreme. 事实证明它极具争议。// The old woman is frugal to the extreme. 那老妇人节约到了极点。

[同义词] ultra / excessive *adj.* 极度的

[形近词] extremity *n.* 极端; extremist *n.* 极端主义者; extremism 极端主义

[真题连线]

Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time-consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases. (2003 阅读)



如果托运商觉得被索价过高,他们有权上诉到联邦政府的“陆路运输局”,要求降低费率。但这个过程既耗材又耗时,并且只有在极端特殊的情况下才有效。

## F

➡ **fail** [feɪl] *vt. & vi.* 失败,不及格,失灵,衰退,减弱, *n.* 考试不及格

[例] The Workers' Party failed to win a single governorship. 劳工党连一个州长职位也未能赢得。  
// I lived in fear of failing my end-of-term exams. 我总是担心期末考试不及格。

[词组] ~ to do *v.* 忘记,忽视或未能做; without ~ 一定

[例] I needn't add that if you fail to do as I ask, you will suffer the consequences. 如果你没按我的要求做的话,后果请自负——这话我就不必再说了吧。// Otherwise, the RPC call will fail without an error message. 否则, RPC调用 将失败并且不显示错误消息。

[同义词] lose

[形近词] failing *adj.* 失败的; failure *n.* 失败,失败者,故障

[真题连线]

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. (2012阅读)

她对许多公共健康运动缺陷的批判十分准确;它们没能调动起同侪压力以用于健康习惯的生成,且他们表现出对心理理解的严重错误。

➡ **faint** [feɪnt] *adj.* ①微弱的,模糊的;②软弱的,无勇气的 *vi.* 头晕,昏过去

[例] Their instruments detected very faint radio-waves at a frequency of 3 kilohertz. 他们的仪器检测到一个3千赫的微弱无线电波。// It's a film about a serial killer and not for the faint-hearted. 这部电影是讲一个连环杀手的,不适合胆小的人看。// She suddenly fell forward on to the table and fainted. 她突然向前栽倒在桌上,晕了过去。

[词组] ~ scent 清香

[例] Yesterday's flighty story is still flying between the lines, like pieces of newly cut-off lemon,

fresh, and with faint scent out sent. 年少轻狂的故事,像一片片刚切下的新鲜的柠檬,散发出青青涩涩的清香,在岁月的字里行间淡淡飘逸。

[同义词] pale/blurred/weak *vi.* out/black/swoon

[形近词] faintly *adv.* 微弱的,隐约的

➡ **fair** [feə] *adj.* ①公平的;②合理的;③相当的;④尚可的

[例] It didn't seem fair to leave out her father. 将她父亲排除在外似乎不公平。// It's a fair guess to say that the damage will be extensive. 说损失会很严重想必猜得不错。// My mother's brother lives a fair distance away so we don't see him and his family very often. 我舅舅住在相当远的地方,所以我们很少见到他和他的家人。// Reimar had a fair command of English. 赖马尔的英语说得还不错。

[生僻词义] *n.* 集市,交易会,博览会

[词组] a ~ deal 公正的待遇

[例] I wanted them to get a fair deal. 我希望他们得到公平的待遇。

[同义词] impartial/ just/ neutral/ objective *adj.* 公平的

[形近词] fairness *n.* 公平; fairy *n.* 小仙子

[真题连线]

What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”. (2014阅读)

我们将会明白,激励他的正是其对公平的热情。

➡ **faith** [feɪθ] *n.* ①信用,信任;②信念,信仰

[例] The public never had faith in his ability to handle the job. 公众从来不相信他有能力胜任这一职位。// He abjured the Protestant faith and became King in 1594. 他放弃了新教信仰,于1594年登基为王。

[词组] keep ~ 忠于信仰

[例] We are reaffirming our commitment to always keep faith with their families. 我们重申我们的承诺,要始终守信于他们的家人。

[同义词] confidence/trust/belief

[形近词] faithful *adj.* 忠实的,忠诚的

[真题连线]

Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance. (1996阅读)



美国人纷纷涌向这些集市和博览会去欣赏新机械, 因而更加坚信技术进步会造福人类。

➡ **fascinate** ['fæsmeɪt] *vt.* 使着迷, 使神魂颠倒

[例] I believed devoutly in her power to fascinate him, in her dazzling loveliness. 我由衷地相信她有使他神魂颠倒的力量, 相信她有令人眼花缭乱的姿色。

[词组] be ~d by 被吸引

[例] I am totally fascinated by the great painting. 我被这幅画深深吸引, 为之着迷。

[同义词] attract/intrigue/delight

[形近词] fascination *n.* 魅力

[真题连线]

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. (2003 阅读)

比尔·多诺汶肯定会喜欢网络。这位美国间谍大王对情报着迷, 他曾经在第二次世界大战时建立了战略事务办公室, 后来又为中央情报局的成立打下了基础。

➡ **fashion** ['fæʃən] *n.* ①流行样式; ②样子; ③设计

[例] Queen Mary started the fashion for blue and white china in England. 玛丽女王开启了青花瓷在英格兰的流行风尚。// There are 20 full-colour pages of fashion for men. 书中有 20 张有关男性时尚的彩色插页。

[识记] fac- “做”

[生僻词义] *vt.* 制作; 塑造; 使适应

[词组] in (out) ~ 正在 (不在) 流行

[例] The girl may or may not outgrow her interest in fashion. 女孩对时尚的兴趣可能会随着年龄的增长而消失, 也可能不会。

[同义词] vogue *n.* 流行; form/ create/ mold/ shape *v.* 把...塑造

[形近词] fashionable *adj.* 流行的; facilitate *v.* 变得容易

[真题连线]

Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones. (2013 阅读)

亚利桑那州企图制定与现行联邦法律相并行的本州政策。

➡ **feasible** ['fi:zəbl] *adj.* 可行的, 可用的

[例] This committee selected the plan that seemed most feasible. 委员会选了那个似乎最切实可行的方案。

[词组] ~ region 可行区域

[例] The feasible region of integer problems is not a continuous region. 整型问题的可行区域并不是一个连续区域。

[同义词] attainable/possible/workable

[形近词] feasibly *adv.* 切实地

Making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate. (2010 阅读)

使批发商可能变得强大

➡ **feature** ['fi:tʃə] *n.* 特点, 特色, 特写, 面容的一部分 *vt. & vi.* ①以...为特色; ②占重要位置

[例] Patriotic songs have long been a feature of Kuwaiti life. 爱国歌曲长期以来一直是科威特生活的一个特色。// This spectacular event, now in its 5th year, features a stunning catwalk show. 这一盛事如今已是第 5 个年头, 其重头戏是一场精彩纷呈的时装秀。// Jon featured in one of the show's most thrilling episodes. 乔恩主演剧中最引人入胜的剧集之一。

[识记] feat- “制作”

[同义词] trait/ characteristic *n.* 特点

[真题连线]

Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields. (2014 新题型)

空中测量能够定位到普通的名胜古迹或更大的被埋藏的地点, 比如古代建筑或农田。

➡ **federal** ['fedərəl, 'fedrəl] *adj.* 联邦政府的, 联邦制的

[例] Five of the six provinces are to become autonomous regions in a new federal system of government. 在新的联邦政府体制中, 6 省中的 5 个将成为自治区。

[识记] feder- “联盟”

[同义词] alliance/ united/ leagued *adj.* 联邦制的

[形近词] federation *n.* 联邦, 同盟; confederate *n./adj.* 同盟者, 同盟的

[真题连线]

But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8:0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states. (2013阅读)

不过,在宪法这一更重要的问题上,最高法院却以8:0的一致表决使企图打破联邦政府与各州间权利平衡的奥巴马政府完败。

➡ **fertile** ['fɜ:rtl] *adj.* ①肥沃的; ②可繁殖的

[例] They used force to banish the natives from the more fertile land. 他们使用武力把土著居民驱逐出了比较肥沃的土地。// The operation cannot be reversed to make her fertile again. 手术结果不可逆转,无法让她恢复生育能力。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 有想象力的

[例] He is a fertile artist and full of creativity. 他是一个有想象力的艺术家,充满了创造力。

[词组] ~ soil 沃土,肥沃的土壤

[例] The plants luxuriated in the fertile soil. 植物在肥沃的土壤里茂盛生长。

[同义词] productive/fruitful/fecund

[形近词] fertility *n.* 肥力

[真题连线]

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. (2002阅读)

进化自杀还有另一种方法:存活,但少生孩子。现在没有几个人像过去那样具有旺盛的生育力。

➡ **fierce** [fiəs] *adj.* ①凶猛的,残忍的; ②猛烈的; 狂热的

[例] The room bore traces of a fierce struggle. 这个房间留有激烈搏斗的痕迹。// As a super star, he has a lots of fierce fans. 作为一个大明星,他拥有一批狂热的粉丝。

[词组] a ~ battle 激战

[例] A fierce battle is raging between the two countries. 这两个国家正在进行一场激战。

[同义词] brutal/cruel/vicious

[形近词] fierceness *n.* 凶猛,猛烈

[真题连线]

Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. (2003阅读)

他们认为,在公路运输的激烈竞争面前,垄断的威胁已经不复存在。

➡ **figure** ['figjə] *n.* ①数字; ②图形; ③轮廓; ④人物 *vt. & vi.* ①计算; ②预测; ③指望

[例] It would be very nice if we had a true figure of how many people in this country haven't got a job. 如果我们能得到该国失业人口的真实数字就好了。// Draw a pentagon, a regular five-sided figure. 画个五边形,一个规则的五边形。// a life-size bronze figure of a brooding, hooded woman 一个戴着兜帽作沉思状的真人大小青铜女子雕像 // Jack worked as hard as he could to build his business, but he hadn't figured on a few obstacles. 杰克竭尽全力发展自己的公司,但有几个障碍是他始料不及的。

[词组] ~ out 解决; 算出; 想出; 理解; 断定

[例] They're trying to figure out the politics of this whole situation. 他们正试图弄明白整个情形背后的权术争斗。

[同义词] sketch/ outline/ illustration/ chart *n.* 图形; digit/numeral *n.* 数字

[真题连线]

It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers. (2007阅读)

那些想象物体和计算数字模式的能力如何满足了回答那些曾难倒部分最优秀诗人和哲学家的问题的需要,这一点难以明确。

➡ **financial** [faɪ'nænʃ(ə)l] *a.* 财政的,金融的

[例] The company is in financial difficulties. 公司目前财政困难。

[同义词] economic/ monetary/ fiscal

[形近词] finance *n.* 财政,金融 *vt. & vi.* 为...提供资金

➡ **firm** [fɜ:m] *adj./adv.* 坚硬的,稳固的,坚定的 *vt. & vi.* 使坚固,坚挺

[例] Fruit should be firm and in excellent condition. 水果应该硬实完好。// The mixture will seem too wet at this stage, but it will firm up when chilled. 混合物在此阶段看起来会非常湿,但冷却后就会坚硬起来。

[生僻词义] *n.* 公司,商行

[词组] a ~ hand 铁腕

[例] All children need a firm hand. 孩子们都需要有严格的管教。

[同义词] stationary/ solid/ stable/ steady 稳固的

[形近词] affirm *vt.&vi.* 肯定; confirm *vt.* 证实; affirmative *adj.* 赞成的; infirm *adj.* 虚弱的

➡ **flatter** ['flætə] *vt.* ①奉承, 谄媚; ②使高兴

[例] He is flattering you. 他是在奉承你。// I feel flattered by your invitation. 受到你的邀请, 我感到非常高兴。

[生僻词义] (画、肖像等上的形象) 胜过 (真人或实物)

[例] His portrait flatters him. 他的肖像比他本人漂亮。

[词组] ~ somebody 吹捧某人

[例] They don't flatter somebody for convenience and personal interest. 他们绝对不会为了方便, 或为了个人利益而拍某些人的马屁。

[同义词] please/glad/satisfy

[形近词] flattering *adj.* 奉承的; 谄媚的

➡ **flee** [fli] *vi.* ①逃走; ②消失, 消散 *vt.* 逃跑, 逃走

[例] A trickle of refugees began to flee the country. 难民开始三五成群地陆续逃离该国。// Night had fled. 黑夜已消逝。// For an instant, Simon was tempted to flee. 有那么一会儿, 西蒙很想逃跑。

[词组] ~ from 从...逃跑

[例] And she said, I flee from the face of my mistress Sarai. 她说, 我从我的主母撒莱面前逃出来。

[同义词] lift/disappear/blank

[形近词] fleece *n.* 羊毛

[真题连线]

Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. (2001阅读)

然后它又出资组织研讨会和可信度调查项目, 去探究为什么顾客们恼火了, 为什么会有那么多人逃避新闻。

➡ **flexible** ['fleksɪb(ə)l] *adj.* ①灵活的, 柔韧的; ②易弯曲的

[例] We should stick to the principles and be flexible as well. 既要有原则性, 也要有灵活性。

[词组] ~ container 集装箱

[例] Please move the flexible container to the corner. 请把这个集装箱移到角落里。

[同义词] elastic/pliable

[形近词] flexibility *n.* 柔韧性, 灵活性

[真题连线]

These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. (2010阅读)

这些修改使得银行在使用模型评估非流动资产方面用有更大的自由, 同时使得它们确认收益表中长期资产损失时更为灵活。

➡ **flight** [flaɪt] *n.* 飞翔, 航班, 航程, 飞逝

[例] The flight will take four hours. 这次航行要飞4个小时。

[生僻词义] *n.* 逃跑, 楼梯的一段

[词组] take ~ 逃跑

[例] He was told of the raid and decided to take flight immediately. 他得知要突击搜查, 决定立刻逃走。

➡ **flourish** ['flaʊrɪʃ] *vi.* ①挥舞; ②茂盛, 繁荣; ③活跃, 蓬勃

[例] Those plants you gave me are flourishing. 你给我的那些植物长得很茂盛。// Our business seemed to flourish. 我们在生意看上去很蓬勃。

[同义词] succeed/flower/thrive

[形近词] flourisher *n.* 兴旺, 茂盛

[真题连线]

It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. (2003阅读)

这种理论得到了多数经济学家的认同, 但在实际操作中, 它使铁路公司获得了一个决定谁败谁荣的权利。

➡ **flow** [fləʊ] *vt. & vi.* 流, 流动 *n.* 流量, 流速

[例] The current flows into electric motors that drive the wheels. 电流流向电机, 电机带动轮子转动。

[生僻词义] *v.* (指讲话或写作) 流畅 *n.* 持续供应, 滔滔不绝

[词组] go with the ~ 顺应潮流

[例] There's nothing I can do about the problem, so I might as well go with the flow. 关于这个问题我无能为力, 所以我不如就顺其自然好了。

[同义词] glide/ stream v. 涌流

[真题连线]

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. (2012新题型)

电视是流入千家万户的单向媒介。

➡ fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] vi. 波动, 涨落

[例] Prices fluctuate from year to year. 物价年年波动。

[词组] ~ between 动摇不定

[例] As stated above, securities can fluctuate between periods of high volatility and low volatility. 如前所述, 证券之间波动时期的高波动和低波动性。

[同义词] wave/shake

[形近词] fluctuation n. 波动, 涨落, 起伏

[真题连线]

Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. (2007阅读)

钢铁厂的工人、航空公司的职员以及汽车产业工人加入了数百万不得不担心利率、股市波动以及可能比其退休收入存在时间更长的严酷现实家庭。

➡ focus ['fəʊkəs] n. 焦点, 中心 vt. & vi. 使聚集, 集中于

[例] The UN's role in promoting peace is increasingly the focus of international attention. 联合国在促进和平方面的作用越来越受到国际社会的关注。// Today he was able to focus his message exclusively on the economy. 今天他得以将主题全部集中在经济方面。

[词组] ~ sth. on v. 使聚集

[例] Focus on making a short, firm follow-through. 集中精力完成简短而有力的随球动作。

[同义词] concentrate

➡ forecast ['fɔ:kɑ:st] vt. 预报, 预测, 预示 n. 预报, 预言

[例] Sometimes the weather forecast is accurate, sometimes not. 天气预报有的时候准, 有的时候不

准。// Such events may forecast an outbreak of war. 这些事件可能预示着战争的爆发。

[识记] fore- “向前, 提前” + -cast “模子” → 预报

[词组] financial ~ 财务预测

[例] It will also be a good idea to build a great marketing strategy, and financial forecast estimate. 它也将是一个好主意, 以建立一个巨大的营销策略, 财务预测和估计。

[同义词] anticipate/forewarn/warn

[形近词] forecaster n. 预报员

[真题连线]

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries. (2002阅读)

虽然一开始在20世纪60年代和70年代有过一段乐观的时期——那时候仿佛晶体管电路和微处理器的发展将使他们在2010年能够模仿人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年, 甚至数百年。

➡ foremost ['fɔ:məʊst] adj. 最重要的, 最先的 adv. 首先, 居于首位地

[例] The foremost of these is other people. 这其中最重要的就是身边的。// I can't stand them. First — and by far — foremost, they don't stay in my ears. 我不能忍受它们, 到目前为止首要的问题就是它们不能待在我的耳朵里。

[识记] fore- “之前” + most “最”: “最前的” → 最重要的

[词组] first and ~ 首先

[例] They taught me to gather objective information, first and foremost. 首先, 他们教会我去收集一些客观的信息。

[同义词] first/main/principal

[真题连线]

During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. (2007阅读)

但是, 在他的一生当中, 他也是英国首屈一指的古典音乐评论家之一。他也是一位深受读者青睐



的文体家，所以1947年他的《自传》一书就成为热销读物。

➡ **former** ['fɔrmə] *adj.* 以前的，在前的 *pron.* 前者

[例] He pleaded not guilty to murdering his former wife. 他对谋杀前妻的指控作了无罪抗辩。// If the family home and joint pension rights are of equal value, the wife may choose the former and the husband the latter. 如果家庭住房和共同养老金具有同样的价值，妻子可能会选前者，而丈夫会选后者。

[同义词] previous/ foregoing/ preceding

[真题连线]

This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. (2013翻译)

这两者之间的差别是如此之大，以至于在后者缺失的情况下，正如这群难以置信的园丁一样，前者就变得更为迫切了。

➡ **formidable** ['fɔ:məʊst] *adj.* ①可怕的，令人敬畏的；②难以对付的

[例] The task of assembling information about these plants is both vital and formidable. 收集这些植物的信息的任务是很重要的也是很可怕的。// They tell us, sir, that we are weak — unable to cope with so formidable and adversary. 先生，他们告诉我们，我们是弱小的——不能应付如此强大的对手。

[词组] ~ 威力

[例] Nature has a formidable force. 大自然有一种令人敬畏的力量。

[同义词] arduous/hard/redoubtable

[形近词] formidableness *n.* 艰巨性

[真题连线]

Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Times, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." (2011阅读)

甚至在时代杂志上发文支持Gilbert任命的Tommasini都称其为：低调的音乐家，在他身上找不到那种飞扬跋扈的指挥家的气质。

➡ **frank** [fræŋk] *adj.* 坦白的，直率的，清楚表明

[例] "It is clear that my client has been less than frank with me," said his lawyer. "很明显我的委托人

对我不够坦白”，他的律师说。

[词组] be ~ to 对...坦诚

[例] We should be frank to our parents at anytime. 无论何时，我们都应该对自己的父母坦诚。

[同义词] open/candid/forthright

[形近词] frankly *adv.* 坦诚地

[真题连线]

They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. (2006阅读)

他们直言讨厌RSC的演员，这些演员留着长头发、长胡须、拖着凉鞋，吵吵嚷嚷。

➡ **frequent** ['frikwənt] *adj.* 时常发生的，频繁的

[例] Bordeaux is on the main Paris-Madrid line so there are frequent trains. 波尔多位于巴黎到马德里的铁路主干线上，来往列车频繁。

[同义词] regular/ recurrent/ habitual

[形近词] frequency *n.* 频率；frequently *adv.* 经常地

[真题连线]

Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. (2013阅读)

更快的周转意味着更少的库存浪费和更频繁的推新，即更多的利润。

➡ **frontier** ['frʌntɪə(r)] *n.* 边疆，边境

[例] Until very recently Texas was an unsettled frontier. 就在没多久之前，得克萨斯州还是一个荒无人烟的边远地区。

[识记] front- “前面的” + -ier “拟物化”：“最前的东西”→边界

[生僻词义] *n.* 前沿，新领域

[例] The scientists are engaged in pushing back the frontiers of science. 科学家们忙于推进科学前沿。

[同义词] country/outskirts/border

[真题连线]

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. (1997阅读)

开拓者的严酷生活现实也促成了这一好客的传统。单独旅行时，如果挨饿、受伤或生病，通常只能向最近的小屋或村落求助。

➡ **fruitful** ['fru:tfl] *adj.* ①果实累累的, 肥沃的; ②效果好的

[例] Our return with fruitful results to the city surprised them. 我们满载而归回到城里, 这使他们很是惊奇。// It was a fruitful meeting; we made a lot of important decisions. 这是一次很有成效的会议, 我们做出了许多重大决定。

[识记] fruit- “蔬果” + -ful “形容词化”: “蔬果的” → 果实累累

[词组] ~ living 富有成效的生活

[例] And they will be living a fruitful Christian life down here as well. 他们在地上也能活出果子子的基督徒生命。

[同义词] rich/luxurious/bounteous

[形近词] fruitfulness *n.* 丰收, 丰硕

[真题连线]

Science advances when fruitful researches are conducted. (1999阅读)

当进行有成果的研究时, 科学会进步。

➡ **frustrate** [frʌ'streɪt] *vt.* 挫败, 阻挠, 使受挫折

[例] But this didn't frustrate Einstein. He was content to go as far as he could. 但这并没有使爱因斯坦灰心, 他对能够更深入地研究而感到满意。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 无益的, 无效的

[例] It is a rather frustrate plan. 这是一个相当使人挫败的计划。

[同义词] thwart/foil/defeat

[形近词] frustrating *adj.* 令人沮丧的

[真题连线]

Physicians — frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient — too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified. (2003阅读)

医生由于不能治愈疾病, 同时又担心病人失去希望, 常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法, 这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限。

➡ **fundamental** [ˌfʌndə'mentl] *adj.* 十分重大的, 根本的, 必不可少的 *n.* 基本规律

[例] He believes better relations with China are fundamental to the well-being of the area. 他相信和中国建立更加良好的关系对这一地区的繁荣发展至关重要。// Technical skill is a fundamental basis for most, if not all, great art. 技巧即使不是所有伟大艺

术, 也是其中大多数的根本基础。

[词组] ~ innovation 基础性的创新; ~ process 基本过程; ~ element 基本元素

[例] Such inventions represent a fundamental shift in the global order of innovation. 这些发明创造代表着全球创新格局的一种根本性转变。// Image classification and geo - information extraction is a fundamental process during the application of remote sensing technology. 在应用遥感技术获取地球资源信息的过程中, 影像分类和地物信息解译是一项基础性工作。// The individual is the fundamental element of a community. 个人是一个社区的基本元素。

[同义词] basic/ essential/ vital/ elementary

[形近词] fundamentally *adv.* 基础地; fund *n.* 基金; funding *n.* 拨款; overfunding *n.* 过度投资; under funding *n.* 资金不足

[真题连线]

Yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression. (2013翻译)

然而, 只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片, 你就会意识到尽管样式各异, 但这些花园除了表达 (人类) 装饰和创造的欲望之外, 更体现了人类其他根本的欲望。

➡ **furious** ['fjuəriəs] *adj.* ①狂怒的, 暴怒的; ②强烈的, 猛烈的

[例] A furious player kicked his racket into the grandstand. 一位愤怒的球员将他的球拍踢向了看台。// He rushed to the station at a furious speed. 他以飞快的速度奔向站台。

[词组] be ~ with sb 对某人发怒

[例] The British people are understandably furious with their rulers. 英国民众对领导者的愤怒是可以理解的。

[同义词] angry/enraged/raging/upset

[形近词] furiousness *n.* 狂暴

[真题连线]

in a furious state (1993阅读)

在狂怒的状态中

## G

➔ **gamble** ['gæmbəl] *n./ vt. & vi.* ①投机, 冒险;  
②赌博

[例] Yesterday, he named his cabinet and took a big gamble in the process. 昨天他冒了很大的风险任命了内阁成员。// Most people visit Las Vegas to gamble their hard-earned money. 大多数人拿着辛苦挣来的钱去拉斯维加斯赌博。

[词组] ~ away 赌光; ~ in stocks 做股票投机

[例] Stop me before I gamble away my life savings! 在本人输光一生之积蓄前, 要让本人停止赌博!

[同义词] bet/wager/stake

[真题连线]

He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling. (2006新题型)

自从赌场送给它一张20美元赌资的优惠券之后, 他沾上了赌。

➔ **gasp** [gɑ:sp] *vi.* 喘气, 喘息 *n.* 喘气, 喘息

[例] I heard myself gasp and cry out. 我听到自己一边喘一边喊。// She shrank back with an involuntary gasp. 她不由得倒抽了口冷气, 往后退了退。

[词组] last ~ 最终喘息

[例] Our football team are at their last gasp when the whistle went. 哨声响起时我们的足球队正在做最后的挣扎。

[同义词] puff/choke/pant

[形近词] gasping *adj.* 喘气的, 痉挛的

➔ **gear** [giə(r)] *vt.* 使适应

[例] We have to gear our ability to the real need of the market. 我们必须使自己的能力适应市场的需求。

[生僻词义] *n.* 齿轮, 装置

[例] This large gear turns the small one to rotate the cylinder. 这个大齿轮带动小齿轮使滚筒旋转。

[词组] ~ to 使适合, 把...连到...上

[例] Our effort is gear to a higher level of production. 我们调整力量将生产推向更高的水平。

[同义词] change *vt.*; apparatus/installation/facilities *n.*

[形近词] gearwheel *n.* 齿轮

[真题连线]

Must gear the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand. (1996阅读)

必须调整我们所生产的产品品质和种类, 以适应国际市场的需求。

➔ **general** ['dʒenərəl] *adj.* 全面的, 普遍的, 概括性的, 正常的, 一般的 *n.* 将军, 上将

[例] The figures represent a general decline in employment. 这些数字显示就业人数总体在下降。The General's visit to Sarajevo is part of preparations for the deployment of extra troops. 将军造访萨拉热窝是在为增加兵力部署做准备。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 总管的, 首席的

[词组] in ~ 普遍地

[例] She had a confused idea of life in general. 总的来说, 她对生活非常困惑。

[同义词] common/ordinary/usual/popular

[形近词] generalize *vt. & vi.* 归纳, 推广; generalist *n.* 多面手; generalized *adj.* 普遍的; generalization *n.* 普遍化

[真题连线]

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. (2014阅读)

该报告中确立的目标还不错。

➔ **generate** ['dʒenəret] *vt.* 创造, 引起

[例] The Employment Minister said the reforms would generate new jobs. 劳工大臣表示, 改革将带来新的就业机会。

[识记] gen-产生

[词组] ~ electricity 发电

[例] In the 19th century waterpower was widely utilized to generate electricity. 在19世纪人们大规模使用水力来发电。

[同义词] bring/originate/create *v.* 产生

[形近词] generator *n.* 发电机; generous *adj.* 慷慨的

[真题连线]

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. (2014阅读)

在所有职业中, 可能除了记者这一行业, 律师最惹人厌了。

➔ **genetic** [dʒə'netɪk] *adj.* 基因的, 遗传学的

[例] Cystic fibrosis is the most common fatal genetic disease in the United States. 囊性纤维化是美国最常见的致命遗传疾病。

[识记] gene- “基因”

[形近词] genetically *adv.* 由基因决定地; genius *n.* 天才

[真题连线]

This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents. (2009阅读)

这种DNA只能揭示一两位祖先的基因信息, 而仅上溯三代, 每个人还有(检测之外的)六位曾祖, 上溯四代, 还有十四位高祖(的信息被遗漏)。

➔ **genius** ['dʒiːniəs] *n.* ①天才天赋; ②天才人物

[例] His genius was not confined to the decoration of buildings. 他的天赋不单体现在建筑物的装饰上。// Is he a nutter, or is he a genius? 他是疯子, 还是天才?

[词组] with ~ 有天分

[例] He is endowed with genius. 他赋有天才。

[同义词] creativity/intelligence/gift

[真题连线]

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, “spatial” thinking about things technological. (1996阅读)

在诸多形成因素中, 我想特别指出这个国家优异的小学教育; 欢迎新技术的劳动大军; 对发明者进行奖励的做法; 尤其是美国人在处理技术性事物时所具有的非语言的空间思维才能。

➔ **gloomy** ['gluːmi] *adj.* ①黑暗的, 令人沮丧的; ②前景黯淡的

[例] Inside it's gloomy after all that sunshine. 尽管阳光明媚, 里面依然暗淡无光。// The country is currently obsessed with gloomy prognostications about its future. 该国现在正弥漫着对未来的悲观预测。

[词组] ~ and cold 阴冷的

[例] How gloomy and cold it is in here. No won-

der you had a nightmare. 这儿是这样阴冷, 难怪你做了恶梦。

[同义词] dark/sad/blue/gray/disappointed

[形近词] glooming *n.* 怒容, 皱眉

➔ **glimpse** [glɪmps] *vt.* 瞥 *n.* 一瞥, 一看

[例] Below us you could glimpse the rooftops of a few small villages. 我们可以瞥见脚下一些小村庄的屋顶。// Crowds shouted and pushed to get a glimpse of their hero. 为了一睹英雄的风采, 人群喊叫着、推搡着。

[词组] ~ at 看到; 瞥见

[例] Some of the fans had waited 24 hours outside the Hyde Park Hotel to catch a glimpse at their heroine. 为了一睹女主角的风采, 一些追星族已经在海德公园饭店外守候了24个小时。

[同义词] sight/peek/witness/catch

[真题连线]

But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. (2002阅读)

但是人的大脑能够扫描一个快速变化的场景, 迅速排除98%的不相干的物体, 立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子, 或者人群中的一张可疑的脸。

➔ **glitter** ['glɪtə(r)] *vi.* 闪烁, 闪耀 *n.* 灿烂的光辉, 诱惑力, 吸引力

[例] The stars are glittering in the sky. 星星在天空闪烁。// Beneath its surface glitter, the fashion industry is a tough place to work in. 时装业表面上光彩迷人, 但其实是个辛苦的行业。

[词组] with ~ 闪烁, 闪光

[例] The tears in her eyes shine with glitter. 她的双眼闪烁着泪光。

[同义词] sparkle/shine/glimmer/twinkle

[形近词] glittery *adj.* 闪光的

➔ **goods** [gudz] *n.* 货物, 商品

[例] Money can be exchanged for goods or services. 钱可以用来换取商品或服务。

[同义词] merchandise/ware/freight/commodity



## [真题连线]

People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere”. (2006阅读)

人们沉迷于一种由19世纪的百货商店掀起的“消费文化”。这些商店“在优雅的环境中供应琳琅满目的商品”。

➡ **gossip** ['gɒsɪp] *vi.* 传播流言, 说长道短 *n.* 流言蜚语, 谣言

[例] Customers pay to log on and gossip with other users. 顾客付费后登录系统和其他用户聊天。// It provided some juicy gossip for a few days. 这制造了一些非常八卦的流言蜚语, 足够说上几天的。

[生僻词义] *n.* 爱八卦的人

[例] His classmates regard him as a gossip. 他的同学视他为一个爱八卦的人。

[词组] ~ about 闲聊..., 说...闲话

[例] Don't tell off-color jokes, reveal company secrets, gossip about co-workers or espouse your views on race, religion or the boss' personality.

不要讲低俗的笑话、泄露公司机密、讲同事的闲话, 也不要宣扬你关于种族、宗教的观点或对你老板性格的看法。

[同义词] prattle/tattle/talk

[形近词] gossipy *adj.* 喜饶舌的, 漫谈式的

➡ **govern** ['gʌvən] *vt.* 统治, 管理, 治理; 支配, 影响

[例] The republics began asserting their right to govern themselves. 各加盟共和国开始要求获得自治权。// Don't be governed by what other people say. 不要受他人意见的影响。

[词组] constitutional ~ 宪法文本

[例] That is the spirit of good law supreme spiritual, the spirit of the socialism constitutional govern. 社会主义法治精神可以概括为良法至上精神、社会主义宪政精神、公平正义精神三个方面。

[同义词] head/manage/direct/supervise

[形近词] government *n.* 政府

## [真题连线]

Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. (2014

阅读)

明智的意见已经存在很长一段时间, 但是国家管理机构过于保守而不去加以实施。

➡ **graduate** ['grædʒu,et] *n.* 毕业生 *vt. & vi.* 获得/授予学位 *adj.* 研究生的, 攻读硕士(或博士)学位的

[例] The top one-third of all high school graduates are entitled to an education at the California State University. 高中毕业生当中排名前1/3的学生可以进入加利福尼亚州立大学深造。// In 1973, the first Open University graduates received their degrees. 1973年, 第一批开放大学的毕业生获得了学位。// When the boys graduated from high school, Ann moved to a small town in Vermont. 当儿子们高中毕业后, 安搬到佛蒙特州的一个小镇上居住。

[生僻词义] *vi.* 逐步发展、上升

[形近词] graduation *n.* 毕业; undergraduate *n.* 大学生, 本科生

## [真题连线]

But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. (2014阅读)

但是多数法律专业的毕业生却没能在大公司工作。

➡ **grant** [grænt] *vi.* 同意 *vt.* ① 给予, 允许(所求); ② 授予, (勉强) 承认 *n.* (政府、机构的) 拨款

[例] France has agreed to grant him political asylum. 法国已经同意给予他政治避难。// The magistrates granted that the charity was justified in bringing the action. 地方法官承认该慈善机构有理由提起诉讼。// They'd got a special grant to encourage research. 他们得到一笔用以鼓励科研的特别经费。

[词组] take... for granted 想当然

[例] I came into adult life clueless about a lot of things that most people take for granted. 我已成年, 却对许多大部分人认为理所当然的事情一窍不通。

[同义词] permit/ consent *v.* 允许; award/ bestow/ donate *v.* 给予

## [真题连线]

In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. (2010阅读)

在那个遥远的年代, 各大报纸的评论家们对所报道的事件做详尽的评论, 这被视为是理所当然

然的。

➔ **grasp** [grɑ:sp] *vt.* ①抓紧, 抓牢; ②理解, 领会

[例] Attlee was extremely intelligent and his grasp of the situation was masterly. 阿特利聪明过人, 对局势的把握颇为高明。// I don't grasp your meaning. 我不明白你的意思。

[词组] ~ at 想抓住, 攫取

[例] The drowning man grasped at a branch. 那个溺水者使劲抓住一根树枝。

[同义词] grapple/clasp/clutch

[形近词] graspable *adj.* 能理解的, 可以懂的

[真题连线]

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines. (2004阅读)

按照霍夫斯塔特的观点, 才学不同于天生的智力, 它是一种我们不太情愿去赞赏的品质。才学是精神世界中的批评、创造和沉思的一面。智力寻求的是理解、运用、整合和调节, 而才学是审视、思考、探究、形成理论、批判和想象。

➔ **grieve** [gri:v] *vi.* 伤心, 悲伤

[例] I didn't have any time to grieve. 我没有时间伤心。

[词组] ~ for 哀悼

[例] We grieve for him at this very sad time. 在这非常悲伤的时刻我们向他表示哀悼。

[同义词] over/hurt/mourn

[形近词] grievance *n.* 不满, 苦衷, 委屈, 牢骚

➔ **ground** [graund] *n.* 地面 *vt.* 在...的基础上 *vi.* 着陆, 搁浅

[例] We slid down the roof and dropped to the ground. 我们沿着屋顶滑了下来, 落到地上。// They believe the soul is immortal, grounding this belief on the Divine nature of the human spirit. 基于对人类精神神圣性的信仰, 他们认为灵魂是永恒的。

[词组] break new ~ 开辟新天地

[例] The scheme says nothing new; it doesn't break new ground. 这个方案没有新意, 它没有提出

新的见解。

[同义词] base/ basis/ foundation *n.* 基础

➔ **guarantee** [ˌɡærən'ti:] *vt.* 保证, 担保 *n.* 保证, 担保, 保证人

[例] We guarantee that you will find a community with which to socialise. 我们保证你们会找到自己的交际圈。// He argues strongly for retention of NATO as a guarantee of peace. 他强烈要求保留北大西洋公约组织以维护和平。

[词组] ~ against 保证不...

[例] The only guarantee against contracting HIV is to totally avoid high-risk activities. 唯一能保证预防感染人体免疫缺损病毒(HIV)的行为就是完全避免高风险的性行为。

[同义词] warrant/pledge/underwrite/promise *vt.*

[形近词] guarantor *n.* 保证者

[真题连线]

The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed. (1998阅读)

会给有权有势者带来利益, 但这种利益却没有保障。

➔ **guilty** ['ɡɪlti] *adj.* 内疚的; 有罪的

[例] Four men were found guilty of breach of the peace. 四名男子被判扰乱治安罪名成立。

[词组] ~ of 有...之过错, 对...感到内疚

[例] There is no denying the fact that he is guilty of murder. 他犯有谋杀罪这个事实是不容否认的。

[同义词] blameworthy/blame

[形近词] guilt *n.* 罪过

[真题连线]

without feeling guilty (2003阅读)

不感到内疚

## H

➔ **handle** ['hændl] *vt.* 用手操作, 操纵, 处理或负责, 管理 *n.* 手柄

[例] The public never had faith in his ability to handle the job. 公众从来不相信他有能力胜任者这一职位。// I turned the handle and found the door was open. 我转了一下门把手, 发现门开着。

[词组] ~ with 处理

[例] I think we have such kind ability to deal with

it, to handle with it. That's my answer.我想我们有能力去处理它。那是我的回答。

[同义词] direct/govern/carry

[形近词] handleable *adj.* 可操作的

[真题连线]

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. (2001 阅读)

专业化可被视为针对科学知识不断膨胀这个问题所做出的反应。通过将学科细化,个人能够继续处理这些不断膨胀的信息并将它们作为深入研究的基础。

➡ **hardly** ['hɑ:li] *adv.* ①几乎不,简直不;②仅仅

[例] Nick, on the sofa, hardly slept. 尼克在沙发上几乎没睡。

[词组] ~ any 几乎没有; ~ ever 很少

[例] The player was given hardly any opportunities to show off his talents. 那位选手几乎没有得到什么机会展示自己的天赋。// We ate chips every night, but hardly ever had fish. 我们每晚吃炸薯条,但基本从不吃鱼。

[同义词] scarcely/ barely

[真题连线]

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. (2011 阅读)

该杂志封面上的“魅力妈妈怀抱可爱宝宝”并非本州报摊上唯一的麦当娜与孩子的画像(“圣母与圣子”形象)。

➡ **harsh** [hɑ:f] *adj.* ①粗糙的,刺耳的;②严厉的,严格的

[例] The light's a bit too harsh. You can turn it off. 灯光有点太刺眼了,你可以把灯关掉。// I hope you won't be too harsh with the girl. 希望你不要对那个女孩太严厉。

[词组] ~ words 伤人的话,恶口,恶言恶语

[例] Tempers flared and harsh words were exchanged. 怒气突然爆发,人们开始恶言相向。

[同义词] hard/rough

[形近词] harshness *n.* 粗糙的事物

[真题连线]

Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century. (1998 阅读)

想想看,17世纪伽利略为他叛逆性的信仰而遭受天主教会的审判,还有诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械的世界观所发表的尖锐批判。

➡ **hasty** ['heisti] *adj.* ①仓促完成的,急忙的;②草率的,轻率的

[例] I made a hasty exit and managed to open the gate. 我匆忙离开并设法打开了大门。// So let's not be hasty. 所以我们不要鲁莽行事。

[同义词] fast/quick/hurried

[形近词] hastiness *n.* 火急,性急,轻率

[真题连线]

Changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law. (1997 阅读)

变化的技术主要导致了法律的草率通过。

➡ **hazard** ['hæzəd] *n.* 危险,冒险的事

[例] Poverty leads to slums, which are an eyesore and a health hazard. 贫困产生了贫民窟,那里不仅有碍观瞻,而且卫生隐患严重。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 冒险,使遭受危险

[例] I would hazard a guess that they'll do fairly well in the next election. 我大胆猜测,他们在下次选举中将会有不俗的表现。

[词组] health ~ 健康危害

[例] However, there is a health hazard freelancers should watch out for. 然而,有一个健康危害自由职业者们应该提高警惕。

[同义词] risk/gamble/bet/chance

[形近词] hazardous *adj.* 有危险的,冒险的

[真题连线]

Many jobs present noise hazards. (1988 阅读)

许多工作都有噪声危害。

➡ **hemisphere** ['hemɪsfɪr] *n.* (地球、大脑或球体的)半球

[例] In most people, the left hemisphere is bigger than the right. 多数人的左脑比右脑大。

[识记] hemi- “半”

[形近词] hemicycle *n.* 半圆形 hemisect *n./v.* 切成对半

[真题连线]

Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term. (2002 阅读)

强劲的经济增长势头, 以及北半球冬季的到来, 仍然可能在短期内使石油价格涨得更高。

➔ **hence** [hens] *adv.* ①因此, 所以; ②今后, 从此

[例] European music happens to use a scale of eight notes, hence the use of the term octave. 欧洲音乐凑巧采用了八音音阶, “八度”一词就由此而来。// The gases that may be warming the planet will have their main effect many years hence. 可能正导致地球变暖的那些气体, 其主要影响将在多年后显现。

[同义词] accordingly/ consequently/ therefore/ thus

[形近词] henceforth *adv.* 今后

[真题连线]

Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. (2014 翻译)

因此, 音乐是形而上学的。但其表达方式却完全是物质的。

➔ **heritage** ['herɪtɪdʒ] *n.* ①遗产, 继承物; ②传统, 文化遗产

[例] He persistently asserted his right to a share in the heritage. 他始终声称他有分享那笔遗产的权利。// Manchester has a rich cultural, economic and sporting heritage. 曼彻斯特有丰富的文化、经济和体育遗产。

[词组] culture ~ 文化遗产

[例] All of our cultural heritage which is useful should be inherited, but in a critical way. 凡属我国文化遗产中有用的东西, 都应当批判地继承。

[同义词] birthright/heredity

[形近词] heritable *adj.* 可继承的

➔ **hesitate** ['hezɪteɪt] *vi.* 犹豫, 踌躇; *n.* 犹豫, 踌躇

[例] Today I might hesitate to turn in a burglar. 现

在让我把入室窃贼送交警方, 我可能会有所顾虑。

// She rejected him with no hesitate. 她毫不犹豫地拒绝了他。

[词组] not ~ to do 毫不犹豫地做某事

[例] Certainly, Mr Sarkozy would not hesitate to do more. 当然, 萨科奇先生会毫不犹豫地做更多事情。

[同义词] hover/pause/stutter

[形近词] hesitation *n.* 犹豫, 踌躇

[真题连线]

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. “Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier,” says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. (1992 阅读)

不过, 由于怀疑网络的可靠性许多公司仍对网络的使用犹豫不决。Forrester 研究所的资深分析家布兰·欧文说, “商家需要认识到他们可以信赖销售和供应商之间的这种途径。”

➔ **hinder** ['hɪndə(r)] *vt.* 阻碍, 妨碍, 成为阻碍

[例] “Go and join the army,” said his wife. “I won’t hinder you.” “去参军吧”他妻子说, “我不会阻拦你的。”

[生僻词义] *adj.* 后面的, 后方的

[例] The hinder part of the room needs decorating. 房间后面需要装饰一下。

[词组] ~ from 妨碍, 阻止

[例] I was hinder from getting here earlier. 我因受阻未能早些到达这里。

[同义词] impede/check/back/hold

[真题连线]

Prudent planning hinders progress. (2005 阅读)

谨慎的计划阻碍了进步。

➔ **historian** [hɪ'stɔ:riən] *n.* 历史学家

[例] The historian Yakut described it picturesquely as a “mother of castles”. 历史学家雅库特把它形象地描述为“城堡之母”。

[形近词] history *n.* 历史; historic *adj.* 有历史意义的, 历史的; historical *adj.* 历史的; prehistoric *adj.* 史前的

[真题连线]

Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early leaders and the fragile nature of the country’s infancy. (2008 阅读)



几位历史学家的著作揭示了这些早期领导人在道德上的折中以及新生国家的脆弱性。

➡ **homogeneous** [hɒmə'dʒi:niəs] *adj.* 同性质的, 同类的

[例] They are homogeneous people. 他们是同类人。

[同义词] analogous

[形近词] homogeneousness *n.* 均质性

➡ **horizon** [hə'raɪzn] *n.* 地平线, 范围, 界限

[例] She stared dreamily out of the small window at the blue horizon. 她出神地看着小窗子外面的蓝色地平线。// There are glimmers of hope on the horizon. 就快看见希望的曙光了。

[生僻词义] *n.* 眼界, 见识

[例] By embracing other cultures and genres, we actually broaden our horizons, rather than narrow any existing ones. 通过接纳其他文化和体裁, 我们实际上拓宽了领域, 而不是让现有的范围变得狭窄。

[词组] on the ~ 在地平线上, 即将来临的

[例] Who among us has never been moved to snap a sunset on the horizon, a flowing river, a blossom in spring? 我们中又有谁从未因受到感动而去抓拍地平线上的夕阳、流动的河流以及春天的花朵?

[同义词] perspective

[形近词] horizontal *adj.* 水平的, 卧式的

[真题连线]

A new boom, on the horizon. (2004阅读)  
新的繁荣即将来临。

➡ **hospitality** [ˌhɒspɪ'tælɪti] *n.* ①好客, 殷勤; ②款待, 服务

[例] Every visitor to Georgia is overwhelmed by the kindness, charm and hospitality of the people. 来到佐治亚州的每位游客都被当地人的善良、可爱和热情好客所深深打动。// A few of us in the press were there, goggle-eyed at the lavish hospitality. 我们几位记者当时在那里, 眼馋地看着丰盛的茶点。

[识记] hospit- “客人”

[同义词] kindness/ warmth/ entertainment

[形近词] hospitable *adj.* 好客的; hospital *n.* 医院; hostile *adj.* 敌对的

➡ **humanity** [hju'mænɪti] *n.* ①人, 人类; ②人性;

③人道, 仁慈; ④人文科学

[例] They face charges of committing crimes against humanity. 他们被控犯有反人类罪。// a man who's almost lost his humanity in his bitter hatred of his rivals 因痛恨竞争对手而几乎丧失人性的男子 // Her speech showed great maturity and humanity. 她的演讲思想高度成熟, 并且洋溢着博爱精神。// students majoring in the humanities 主修人文学科的学生

[同义词] mankind

[形近词] human *adj.* 人道的; humanism *n.* 人道主义; humanist *n.* 人道主义者; inhuman *adj.* 野蛮的

[真题连线]

Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all. (2013阅读)

科学和技术将会解决人类的一切困难, 使所有人都过上充满机遇和成就感的生活。

➡ **humiliate** [hju:'mɪliət] *vt.* 使蒙羞, 使丢脸, 使出丑

[例] There are people who want to humiliate you and grind you down. 有一些人会想要让你难堪, 欺负你。

[同义词] shame/dishonor/offend

[形近词] humiliation *n.* 羞辱

[真题连线]

feeling humiliated (2004阅读)  
感到被羞辱

➡ **hypocrisy** [hr'pɒkrəsi] *n.* 伪善, 虚伪

[例] They left themselves wide open to accusations of double standards and hypocrisy. 他们使自己陷于被人指责搞双重标准和虚伪不实的境地。

[同义词] lip/deception/service

[形近词] hypocritical *adj.* 虚伪的

[真题连线]

There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped — with the educated themselves riding on them. (2000阅读)

这其中有着浓厚的虚伪色彩, 恰如马跑后再关上马厩的门那样, 而受过良好教育的人自己正骑在那些马背上。

➡ **hysterical** [hr'sterɪkl] *adj.* 情绪异常激动的, 歇斯

底里般的

[例] He made headlines and received hysterical hate mail. 他成了新闻人物, 收到了疯狂的攻击性邮件。

[词组] ~ laughter 歇斯底里的笑声

[例] After listening to a few routine sound effects, we started playing around with low moans, maniacal screams, hysterical laughter, pleading and gunshots. 听了几个常规的音响效果后, 我们开始试听低声的呻吟, 狂乱的尖叫, 歇斯底里的大笑, 哀求声和枪声。

[同义词] frantic/upset/overexcited

[形近词] hysterically *adv.* 歇斯底里地

## I

➡ **idea** [aɪ'diə] *n.* ①思想, 概念; ②想法, 主意

[例] Professor Baker is unacquainted with the idea of representative democracy. 贝克教授并不熟悉“代议制民主”这一思想。// It's a good idea to plan ahead. 提前做计划是个好主意。

[识记] -ide- “理式” → “概念”

[形近词] ideal *adj.* 理想的, 完满的 *n.* 思想意识

[真题连线]

The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread. (2010阅读)

从直觉上讲, 这个理论似乎很有说服力, 但是它没有解释流行观念的实际传播过程。

➡ **identical** [aɪ'dentɪkl] *adj.* 同一的, 完全同样的, 相同的, 恒等的

[例] The identical treatment of such dissimilar items is totally illogical. 对如此不同的东西用一模一样的处理方法是完全不合逻辑的。

[词组] ~ with 与...相似

[例] My opinion is identical with his. 我的意见与他的观点相同。

[同义词] same

[形近词] identically *adj.* 相同地

➡ **identify** [aɪ'dentə,fai] *vt. & vi.* ①鉴别; ②确认; ③把...等同于; ④认同

[例] I tried to identify her perfume. 我试图分辨出她用哪种香水。// Police have already identified

around 10 murder suspects. 警方已经确认了约10名谋杀案疑凶。

[识记] ident- “相同”

[词组] ~ with 认为...等同于, 觉得与...有联系

[同义词] recognize *v.* 认出

[形近词] identical *adj.* 同样的; identification *n.* 辨认, 证明, 视为同一; identity *n.* 身份

[真题连线]

The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints. (2012翻译)

第二次努力——由乔舒亚格林堡做出——采用更为经验主义的方法来研究语言的普遍性, 确定了多种语言(尤其在语法次序方面)的共有特征, 这些特征被认为代表了由认知限制产生的倾向。

➡ **if** [ɪf] *conj.* ①如果, 假如; ②是否

[例] If you wait, all that happens is that you get older. 如果你等待, 发生的只有变老。// I wonder if I might have a word with Mr Abbot? 请问我能否和阿博特先生说几句话?

[词组] if only 要是...多好; as if 好像

[例] A one-to-one meeting with the US President was necessary, if only for a deeper exchange of views. 与美国总统一对一地会谈是必要的, 即便仅仅是为了双方观点更深入地交流。// Getting my wok done! My God! As if it mattered. 把我的工作做完! 老天! 好像它真的很重要似的。

➡ **ignore** [ɪg'nɔ:(r)] *vt.* 忽视, 不顾

[例] The best way to deal with a tease is to ignore him. 对付爱捉弄人的人的最佳方法就是不搭理他。

[识记] i- “否定” + -gnor- “知道” → “无知, 不知道”

[词组] ~ all 忽略全部

[例] If you do not like them, just ignore all. 如果不喜欢, 直接全部忽略。

[同义词] disregard/avoid/snub

[形近词] ignorable *adj.* 可忽略的

[真题连线]

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics — but

no longer. (1998阅读)

以前, 科学界如此之强大以致可以对批评者置之不理——但现在不同了。

➡ **illegal** [ɪˈli:ɡl] *adj.* 不合法的, 非法的

[例] Despite his illegal act, few people think badly of him. 尽管他干了违法的事情, 但很少有人认为他不好。

[识记] il- “否定” + -leg- “law, 法律” + 后缀-al → “非法的”

[反义词] legal *adj.* 合法的

[真题连线]

an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts (1997阅读)

瘾君子服用的非法化学药品

➡ **illiterate** [ɪˈlɪtərət] *adj.* 不识字的, 不会读写的

[例] A small but significant number of 11-year-olds are illiterate. 数量不多, 但仍有相当一部分11岁孩子是文盲。

[识记] il- “否定” + -liter- “letter, 字母, 读写” + -ate- → “不识字的”

[反义词] literate *adj.* 有读写能力的, 有文化修养的

[形近词] illiteracy *n.* 无知, 文盲; illiterately *adv.* 无知地, 愚昧地

[真题连线]

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work. (2009阅读)

最近, 在进行住户建设检查时, 研究人员发现在德克萨斯州的休斯顿, 尽管房地产行业的工作非常复杂, 但是未受过教育的、英语不是母语的墨西哥工人总是能够达到最佳的劳动生产率标准。

➡ **illuminate** [ɪˈlu:mɪneɪt] *vt.* ①照亮, 照明; ②阐明, 说明

[例] Tom squeezed his small body behind it in order to illuminate it for Becky's gratification. 汤姆挤到后边, 好让贝基借着他的灯光看个够。// Our interesting teacher could illuminate almost any subject we studied. 我们这位有趣的老师几乎能解释清楚我

们所学的所有科目。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 装饰

[例] The streets were illuminated for the celebration. 街上张灯结彩以进行庆祝。

[词组] ~ with 以...照明...

[例] I would beg you to try to illuminate with your pocket torch what the position of the obsessional is in this regard. 我将请求你们设法用你们的手电筒, 去照亮关于这一点, 偏执狂的位置在哪里。

[同义词] light/spotlight/brighten

[形近词] illuminative *adj.* 照明的, 照亮的, 启蒙的

➡ **illusion** [ɪˈlu:ʒn] *n.* 错觉, 幻想, 错误观念

[例] Sloping walls on the bulk of the building create an optical illusion. 大楼主体的斜墙给人造成一种视错觉。// This eerie calm is an illusion. 这种怪诞的平静是一种假象。

[同义词] hallucination

[形近词] illusional *adj.* 错觉的, 幻影的

[真题连线]

creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself (2006阅读)

产生的是幸福的幻觉而不是幸福本身。

➡ **illustrate** [ɪˈlɛstreɪt] *v.* 说明, 阐明

[例] I can cite instances to illustrate. 我可以举出事例来证明。

[同义词] show/clarify/demonstrate/explain

[形近词] illustration *n.* 说明

[真题连线]

The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom. (2001阅读)

这种趋势在那些尤其依赖数学或实验培训的学科领域中自然最为明显。这一点可以用英国地址学的发展过程来加以说明。

➡ **imagination** [ɪˌmædʒəˈneɪʃən] *n.* ①想象力; ②空想; ③想象出来的事物

[例] These poems have helped kindle the imagination of generations of children. 这些诗激发了一代又一代孩子的想象力。// Her pains are mostly pure

imagination. 她的疼痛多半是纯粹想像出来的东西。// Long before I ever went there, Africa was alive in my imagination. 早在我真正踏足之前很久, 非洲就已在我的脑海中活灵活现了。

[同义词] fancy/fantasy

[形近词] imagine *v.* 想象, 设想, 料想; image *n.* 形象, 肖像; imaginative *adj.* 富有想象力的, 创新的; imaginary *adj.* 想象的, 虚构的

[真题连线]

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous. (2011 阅读)

很难想象会有很多人愚钝到如此地步, 仅仅因为里斯和安吉丽娜让“要生孩子”看起来如此富有魅力, 就决定身体力行。

➔ imitate ['ɪ mɪtət] *vt.* 模仿, 仿效

[例] Some parrots can imitate sounds and repeat words and sentences. 有些鹦鹉能模仿(人的)声音, 还能学人说一些单词和句子。

[形近词] imitation *n.* 模仿, 仿效

[真题连线]

Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will. (2000 阅读)

我们不应描绘声音, 我们必须造出模仿声音的词语; 我们必须在同一张纸上使用不同型号和不同颜色的墨水, 任意缩短或加长词语。

➔ immediate ['ɪ mɪdiət] *adj.* ①立即的, 即时的; ②直接的, 最接近的

[例] This matter is immediate, we must do it now. 这事刻不容缓, 我们必须现在做。// His immediate neighbors felt it their duty to call. 他的近邻认为他们有责任去拜访。

[识记] medi- “中间”

[同义词] instant/ momentary/ prompt

[形近词] intermediate *adj.* 中间的; mediate *v.* 调停

[真题连线]

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. (2013 阅读)

或许有悖常理, (但确实) 思考如此长远的时间

跨度比思考近期未来更为容易。

➔ immense ['ɪ mens] *adj.* 极大的, 巨大的, 浩瀚的, 无边际的

[例] I'd seen it before in people who held immense power. 我以前曾在掌握大权的人身上看到过这种情况。// It's almost impossible to find him in the immense ocean. 在无边无际的海洋中要找到他几乎是不可能的。

[词组] ~ player 伟大的球员

[例] “Patrick Vieira is an immense player, we know that well,” said the Arsenal manager. 帕特里克-维埃拉是伟大的球员, 我们都知道这点。

[同义词] huge/tremendous/enormous

[形近词] immensurable *adj.* 不可衡量的

[真题连线]

immense amounts of concrete research and understanding (2003 阅读)

大量具体的研究和理解

➔ immigrant ['ɪ mɪgrənt] *n.* 移民 *a.* (从国外) 移来的, 移民的

[例] Canada has many immigrants from Europe. 加拿大有许多欧洲移民。// Immigrant tales have always been popular themes in fiction. 移民故事一直是小说中常见的主题。

[识记] im “在...内” + migr “移动” + ant “人”

[同义词] alien

[形近词] immigrate *v.* 移居入境; migrate *v.* 移居国外; emigrate *v.* 自本国移居他乡; migratory *adj.* 迁移的

[真题连线]

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. (2006 阅读)

移民正在快速融入这种共同文化, 这也许不太能从总体上提升(共同文化), 但也几乎没有什么害处。

➔ immune ['ɪ mju:n] *adj.* ①不受影响的, 豁免的; ②免疫的, 有免疫力的

[例] This discovery led on to studies of the immune system. 此发现使人们开始对免疫系统进行研究。// Football is not immune to economic recession. 足球不可能不受到经济衰退的影响。



[词组] ~ to 免疫的

[例] This blood test will show whether or not you're immune to the disease. 这个血检会显示你是否对这种疾病具有免疫力。

[真题连线]

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet "some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power." (2006阅读)

罗德里格斯写道,即使那些住在世界各地偏僻村庄的孩子们都是诸如阿诺·施瓦辛格和加思·布鲁克斯等明星的星迷,然而“一些美国人却害怕住在美国的移民不知为何能不受这个国家的同化力量的影响”。

➡ **impact** ['ɪm.pækt] *n./vt.&vi.* ①冲击,碰撞; ②影响; ③作用

[例] The two wings of the aircraft broke off on impact. 飞机的两个机翼遭受撞击折断了。// Such schemes mean little unless they impact on people. 这些计划没什么意义,除非它们对人民产生影响。

[识记] pact- : “包裹,结合”

[词组] far-reaching ~ on ... 对...的深远的影响

[同义词] shock/ collision/ clash

[形近词] pact *n.* 合同,公约; compact *adj.* 紧密的; dispatch *v.* 分派

[真题连线]

Although its impact on the media was not immediately apparent. (2002完型)

尽管它对媒体的影响没有立即见效。

➡ **impair** [ɪm'peə(r)] *vt.* 损害,削弱

[例] The author's half drunken state did not in the least impair his eminence in my eyes. 在我的眼里,这位作家的醺醺醉态丝毫无损他的高尚。

[同义词] damage/make/harm/hurt

[形近词] impairment *n.* 损害,损伤

➡ **impatient** [ɪm'peɪjnt] *adj.* 不耐烦的,急躁的

[例] He is impatient as the first hour passes and then another. 一个小时、两个小时过去了,他不耐烦了。

[识记] im- “in-否定” + patient “耐心的” → “不

耐烦的”

[反义词] patient 耐心的

[形近词] impatiently *adv.* 不耐烦的; impatience *n.* 不耐烦,急躁

[真题连线]

He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently. (1997阅读)

他答应出售部分财产并重组公司,但现在投资者们仍在焦急地等待着。

➡ **imperative** [ɪm'perətɪv] *adj.* 必要的,不可避免的

[例] It is absolutely imperative that we finish by next week. 我们的当务之急是必须于下周完成。

[生僻词义] 命令的,专横的

[例] He always speaks in an imperative tone of voice. 他老是用命令的口吻讲话。

[词组] ~ sentence 祈使句

[例] This applies to all forms of sentence, including statements, imperative and interrogative forms. 这一方法适用于所有句式,包括陈述句、祈使句和疑问句。

[同义词] compelling/necessary/compulsory/mandatory

[形近词] imperativeness 迫切性,紧迫性,祈使

➡ **impetus** [ɪm'pɪtəs] *n.* 推动,促进,刺激

[例] This is the primary impetus behind the economic recovery. 这是促使经济复苏的主要动力。

[识记] im- “加强语气” + -pet- “-ped-, 脚一pulse, 行, 动” + -us : “冲向” → “推动”

[词组] give ~ to 推动

[例] The treaty gave a fresh impetus to trade. 这条约使双方的贸易又推进了一步。

[同义词] force/push/thrust/stimulus

[真题连线]

The unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy. (2000阅读)

无与伦比的劳动力规模推动经济发展。

➡ **implement** ['ɪmplɪment] *vt.* 使生效,履行,实施 *n.* 工具,器具

[例] He tried to implement a technocratic economic policy. 他力图实行技术统领一切的经济政

策。// The best implement for digging a garden is a spade. 在花园里挖土的最好工具是铁锹。

[形近词] implementation *n.* 实施, 执行; implementer *n.* 制定人, 实施者

[真题连线]

To replace old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to feed the soil. (2000阅读)

换掉旧农具以及购买化肥来“养”土地。

➡ implication [ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* ①含义, 暗示; ②牵连

[例] What are the implications of this statement? 这个声明的含义是什么? // We heard of his implication in a conspiracy. 我们听说他被牵连在叛乱案中。

[词组] by ~ 含蓄地

[同义词] hint/suggestion

[形近词] imply *v.* 暗示; implicit *adj.* 含蓄的; explicit *adj.* 外在的; elicit *v.* 得出; replicate *v.* 复制

[真题连线]

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. (2002阅读)

最高法院关于医生协助病人自杀问题的裁决, 对于如何设法用药物减轻病危者的痛苦与折磨, 具有重要的意义。

➡ implicit [ɪmˈplɪsɪt] *adj.* ①不言明的, 含蓄的; ②内含的, 固有的

[例] Her silence gave implicit consent. 她的沉默表示默许。// Try and learn from the lessons implicit in the failure of your marriage. 要努力从失败婚姻中吸取教训。

[反义词] explicit *adj.* 清楚的, 明确的

[真题连线] There's no career counseling implicit in all of this. (2004阅读)

所有这一切都不包含职业咨询。

➡ imply [ɪmˈplaɪ] *v.* 暗示, 含有...的意思

[例] What do you imply by that statement? 你那句话有什么含意?

[同义词] infer/presume/indicate 暗示

[真题连线]

The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer,

more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. (2001阅读)

19世纪的专业化的发展, 以及随之而来的对训练的长期性和复杂性的要求, 对业余人员进入科学界造成了更大的困难。

➡ import [ˈɪmpɔ:t] *vt.* 进口, 输入 *n.* 进口, 输入

[例] We import an incredible amount of cheese from the Continent. 我们从欧洲大陆进口数量惊人的奶酪。// The painting was returned to Spain on a temporary import licence. 这幅画凭着临时进口许可证被送回了西班牙。

[识记] im- “进入” + -port- “搬运” → “运入, 进口”

[生僻词义] *n.* 意义, 重要性

[反义词] export *v.* 出口, 输出

[形近词] importation *n.* 进口, 输入

[真题连线]

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. (1997阅读)

要充分理解这一法案的深刻意义可能需要一段时间。澳北州晚期病人权利法使得无论是内科医生还是普通市民都同样地力图从道义和实际意义两方面来对待这一问题。

➡ important [ɪmˈpɔ:tnt] *adj.* 重要的, 重大的

[例] This may sound trivial, but I assure you it is quite important! 这听上去也许微不足道, 但是相信我, 它十分重要!

[反义词] unimportant *adj.* 不重要的

[形近词] importance *n.* 重要(性)

[真题连线]

But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children. (1995阅读)

但环境也一定对其有深刻的影响, 因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要的话, 那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

➡ impose [ɪmˈpəʊz] *v.* 把...强加于

[例] The courts were empowered to impose the death sentence for certain crimes. 法院有权因某些罪

行判处罪犯死刑。

[识记] im- “in-, 表示方向” + -pose- “put, 放置” → “强加于”

[词组] ~...on 强加于

[例] The House voted to impose a one-year moratorium on nuclear testing. 众议院投票表决将核试验暂停一年。

[真题连线]

Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversized Limbs. (2008阅读)

而且, 就算人类已经直立行走已经几百万年了, 我们的脚和背部继续对抗着巨大的压力, 这些压力来源于双足直立的姿势和巨大的肢体。

➡ **impress** [ɪmˈpres] vt. 给...以深刻的印象, 引人注目

[例] A style consultant will demonstrate how to dress to impress. 时尚顾问将示范如何穿着以给人留下深刻印象。

[识记] im- “in-, 表示方向” + -press- “挤压” → “被印刻的, 有深刻印象的”

[形近词] impression *n.* 印象; impressive *adj.* 给人印象深刻的

➡ **improve** [ɪmˈpruːv] vt.&vi. ①改进, 改善; ②提高, 进步

[例] If he can keep from smoking for a month or two his health will improve. 他要是能一两个月不抽烟的话, 他的健康一定会有起色。// Lights clipped onto life jackets improve the chances of rescue. 别在救生衣上的灯提高了获救可能性。

[识记] prov- “测试”

[同义词] perfect/ refine/ compulsion

[形近词] improvement *n.* 增进, 改进(处); approve *v.* 赞成; disapprove *v.* 反对

[真题连线]

It turns out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive function. (2014完型)

结果表明: 大脑像肌肉一样需要锻炼, 正确的锻炼可以显著提高我们基本的认知功能。

➡ **impulse** [ˈɪmpʌls] *n.* 刺激, 推动; ②脉动

[例] Tom resisted an impulse to smile. 汤姆强忍住想笑的冲动。

[识记] puls- “驱动”

[词组] on ~凭冲动

[同义词] desire/ urge/ compulsion *n.* 冲动

[形近词] impulsive *adj.* 易冲动的; compulsory *adj.* 强制性的; pulse *n.* 脉冲; repulse *n./v.* 驱逐

[真题连线]

In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. (2012翻译)

在物理学领域, 一种做法把这种寻求大同理论的冲动推向极端, 试图寻找包含一切的理论——一个包括我们所看到的一切的生成性公式。

➡ **incentive** [ɪnˈsentɪv] *n.* 刺激, 鼓励

[例] Money is still a major incentive in most occupations. 在许多职业中, 钱仍是主要的鼓励因素。

[识记] in- “加强语气” + -cent- “-chant, 唱” + -ive → “刺激”

[同义词] inspiration/stimulus/motive

[真题连线]

A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry is a promising start. (2005阅读)

弗吉尼亚的民主党议员Robert Byrd提出一项议案, 从经济上激励私企, 就是一个良好的开端。

➡ **incidence** [ˈɪnsɪdəns] *n.* 发生率

[例] This area has a high incidence of crime, disease, unemployment. 这个地区的犯罪率、发病率、失业率等很高。

[识记] in- “加强语气” + -cid “-cad-, 降落—发生” + -ence → “发生率”

[形近词] incident *n.* 事件, 事变; incidentally *adv.* 顺便说及, 顺便提一句

[真题连线]

increase the incidence of risks (2010阅读)  
增加了危险的发生率

➡ **incline** [ɪnˈklaɪn] *v.* (使) 倾斜; ②(使) 倾向于, 赞同

[例] Those who fail to incline to blame the world for

their failure. 那些失败者往往将他们的失败归咎于社会。

[识记] in-“表示方向”+ -clin-“倾斜”→“倾斜”

[形近词] inclination *n.* 倾向, 爱好

[真题连线]

Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths. (2006阅读)

大众媒体倾向于报道灾难和死亡。

➡ include [ɪn'klu:d] *v.* 包括, 包含

[例] The unemployed executives include former sales managers, directors and accountants. 被解雇的管理人员包括前销售经理、主管和会计。

[反义词] exclude *v.* 排除, 不包括

[形近词] inclusive *adj.* 包括的, 包罗广泛的; inclusion *n.* 包含

[真题连线]

Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg. (2011阅读)

比如, 在今年较早前发生的召回危机中, 丰田汽车公司采取了较快且较有序的社交媒体回应行动, 包括在Twitter和社会新闻网站Digg等网站上与客户进行直接交流, 从而挽回了部分损失。

➡ income ['ɪn,kʌm] *n.* 所得, 收入

[例] She suggests you first assess your income and outgoings. 她建议你先估算一下自己的收入和开销。

[同义词] wage/ profit/ earnings/ payment *n.* 收入

[形近词] coming *adj.* 即将到来的; forthcoming *adj.* 即将到来的; outcome *n.* 结果; outcomer *n.* 外来人

[真题连线]

Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing. (2011阅读)

除了能够带来收入之外, 这个网站由于其他营销商的进入而显得公正客观, 给各个公司提供机会去获取其他公司成功营销策略的宝贵信息。

➡ incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] *v.* ①包含, 加上, 吸

收; ②把...合并, 使并入

[例] The new cars will incorporate a number of major improvements. 新款汽车会有若干重大改进。

// The party vowed to incorporate environmental considerations into all its policies. 该党宣誓要把环境因素纳入它所有的政策当中。

[识记] in-“进入”+ -corp-“身体”+ -ate→“包含在内的”

[词组] ~ into 融入

[例] The agreement would allow the rebels to be incorporated into a new national police force. 协议将允许把叛军收编入一支新的国家警备部队。

[真题连线]

Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. (2001阅读)

因此, 在19世纪, 局部的地质研究本身就可形成一种有价值的研究; 而到了20世纪, 如果局部的研究能够被专业人员接受, 那么它越来越倾向于必须体现或思考更广阔的地质面貌。

➡ increase [ɪn'kri:s] *v.* 增加, 增长, 增强

[例] He appealed to firms not to increase their prices unduly. 他呼吁企业不要过度提高价格。

[反义词] decrease *v.* 下降, 减少

[形近词] increasingly *adv.* 越来越多地

[真题连线]

In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter. (2000阅读)

在过去10年中, 日本的离婚率, 尽管仍远在美国之下, 已经上升了50%, 而自杀事件则上升了近1/4。

➡ incredible [ɪn'kredəbl] *adj.* 不可思议的, 惊人的, 难以置信的

[例] We import an incredible amount of cheese from the Continent. 我们从欧洲大陆进口数量惊人的奶酪。

[同义词] tremendous/unbelievable/spectacular/fabulous



[形近词] incredibility *n.* 不能相信

[真题连线]

And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways. (1993 阅读)

更令人难以置信的是,小孩大脑具有一种能力,它使的大脑能够从周围混杂的声音中找出语言的句法,加以分析组合并以各种新的方式重组语言。

➡ incur [ɪn'kʌ:(r)] *vt.* 招致,遭受,引起

[例] I haven't as much to risk if I incur your displeasure. 即使惹你不高兴,我也没多大风险可担。

[形近词] incurrence *n.* 招致

➡ indeed [ɪn'did] *adv.* ①的确;②实际上

[例] He did indeed keep important documents inside his hat. 他确实把重要文件放在了他的帽子里。

// We have nothing against diversity; indeed, we want more of it. 我们一点都不抵触多样化;实际上,我们需要多样性更丰富一些。

[识记] deed-“行为”

[同义词] really/ truly/ actually

[真题连线]

Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices. (2007 阅读)

的确,正如有通用会计准则一样,也许现在是该制定通用安全准则的时候了。

➡ independent [ˌɪndɪ'pendənt] *adj.* 独立自主的,自立的

[例] The government ordered an independent inquiry into the affair. 政府下令对该事件进行独立调查。

[反义词] dependent *adj.* 依赖的

[形近词] independence *n.* 独立,自主,自立

[真题连线]

Stratford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Stratford, says Friedman, takes pride in its

independent voice. (2003 阅读)

司特雷福公司的简报听上去不像华盛顿当局常提供的躲闪的言辞,政府机构往往避免发布引人注目的言论,因为这些言论可能出错。弗莱德曼说,司特雷福公司为其独立的声音而感到自豪。

➡ index ['ɪndeks] *n.* ①指数,指标;②索引

[例] The index is the government's chief gauge of future economic activity. 这一指数是政府判断未来经济活动的主要依据。// There's even a special subject index. 甚至有一个专项索引。

[真题连线]

The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%. (2002 阅读)

《经济学家》的商品价格指数与一年前相比,总的来说也没有什么变化。1973年的商品价格跃升了70%,而1979年也上升了近30%。

➡ indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *vt.* ①表明,标示,指示;②象征,暗示,预示

[例] Surveys indicate that supporters of the treaty are still in the majority. 调查表明,该条约的支持者仍然占大多数。// The clouds indicate the coming of rain. 云彩预示着即将下雨了。

[词组] ~ to 提到,说明

[例] Some variables, such as and serve to indicate to the application whether given interface elements. 一些变量向应用程序指出是否应该显示界面元素。

[同义词] point/exhibit/show

[形近词] indication *n.* 指示,表示; indicator *n.* 指示器

[真题连线]

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. (1999 阅读)

NBAC的成员明确表示,他们呼吁由私人提供资金的研究人员和机构不要试图通过人体细胞核转移去克隆人。但他们在是否进一步要求联邦立法强令彻底禁止克隆人这一问题上存在分歧。

➔ **indifferent** [ɪn'dɪfrənt] *adj.* 冷漠的, 不关心的  
[例] People have become indifferent to the suffering of others. 人们对别人的痛苦已经变得无动于衷。  
[同义词] disinterested

➔ **indispensable** [ˌɪndɪ'spensəbl] *adj.* 不可缺少的, 绝对必要的  
[例] Cars have become an indispensable part of our lives. 汽车已成了我们生活中必不可少的一部分。

[生僻词义] *n.* 不可缺少的人或物

[例] She is indispensable in my life. 她在我的生命里是不可或缺的。

[词组] be ~ for 对...必需的, 对...必不可少的

[例] Though not available in every hotel chain, a business/office center can be indispensable for on-the-road workers. 即使不是每个连锁酒店里都提供网络服务, 商务中心对每个出差的职场人士来说也是必不可少的。

[同义词] needed/required/necessary

[形近词] indispensability *n.* 不可缺少

[真题连线]

Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters. (2004阅读)

个人搜寻代理对于求职者是不能缺少的。

➔ **individual** [ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] *n.* 个人, 个体 *adj.* ①个别的, 个人的; ②独特的

[例] A child's awareness of being an individual grows in stages during the pre-school years. 孩子的个体意识在入学前的几年中逐渐增强。// Divide the vegetables among four individual dishes. 把蔬菜分开盛放在4个单独的盘子里。// The language is highly individual. 语言非常独特。

[真题连线]

Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly. (2004阅读)

结果可能就是成绩欠佳, 因为这种学生得到的个人关注较少, 同时当众讲话的信心也不足。

➔ **induce** [ɪn'dju:s] *vt.* 引诱, 劝

[例] Nothing would induce me to take the job. 没有什么能诱使我接受这份工作。

[识记] in-“表示方向”+ -duc-“引导”→“引

导或带来”

[生僻词义] 引起, 导致

[例] Doctors said surgery could induce a heart attack. 医生们说手术有可能引起心脏病发作。

[真题连线]

But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social induces hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment. (2006阅读)

但是与美国动荡狂暴的过去相比, 如今的社会基本不能说明美国的社会环境正变得黑暗, 且正在恶化。

➔ **industrial** [ɪn'dʌstriəl] *adj.* 工业(化)的, 产业的 *n.* 工业工人

[例] Its trade and industrial policies should be used more ambitiously. 其贸易和工业政策的适用范围应该扩大。

[识记] struct-“建立, 结构”

[词组] ~ safety 工业安全; the Industrial Revolution 工业革命; ~ fairs 工业博览会

[形近词] construct *v.* 建设; destruct *v.* 破坏; obstruct *n.* 障碍物; instruct *v.* 指示; preindustrial *adj.* 工业化前的; industrialism *n.* 工业主义; industrialize *v.* 使工业化; industrialization *n.* 工业化; industrialized *adj.* 工业化的

[真题连线]

When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. (2001阅读)

当初美国在建设自己的工业基础设施时, 缺乏必要的资金。

➔ **inevitable** [ɪn'evɪtəbəl] *adj.* 不可避免的, 必然(发生)的

[例] The issue of intellectual property right an inevitable problem during digital library construction. 数字图书馆建设过程中, 知识产权是无法回避的问题。

[同义词] inescapable/ unavoidable/doomed

[形近词] inevitably *adv.* 不可避免地

[真题连线]

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. (2000阅读)

随着其他国家日益强盛, (美国的) 这一领先优势逐渐缩小, 这是不可避免的。

➡ infect [ɪn'fekt] vt. 传染, 感染

[例] It is not possible to infect another person through kissing. 接吻不可能把这种病传染给他人。

[形近词] infector *n.* 传播者, 传染者; infectious *adj.* 传染的, 有传染性的

[真题连线]

plants infected with a virus (1999阅读)  
受病毒侵害的植物

➡ infer [ɪn'fɜ:(r)] v. 推断, 推论

[例] What do you infer from the voting figures? 你从选举数字中可以推出什么结论呢?

[形近词] inference *n.* 推理, 推断

[真题连线]

Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. (1995阅读)

显然, 遗忘有助于时间的定位, 因为旧的记忆淡忘, 新的记忆往往就突出, 从而为推算持续的时间提供线索。

➡ inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə(r)] *adj.* ①下级的; ②劣等的, 次的

[例] Most career women make me feel inferior. 大部分职业女性让我感到自己不如她们。// The cassettes were of inferior quality. 那些磁带质量较差。

[词组] ~ to 低于

[例] He preferred the company of those who were intellectually inferior to himself. 他喜欢与那些智力水平不如他的人共处。

[真题连线]

He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. (1995阅读)

时间不会太长, 因为庆幸的是, 公众有良好的意识, 他们不会一而再地去购买劣质商品。

➡ inflation [ɪn'fleɪʃn] *n.* 膨胀, 通货膨胀

[例] Specialists see various reasons for the recent surge in inflation. 专家们认为目前通货膨胀加剧有多种原因。

[识记] in-“表示方向”+ -flat-“wind, 吹”: “吹胀”→“膨胀”

[形近词] inflationism *n.* 通货膨胀政策

[真题连线]

Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. (2002阅读)

前两次的油价暴涨都导致了两位数的通货膨胀和全球性的经济衰退。

➡ inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] vt. 通知, 告诉, 报告

[例] We simply want to inform people objectively about events. 我们只是想如实地向人们通报事件情况。

[词组] ~ of 将...告知(某人)

[例] Please inform us of any changes of address. 地址若有变动请随时通知我们。

[同义词] teach/tell/report/advise

[形近词] information *n.* 信息, 数据

[真题连线]

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread. (2010阅读)

在《引爆流行》这本书中, 作者Malcolm Gladwell认为社会流行潮流在很大程度上是由一小部分特殊个体的行为引起的, 这些人就是人们常说的影响者。他们异乎寻常的博闻多识、能言善辩、人脉广泛。从直觉上讲, Malcolm Gladwell的理论似乎很有说服力, 但是它没有解释流行观念的实际传播过程。

➡ influential [ɪnflu'ɛnʃəl] *adj.* 有影响的 *n.* 有影响力的人或物

[例] This book was enormously influential. 这本书极有影响力。

[词组] influence on

[同义词] weighty/powerful/significant

[形近词] influence *n.* 影响

[真题连线]

Instead, the studies ended up giving their name to the “Hawthorne effect”, the extremely influential idea that the very act of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior. (2010完型)

然而, 这些研究最终却提出了因实验所在地而得名的“霍桑效应”, 这个极具影响力的结论指出

被用来做实验这一举动会改变实验对象的行为。

➔ **infrastructure** ['ɪnfəˌstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础结构, 基本设施

[例] Vast sums are needed to maintain the infrastructure. 保养基础设施需要巨额款项。

[识记] infra “在…下” + structure “结构”: 下面的结构

[词组] industrial; 工业基础设施; the energy and telecom; 能源和电信基础设施

[真题连线]

All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their scale, existing infrastructure and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. (2010新题型)

总的说来, 这看来显然是一个大型零售商可以获利的市场。他们利用自己庞大的规模, 现有的基础设施、产品系列、物流、营销情报方面成熟的管理技能来获得经济利润。

➔ **ingenious** [ɪnˈdʒiːniəs] *adj.* ①机敏的; ②有独创性的; ③精致的

[例] She is an ingenious girl. 她是位很灵巧的姑娘。// Try to think of unusual and ingenious solutions. 尽量想想不同寻常的、巧妙的解决方法。// The director used ingenious devices to keep the audience in suspense. 导演用巧妙手法引起观众的悬念。

[同义词] clever/creative

[形近词] ingenuity *n.* ①独创性; ②灵活性

➔ **ingredient** [ɪnˈɡriːdiənt] *n.* ①(混合物的) 组成部分, 配料; ②成分, 要素

[例] Vulgarity is a very important ingredient in life. 庸俗是生活中非常必要的作料。// Speed is the essential ingredient of all athletics. 速度是所有田径运动项目的关键要素。

[同义词] component/element/factor

[真题连线]

Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. (2004阅读)

许多消费者似乎一直受股票市场波动的影响, 投资者现在把这种波动视为持续繁荣的必要

因素。

➔ **inhabit** [ɪnˈhæbɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①居住于; ②存在于; ③栖息于

[例] Wild tribes still inhabit part of the Philippines. 菲律宾部分地区仍然居住着一些原始部落。// Thoughts inhabit his mind. 各种思想占据了他的心灵。// Woodpeckers inhabit hollow trees. 啄木鸟栖息在中空的树中。

[识记] in- “在…里” + habit “居住”: 居住在

[同义词] reside/settle

[形近词] inhabitable *adj.* 适合居住的; inhabitant *n.* 居民, 住户

[真题连线]

The roughly 20 million inhabitants of these nations looked hopefully to the future. (2007完型)

大约两千万居民看上去对未来充满信心。

➔ **inherent** [ɪnˈhɪərənt] *adj.* 固有的, 内在的

[例] Individuality is a valued and inherent part of the British character. 个性鲜明是英国人固有的、也是他们看重的特点。

[词组] ~ law 固有规律

[例] Individual and private can exist and develop very quickly in modern times, which has deep causes and inherent law. 我国现阶段, 个体私营经济能够存在并很快地发展起来, 有其深层的原因和内在的规律性。

[同义词] internal/native/intrinsic

[形近词] inherence *n.* (性质等的) 内在, 固有, 天赋

[真题连线]

Personality is to a large extent inherent — A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children. (1995阅读)

性格在很大程度上是先天形成的——A型性格的父母会有A型性格的子女。但环境也一定对其有深刻的影响, 因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要的话, 那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

➔ **inherit** [ɪnˈherɪt] *v.* 继承



[例] They are to inherit 100,000 US dollars. 他们将会继承10万美元。

[形近词] inherent *adj.* 内在的, 固有的, 生来就有的

[真题连线]

Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which a passed down only from mothers. (2009阅读)

但是多数血统检测只考虑某个单一系统, 或者是遗传自父亲的Y染色体, 或者是只由母亲遗传的线粒体DNA。

➡ initial ['ɪnɪʃəl] *a.* ①开头的, ②词首的 *n.* (*pl.*) 词首大写字母

[例] The initial reaction has been excellent. 初期的反应非常好。// He carved his initials on the wall. 他将他名字的首字母刻在这墙上。

[识记] in “进入” + it “走”

[同义词] introductory/original/primary

[形近词] initiate *v.* 创始, 启蒙; initiative *adj.* 创始的; initially *adv.* 最初

[真题连线]

Remember that your initial draft is only that. (2008新题型)

记住这只是你的初稿。

➡ initiate ['ɪnɪʃieɪt] *vt.* ①开始, 发起; ②传授

[例] A language teacher should initiate pupils into the elements of grammar. 语言老师应该把基本语法教给学生。// They wanted to initiate a discussion on economics. 他们想启动一次经济学讨论。

[词组] ~ into 使某人获知

[例] Pat wanted to initiate his son into fishing. 帕特想教他儿子钓鱼。

[同义词] install/launch/educate

[形近词] initiation *n.* 开始, 启蒙

[真题连线]

As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures(cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. (1998阅读)

至少有几次, 大陆可能会沿着其中的一些裂缝完全裂开了, 因此这个热点就引发了一个新的海洋

的形成。

➡ injure ['ɪndʒə(r)] *vt.* 伤害, 损伤

[例] I can say, with absolute truthfulness, that I did not injure her. 我可以绝对坦率地说, 我没有伤害她。

[识记] in- “否定” + -jur- “just, 公正”: “不公正” → “有损害”

[形近词] injury *n.* 损伤, 伤害

[真题连线]

Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. (1997阅读)

单独旅行时, 如果挨饿、受伤或生病, 通常只能向最近的小屋或村落求助。对旅行者来说, 这不是一个选择的问题。

➡ innocent ['ɪnəsnt] *adj.* 无辜的, 无罪的, 清白的

[例] He was innocent and the victim of a frame-up. 他是清白的, 是受人诬陷的。

[生僻词义] 天真无邪的, 无知的

[例] I was overwhelmed with longing for those innocent days of early childhood. 我内心充满着对纯真的童年时光的怀念。

[词组] be ~ of 无...罪

[例] Children are seen to be innocent of life's problems and the difficulties of death. 孩子们看起来对人生的种种难题和死亡的困苦毫无所知。

[同义词] faultless/sinless/blameless

[形近词] innocently *adv.* 无罪地, 纯洁地, 天真地

➡ innovation [ˌɪnə'veɪʃən] *n.* 新方法, 新事物; ②革新

[例] Farmers are introducing innovations which increase the productivity. 农民们正引进提高生产力的新方法。// An enterprise should encourage innovation. 企业应鼓励创新。

[识记] nov- “新的”

[同义词] novelty/reformation

[形近词] innovate *vt. & vi.* 革新; renovate *v.* 翻新; novel *adj.* 新奇的; novation *n.* 更新; renovation *n.* 革新

[真题连线]

Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling

new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

(2000 翻译)

大众通信的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求, 不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因, 政府常常得推出更多的革新。

➔ **innumerable** [ɪ'nju:mərəbl] *adj.* 无数的, 数不清的

[例] Innumerable books have been written on the subject. 已经有无数书籍写过这个主题。

[同义词] infinite/countless

[真题连线]

In innumerable directions (1994 阅读)

在无数的方向

➔ **inquiry/enquiry** [ɪn'kwairi] *n.* ①打听, 询问; ②调查

[例] He made some inquiries and discovered she had gone to the Continent. 他打听了一番, 发现她已经去了欧陆。// This is the most difficult and shocking murder inquiry I have had to open in the last 25 years. 这是 25 年来我所展开的最困难、最令人震惊的谋杀调查。

[识记] quir- “问”

[词组] scientific ~科学调查; historical ~历史研究; intellectual~ 知识探索

[同义词] investigation/ survey/ research

[形近词] inquirer *n.* 询问者

[真题连线]

Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic. (2011 新题型)

学术探究, 至少在某些领域, 可能需要少一些排外性, 多一些整体性。

➔ **insert** [ɪn'sɜ:t] *vt.* 插入, 嵌入

[例] Insert coins into the slot and press for a ticket. 把硬币放进投币口, 按钮取票。

[识记] in- “表示方向”+ -sert- “cut, 剪切” → “嵌入”

➔ **insist** [ɪn'sɪst] *v.* 坚持强调, 坚决要求

[例] If you insist, we have to declare the meeting

off. 如果你坚持的话, 我们不得不取消这次会议。

[识记] in- “表示状态”+ -sist- “sit, 位置”: “保持位置” → “坚持”

[词组] ~ on 坚持

[例] Our buyers insist on high standards of workmanship and materials. 我们的买主对工艺和材料坚持要高标准。

[真题连线]

The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends. (2012 阅读)

这种方法从来就没有什么收效。这就是从外界设计出的社会治疗会产生问题所在: 在真实的社会里, 正如在学校, 我们坚持会选择自己的朋友。

➔ **inspect** [ɪn'spekt] *vt.* 检查, 检验, 视察

[例] They have the right to come in and inspect the meter. 他们有权进来查表。

[同义词] study/contemplate/observe

[形近词] inspection *n.* 检查, 检验

[真题连线]

When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at fault. (1995 阅读)

当引擎不能发动时, 技工检查了所有部分, 以找出问题所在。

➔ **inspire** [ɪn'spaɪə(r)] *vt.* 鼓舞, 鼓励

[例] He has neither the policies nor the personal charisma to inspire people. 他既无谋略又无个人魅力来鼓舞人。

[同义词] encourage

[形近词] inspiration *n.* 鼓舞人心的人或事, 灵感

➔ **instance** [ɪn'stəns] *n.* 例子, 实例

[例] She cited an instance where their training had been a marvelous help in dealing with problems. 她举了一个所受训练为解决问题帮了大忙的实例。

[词组] for ~ 例如

[例] There are jobs more dangerous than truck driving; for instance, training lions. 有的工作比驾驶卡车更危险, 例如驯狮。

➡ **instant** ['ɪnstənt] *adj.* 立即的, 即刻的 *n.* 瞬间, 时刻

[例] He had taken an instant dislike to Mortlake. 他一到莫特莱克就觉得不喜欢这个地方。// The pain disappeared in an instant. 疼痛立刻就消失了。

[形近词] instantly *adv.* 立即地; instantaneous *adj.* 瞬间, 即刻

[真题连线]

Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. (1995阅读)

人造卫星拓展了通信能力, 可以对事件进行现场报道。

➡ **instantaneous** [ɪnstən'teɪniəs] *adj.* 瞬间的, 即刻的

[例] His hospitality was instantaneous and all-embracing. 无论何时无论对谁他都是很好客的。

[同义词] expeditious/lightning/momentary

[形近词] instantaneity *n.* 瞬时性, 即时性

[真题连线]

They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. (2002阅读)

但是人的大脑能够扫描一个快速变化的场景, 迅速排除98%的不相干的物体, 立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子, 或者人群中的一张可疑的脸。

➡ **instead** [ɪn'sted] *adv.* 代替, 反而

[例] He crossed out "Screenplay" and put "Written by" instead. 他划掉了“编剧”二字, 改为“作者”。

[词组] ~ of 反而

[例] Instead of complaining about what's wrong, be grateful for what's right. 别抱怨不好的事, 要对好的事心存感恩。

[真题连线]

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the consti-

tutionality of Vermont's rules in federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. (2012阅读)

相反, 该公司一直履行了它早先的承诺过不做的事情: 它不会因为想保持其Vermont Yankee核电站持续经营, 而要在联邦法院挑战该州相关规定的合法性(宪法)。

➡ **instinct** ['ɪnstɪŋkt] *n.* ①本能, 天性; ②直觉

[例] He always knew what time it was, as if by instinct. 他总能知道几点了, 仿佛是出于本能。// He seems so honest and genuine and my every instinct says he's not. 他看起来这么老实诚恳, 但我的全部直觉告诉我他一点都不。

[识记] in-“加强含义”+ -stinct-“稳定”: “内置的”→“本能”

[形近词] instinctive *adj.* 本能的

[真题连线]

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency — permanent dependency if you can get it — supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. (2014阅读)

但是在Osborneland, 你的第一直觉是依赖别人——如果你能一辈子依靠别人的话——这种状态可以让你沉浸在你的错觉中。

➡ **institute** ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* 学会, 研究所, 学院

[例] Individuals can enrol on self-study courses in the university's language institute. 人们可以报名参加这所大学语言培训机构的自主学习课程。

[生僻词义] *v.* 建立, 设立

[识记] in-“表示方向”+ -stit-“stand, 矗立”+ -ute → “建立”

[例] We will institute a number of measures to better safeguard the public. 我们将实施一系列措施来更好地保护公众安全。

[形近词] institution *n.* ①社会公共机构; ②制度, 惯例

[真题连线]

Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. (2012阅读)

加州公共政策研究中心的Mark Baldassare指出: 该州预算很大程度由工会巡查审定。

➔ **institution** [ˌɪnstɪ'tuʃən] *n.* 公共机构, 协会, 学校; 制度, 惯例

[例] Congress as an institution scores low in public opinion polls. 作为一个公共机构, 国会在公众民意调查中得分很低。// I believe in the institution of marriage. 我相信婚姻制度。

[识记] stitute- “建立, 放”

[词组] ~ of higher learning 高等院校; an educational ~ 教育机构; religious ~ 宗教机构; research ~ 研究机构

[同义词] decree/ regulation/ convention/ tradition *n.* 规矩; institute *n.* 机构

[形近词] institutional *adj.* 制度上的; constitute *v.* 组成; substitute *v.* 代替; reconstitute *v.* 复原; destitution *n.* 贫困; destitute *adj.* 贫困的

[真题连线]

The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert. (2011 阅读)

因此, 这些随处可得的录音已经使人们的传统古典音乐会习惯陷入危机。

➔ **instruction** [ɪn'strʌkʃn] *n.* ①命令, 指示; ②用法说明

[例] Two lawyers were told not to leave the building but no reason for this instruction was given. 两名律师被告知不得离开大楼, 但对这一命令并没有提供任何理由。// Always read the instructions before you start taking the medicine. 在服药之前一定要先阅读说明书。

[真题连线]

Attentive to researcher's instructions (2005 阅读)  
聆听研究者的指令

➔ **instrument** ['ɪnstɹəmənt] *n.* ①仪器, 器械; ②工具; ③乐器

[例] You can see distant objects with this special instrument. 用这台特殊仪器, 你可以看到远处的物体。// Language is an instrument for communication. 语言是交际的工具。// His neighbour accused him of playing the musical instrument too loudly. 他的邻居指责他的乐器弹奏得太响了。

[识记] struct- “建立, 结构”

[词组] strategic instruments 战略工具; measuring instruments 测量工具

[同义词] apparatus/ device/ equipment/ implement appliance/ facilities

[形近词] instrumental (in) *adj.* 起作用的, 仪器的, 用乐器演奏的

[真题连线]

For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. (2011 阅读)

为了争夺艺术爱好者的时间、关注度和金钱, 古典音乐器演奏者不仅必须与歌剧院、舞蹈团、话剧团和博物馆展开竞争, 而且还必须与20世纪伟大古典音乐家的演奏录音展开竞争。

➔ **integrate** ['ɪntɪɡret] *vt. & vi.* (使) 成为一体; (使) 合并

[例] Ann wanted the conservatory to integrate with the kitchen. 安想把温室与厨房打通。

[识记] integr- “完整”

[词组] ~ into/with 使成为一体

[同义词] merge/ combine

[形近词] integrity *n.* 正直, 诚实, 完整性, 完全; disintegrate *v.* 使分裂; integrated *adj.* 综合的; integration *n.* 一体化

[真题连线]

Supporters of the theory viewed culture as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning. (2009 新题型)

该理论的支持者将文化视为各部分协调发展、共同维持社会正常运行的集合体。

➔ **integrity** [ɪn'tegrəti] *n.* ①正直, 诚实; ②完整

[例] He inspires affection and respect as a man of unquestionable integrity. 他无可争议的忠诚正直赢得了人们的爱戴和尊敬。// The country is fighting to preserve its territorial integrity. 该国在为保持领土的完整而进行斗争。

[词组] territorial ~ 领土完整

[例] We maintain that the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of each nation should be respected. 我们主张, 应尊重每一个国家的独立、主权、统一和领土完整。

[同义词] truth/honesty/full



➡ **intelligent** [ɪn'telədʒənt] *a.* 聪明的, 有才智的

[例] She was thin and spare, with a sharply intelligent face. 她又高又瘦, 一副精明过人的模样。

[词组] ~ beings 高级生物

[同义词] wise/ brilliant/ intelligent/ ingenious

[形近词] unintelligent *a.* 愚钝的; intelligently *adv.* 聪明地; intelligence *n.* 智力, 理解力, 情报, 消息 (intelligence test 智力测验; intelligence level 智力水平; intelligence analysis 情报分析; military intelligence 军事情报) intelligible *adj.* 可理解的, 清楚的 (unintelligible *a.* 难以理解的) intellectual *adj.* 智力的, 善于思维的 *n.* 知识分子 (intellectual property right 知识产权)

[真题连线]

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. (2008 完型)

人类某些种群的智商要高于其他族群, 这种观点仍然是一种不敢冠之以名的假设理论。

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching had traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (2006 翻译)

该定义也将绝大多数教师排除在外, 尽管从传统意义上来说, 多数知识分子的谋生手段是教书。

These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness. (2009 阅读)

这些人大量创作并将作品出版, 不论是新世界还是旧世界的读者都争先阅读, 一时之间给新英格兰地区平添了一种热衷于知识的氛围。

➡ **intend** [ɪn'tend] *v.* 想要, 打算, 计划企图

[例] It's only fair to let her know that you intend to apply. 告诉她你打算申请, 这才算公平嘛。

[识记] in-“加强语气”+ -tend-“延伸的, 拉紧, 瞄准”→“企图”

[形近词] intention *n.* 意图, 意向, 目的

[真题连线]

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. (2002 阅读)

如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑, 你就必

须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。

➡ **intense** [ɪn'tens] *adj.* 强烈的, 热烈的, 激烈的

[例] That was the cue for several months of intense bargaining. 那意味着几个月的激烈谈判开始了。

[识记] in-“加强语气”+ -tense-“延伸的, 拉紧”→“强烈的”

[形近词] intensity *n.* 强烈, 紧张, 强度; intensive *adj.* 加强的, 集中的

[真题连线]

First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. (1997 阅读)

首先, 大多数物质的过量使用都会产生负面影响, 如中毒或严重的感知错乱。

➡ **interact** [ˌɪntər'ækt] *v.* 相互作用, 相互影响

[例] All things are interrelated and interact on each other. 一切事物互相联系并相互作用。

[词组] ~ with 互动

[例] Teachers have a limited amount of time to interact with each child. 教师和每个孩子沟通的时间有限。

[形近词] interaction *n.* 互相影响, 互动; interactive *adj.* 互相作用的, 相互影响的

[真题连线]

When all these shaping forces — schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking — interacted with one another on the rich US mainland, they produced that American characteristic emulation. (1996 阅读)

当所有这些成因——学校、开放的态度、奖赏制度及空间思维天赋在美国大陆上相互作用时, 便造就了美国人的特点——竞争。

➡ **interest** ['ɪnrəst] *n.* ①兴趣, 爱好; ②利益, 好处 *v.* 使感兴趣, 引起…关注

[例] She'd liked him at first, but soon lost interest. 她刚开始是喜欢他, 但很快就失去了兴趣。// The social worker would try to get her to see she was acting against the boy's interests. 这位社会工作者会设法让她明白她这么做对这个男孩没有好处。// It may interest you to know that Miss Woods, the housekeeper, witnessed the attack. 您或许会有兴趣知道管

家伍兹小姐目击了袭击过程。

[生僻词义] *n.* 利息, 利率

[例] This is an important step toward lower interest rates. 这是向较低利率迈出的重要一步。

[词组] in the ~ of 出于...利益

[例] Did those directors act in the best interests of their club? 那些董事行事时是以他们俱乐部的最大利益为出发点吗?

[形近词] interesting *adj.* 令人感兴趣的, 有趣的

[真题连线]

Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. (2012阅读)

原先的知识和兴趣会影响我们的经历, 影响我们对经历的理解, 影响我们随后的行动。

→ **interfere** [ˌɪntəˈfɪə(r)] *vi.* 妨碍, 冲突, 抵触

[例] He knew when to leave well alone and when to interfere. 他知道什么时候该适可而止, 什么时候该插手干预。

[识记] inter- “之间” + -fere- “finger, 手指—干预” → “妨碍”

[词组] ~ with 干扰

[例] Smoking and drinking interfere with your body's ability to process oxygen. 抽烟与酗酒有碍身体处理氧气的 ability。

[形近词] interference *n.* 妨碍, 冲突, 抵触

→ **interior** [ɪnˈtɪəriə(r)] *n.* 内部, 内地 *adj.* 内部的, 国内的

[例] The interior of the house was furnished with heavy, old-fashioned pieces. 房子里摆放着笨重的旧式家具。// The interior walls were painted green. 内墙漆成了绿色。

[真题连线]

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. (1999阅读)

地球上散落分布着100多个互不相连的小火山活动区, 被地质学家称为热点。和世界上大多数火

山不同的是, 它们并不总是在构成地球表面的巨大漂流板块之间的边界上出现; 相反, 许多热点处于板块较深的内部。

→ **intermittent** [ˌɪntəˈmɪtənt] *adj.* 间歇的, 断断续续的

[例] Did you hear the intermittent sound outside? 你听见外面时断时续的声音了吗?

[识记] inter- “之间” + -mit- “-man-, 手—传送” + -ent: “相互传送” → “间歇的”

[真题连线]

whether the sound is continuous or intermittent (1988阅读)

声音是否是连续的或间歇的

→ **internal** [ɪnˈtɜːnl] *adj.* ①内部的; ②国内的, 内政的

[例] Some of the internal walls of my house are made of plasterboard. 我家房子的一些内墙是石膏板做的。// The country stepped up internal security. 该国加强了国内安保。

[真题连线]

If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making. (1995阅读)

如果我们不能去正视并克服这些内在的恐惧和疑虑, 如果我们过于自我保护, 那么我们会停止成长, 陷进自己营造的壳里面。

→ **interpret** [ɪnˈtɜːprɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①解释, 说明; ②翻译

[例] They could interpret it that way if they'd a mind to. 如果他们愿意的话, 可以那样理解。// Please interpret the comments of our foreign guest. 请把外宾的话翻译一下。

[同义词] explain/clarify *v.* 解释

[形近词] interpretation *n.* 解释, 口译; interpreter *n.* 口译者, 解释者

[真题连线]

While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance among many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (2007翻译)

虽然与法律相关的新闻报道的性质变化很大,

但是许多新闻记者都过分依赖律师提供给他们  
的解释。

➡ **interrupt** [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] *v.* ①中止, 中断; ②打断, 打扰

[例] He tried to speak, but she interrupted him. 他想说话, 但被她打断了。// The match took nearly three hours and was interrupted at times by rain. 比赛进行了将近3个小时, 几次因雨而暂停。

[识记] inter- “之间” + -rupt- “破裂” → “打断”

[形近词] interruption *n.* 打断, 中断

➡ **interval** [ˈɪntəvl] *n.* 间隔, 间距

[例] The goal that decided the match came just before the interval. 决定本场比赛结果的进球是在中场休息的前一刻打入的。

[识记] “inter- 之间” + -val- “wall, 墙”: “两面墙之间” → “间隔”

[词组] at ~ 不时

[例] The ferry service has restarted after an interval of 12 years. 时隔12年之后, 轮渡服务又重新开通了。

➡ **intervene** [ˌɪntəˈvi:n] *vi.* ①插入, 介入; ②干涉, 干预

[例] Hattie intervened and told me to stop it. 哈蒂打断我, 叫我停下来。// The Government is doing nothing to intervene in the crisis. 政府没有采取任何行动对这次危机进行干预。

[识记] c-vene- “way, 来, 走” → “干涉”

[词组] ~ with 干预

[例] The executive branch should not intervene with the judicial decisions. 行政部门不应干预司法决议。

➡ **interview** [ˈɪntəvju:] *v.* ①采访; ②面试 *n.* 面试, 会见

[例] Not everyone who writes in can be invited for interview. 并非每一个写来求职信的人都会被邀请参加面试。// I seized the chance to interview Chris Hani about this issue. 我抓住机会就这一问题采访了克里斯·哈尼。

[识记] inter- “之间” + -view- “-vis-, 看” → “见面”

[形近词] interviewer *n.* 面试官; interviewee *n.*

面试者

[真题连线]

Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still “up in the air.” (1999阅读)

夏皮罗和大多数委员赞成将此立法, 但在电话采访中, 他透露这一议题仍“悬而未决”。

➡ **intimate** [ˈɪntɪmət] *adj.* ①熟悉的, 亲密的; ②小而舒适的, 怡人的

[例] I discussed with my intimate friends whether I would immediately have a baby. 我与密友们讨论是否我要马上生孩子。// The cafe has an intimate but buzzy atmosphere. 这个咖啡馆很温馨, 但又有一种时尚的氛围。

[识记] -inti- “内在的” + -ate → “隐秘的”

[形近词] intimacy *n.* 亲密, 亲近

[真题连线]

Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” (2006阅读)

他们不是为了迎合有知识的精英们而开设的专门商店, 而是创建了“不分阶层和背景的人都可以进入的大众商店。这使得购物成为一种大众的、民主的行为”。

➡ **intricate** [ˈɪntrɪkət] *adj.* 错综复杂的

[例] Her washing machine tends to fray edges on intricate designs. 她的洗衣机经常会把织物上的一些复杂图案的边缘磨坏。

[识记] in- “加强语气” + -tric- “trunk, 树枝” + -ate → “错综复杂的”

[形近词] intricacy *n.* 错综复杂, 错综复杂的事物

[真题连线]

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year — from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley — have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities. (2007阅读)

今年, 好几次消费者和员工信息的重大泄密事

件使得管理人员匆忙检查其复杂的信息系统和商业程序，以便寻找潜在的弱点——这些泄密事件发生在像时代华纳、美国国防部承包的科学应用国际公司以及加州大学伯克利分校这样的不同机构。

➡ **intrinsic** [ɪn'trɪnsɪk] *adj.* 固有的，本质的，内在的

[例] The paintings have no intrinsic value except as curiosities. 这些油画除了作为古董，本身没有什么内在价值。

[同义词] **intrinsic** *adj.* 本质的，固有的

[真题连线]

intrinsic rights (2010阅读)

内在权利

➡ **introduce** [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *vt.* ①介绍；②引进，传入

[例] The Government has introduced a number of other money-saving moves. 政府已经采取了其他一些省钱的举措。// Someone introduced us and I sat next to him. 有人给我们做了介绍，我挨着他坐下了。

[形近词] **introduction** *n.* ①介绍，引见；②引进，传入

[真题连线]

Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents”. (2000阅读)

去年，当时任教育大臣的Mitsuo Setoyama就提出责难，他申辩说二战后美国占领当局引进的自由改革削弱了“日本人尊敬父母的道德观”。

➡ **invalid** [ɪn'vælid] *adj.* ①(指法律上)无效的，作废的；②无可靠根据的，站不住脚的 *n.* 病弱者，残疾者

[例] I hate being treated as an invalid. 我讨厌被人当作伤病号对待。// The trial was stopped and the results declared invalid. 审判被中止，判决结果被宣布无效。// We think that those arguments are rendered invalid by the hard facts on the ground. 我们认为那些论点当场即被确凿的事实驳倒了。

[识记] in-“否定” + -vali-“男性—作用” → “无用，作废”

[反义词] **valid** *adj.* (指法律上)有效的，有根

据的

[真题连线]

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. (2012阅读)

➡ **invade** [ɪn'veɪd] *v.* 侵入，侵略

[例] The press invade people's privacy unfairly and unjustifiably every day. 新闻媒体每天都在不公正地且没有正当理由地侵犯人们的隐私。

[识记] in-“进入” + -va-“way, 路—走” + -de → “入侵”

[形近词] **invasion** *n.* 入侵，侵略 **invader** *n.* 侵略者，侵入者

➡ **invention** [ɪn'venʃən] *n.* 发明；创造

[例] Fax machines were a wonderful invention at the time. 传真机在当时是一项了不起的发明。

[识记] vent“来”

[同义词] **patent**

[形近词] **invent** *vt.* 发明；**intervention** *n.* 干涉；**eventual** *adj.* 最后的

[真题连线]

It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process. (2002完型)

然而，人们普遍认为20世纪初期计算机的出现，及随后60年代集成电路的发明，极大地改变了这一进程。

➡ **invert** [ɪn'vɜ:t] *vt.* 使倒转，使倒置

[例] Place a plate over the cake tin and invert it. 在蛋糕烤模上盖一个盘子，然后将其翻倒过来。

[识记] in-“表示方向” + -vert-“wind, 风—变化” → “倒转”

[形近词] **invertibility** *n.* 可逆性

[真题连线]

“The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long.” (2011阅读)

一个猎头就说道：“传统的规则是待在你原来



的地方会更加安全，但是现在已经彻底改变了。那些受伤最厉害的就是那里在一个地方待太久的人。”

➡ **invest** [ɪn'vest] *vt.&vi.* 投资

[例] Business is booming and foreigners are scrambling to invest. 商业繁荣，外国人争相投资。

[词组] ~ in 投资

[同义词] venture/ stake *v.* 投资；冒险

[形近词] investment *n.* 投资；investor *n.* 投资者；disinvestment *n.* 撤资；investigate *v.* 调查

[相关词] inflation *n.* 通货膨胀；currency *n.* 货币；revenue *n.* 税收；unemployment *n.* 失业；prosperity *n.* 繁荣；monopoly *n.* 垄断；finance *n.* 财政；deficit *n.* 赤字；surplus *n.* 盈余；depression *n.* 萧条

[真题连线]

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. (2001 阅读)

要想利用这一工具，某些贫困国家必须克服对外国投资所持的过时的反殖民主义偏见。

Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. (2011 新题型)

否则，学者的思维会更加危险地趋同，日益脱离研究、调查和批判的社会。

➡ **investigate** [ɪn'vestɪɡeɪt] *v.* 调查研究

[例] We were asked to investigate the alleged inconsistencies in his evidence. 我们被要求对他证词中的前后矛盾之处进行调查。

[识记] in- “加强含义” + -vest- “foot, 足” + -ate : “跟踪足迹” → “调查”

[形近词] investigation *n.* 调查

➡ **invite** [ɪn'vaɪt] *vt.* 邀请，请求

[例] I invite every citizen to carefully study the document. 我请每位市民都仔细研读该文件。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 导致，招致（麻烦等）

[例] Their refusal to compromise will inevitably invite more criticism from the UN. 他们拒绝妥协必然会引发联合国的更多批评。

[形近词] invitation *n.* 邀请

[真题连线]

People are invited to query Marilyn Vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. (2007 阅读)

人们被邀请去询问玛丽琳·沃斯·萨文特，她在10岁时测试的智力水平达到其他人23岁时的水平，这使得她的智商高达228——有记录的最高水平。

➡ **involve** [ɪn'vɒlv] *vt.* ①使卷入，使参与；②牵涉；③包含，包括

[例] I seem to have involved myself in something I don't understand. 我似乎卷入了一件我并不知情的事情当中。// If there was a cover-up, it involved people at the very highest levels of government. 如果有人想要隐瞒实情，那其中就涉及政府部门最高层的人物。// Running a kitchen involves a great deal of discipline and speed. 料理好厨房需要把一切都安排得规规矩矩，且要讲求速度。

[识记] in “进入” + volv “卷”：使某人卷入

[词组] ~ in 卷入；参加

[同义词] embrace/ comprise

[形近词] involved *adj.* 有关的；棘手的；involvement *n.* 卷入；revolve *v.* 旋转；evolve *v.* 发展

[真题连线]

Strangely, it has involved little physical change. (2000 阅读)

奇怪的是，它几乎没有牵涉人身体上的变化。

➡ **irrespective** [ɪrɪ'spektɪv] *adj.* 不考虑的，不顾及的

[例] He is going to buy it, irrespective of what you say. 不管你说什么，他是买定了。

[识记] ir- “否定” + -spect- “看” + -ive : “不看的” → “不考虑”

[词组] ~ of 不管，不考虑

[例] Reproduction is constant irrespective of climate and other variations. 不管气候与其他环境条件如何变化，繁殖能力维持恒定。

[真题连线]

In the early days of ancient Olympic Games all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part. (1987 阅读)

在古代的奥林匹克运动会，所有的希腊人，不

论其性别、宗教或社会地位都被允许参加。

➔ **irritate** ['ɪrɪteɪt] *v.* 激怒, 使恼怒

[例] Don't irritate her, she's on a short fuse today.  
别惹她, 她今天动不动就发火。

[识记] ir-“加强含义”+ -rit-“roar, 吼叫”-ate  
→“激怒”

[形近词] irritation *n.* 恼怒, 生气

[真题连线]

“The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be.” (1997阅读)

他在《华尔街日报》一篇专栏文章中写道：“任何一个民主社会的检验不在于它能多有效地控制各种情感的表达, 而在于是否给予了人们思考和表达的最广泛的自由, 尽管有时这种结果会引起争论和愤怒。”

➔ **isolate** ['aɪsəleɪt] *v.* 使隔离, 使孤立

[例] Do not isolate yourself from others. 不要把自己孤立起来。

[识记] -isol-“idea, 思想—自我—孤立”+ -ate  
→“孤立”

[形近词] isolation *n.* 隔离, 孤立

[真题连线]

With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. (2000阅读)

随着经济的发展, 居住集中化也跟着来了, 在日本1亿1900万人当中, 足有76%住在城市, 在那里社区和几世同堂的大家庭已经成为过去, 而取而代之的是单门独户的两代之家。

➔ **issue** ['ɪʃu] *n.* ①问题; ②发行(物) *vt.&vi.* ①颁布; ②造成…结果; ③出版; ④分发

[例] This issue, more than any other, has divided her cabinet. 主要是这一问题使她的内阁产生了分歧。// Last night he issued a statement denying the allegations. 昨晚他发表声明否认那些指控。// I read Germaine Greer's article in the March issue with par-

ticular interest. 我饶有兴致地阅读了杰曼·格里尔在三月那期发表的文章。

[词组] ~ a statement 发表声明; ~ shares 发行股票; make an~ of 小题大做

[同义词] publication/edition/copy *n.* 发行; subject/topic/point *n.* 问题

[形近词] tissue *n.* [生]组织; 薄纸

[真题连线]

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local. (2013新题型)

当社会科学家确实解决实际问题时, 他们的关注面通常只限于当地。

➔ **item** ['aɪtəm] *n.* ①条款, 项目; ②(新闻等的)条, 一则

[例] The other item on the agenda is the tour. 日程中的另一项是旅游。// There was an item in the paper about him. 报纸上有一条关于他的报道。

[真题连线]

By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking all industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace. (2013阅读)

席琳坚称, 时装厂商们就靠着玩弄这些只配白菜价的时尚潮流, 把所有相关产业全都绑在了他们的车上。

## J

➔ **jealous** ['dʒeləs] *adj.* 妒忌的, 猜忌的

[例] I would be insanely jealous if Bill left me for another woman. 如果比尔为了别的女人离开我, 我会妒忌得发疯的。

[词组] ~ of 妒忌

[例] A thought struck her. Was she jealous of her mother, then? 她猛地冒出一个念头: 难道她在嫉妒母亲吗?

[真题连线]

Monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other. (2005阅读)

像人类一样, 猴子往往会互相嫉妒。

➔ **journal** ['dʒɜːnl] *n.* ①日报, 杂志, 定期刊物; ②日志, 日记

[例] The publishers planned to produce the jour-

nal on a weekly basis. 出版者计划将该期刊定为周刊。// On New Year's Day in 1974, I started keeping a journal. 1974年元旦我开始记日记。

[识记] jour “日期”

[同义词] magazine/periodical/publication/press

[形近词] journalist *n.* 记者; journalism *n.* 新闻业; journey *n.* 旅程; adjourn *v.* 休会

[真题连线]

It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journal. (2013 新题型)

可能社会学家正趋于分向两个群体:一个是学科导向型的,出版在很专业的期刊上。

➡ joy [dʒɔɪ] *n.* ①欢欣,喜悦;②趣事,乐趣

[例] There was unrestrained joy on the faces of the people. 人们的脸上洋溢着无尽的欢乐。

[形近词] joyful *adj.* 充满欢乐的,欢乐的

[真题连线]

The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. (2006 阅读)

带给我们最大快乐的事件,同时也暗含着巨大的损失和失望。

➡ judgment ['dʒʌdʒmənt] *n.* 审判;②判断力;③看法

[例] He passed judgement on the accused man. 他对被告做出了判决。// I can't make that decision for you, you will have to use your judgement. 我不能代你作决定,你得自己拿主意了。// I felt completely unable to come to any judgement about it at all. 关于这件事我觉得无法提出任何看法。

[识记] jud “判断”

[形近词] judge *v.* 判断 *n.* 法官; prejudge *v.* 预先判断

[真题连线]

At first glance this might seem like a strength that grant the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by external factors. (2013 完型)

乍看起来,这似乎是个优势,可以使人们在做决定时不受外界因素的干扰。

➡ junction ['dʒʌŋkʃn] *n.* (道路等的)汇合点,枢纽

[例] The road ended at a T-junction. 道路的尽头是一个T字路口。

[识记] -junc- “yoke, 共轭, 结合” + -tion → “结合点”

[形近词] disjunction *n.* 分离,脱节

➡ junior ['dʒuːniə(r)] *adj.* 职位较低的,年资较浅的 *n.* 年少者;小(用于男子名后以区别于家族中同名的长辈,缩略形式为Jr)

[例] She now lives with actor Denis Lawson, 10 years her junior. 她现在与比她小10岁的演员丹尼斯·劳森同居。// Junior and middle-ranking civil servants have pledged to join the indefinite strike. 基层和中层公务员已承诺要加入到无限期罢工中。// His son, Arthur Ochs Junior, is expected to succeed him as publisher. 他的儿子,小阿瑟·奥克斯,有望子承父业继续从事出版。

[真题连线]

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. (2004 阅读)

因此近视的小Zysman就被插在了后排,这样一来,粗心的教师提出的有助于提高的问题就很少会问到他。

➡ jury ['dʒʊri] *n.* 陪审团

[例] The jury will retire to consider its verdict today. 陪审团今天将退庭商议裁决结果。

[识记] jur “法律”

[形近词] jural *adj.* 法律上的; abjure *v.* 弃绝; injure *v.* 损害

➡ justify ['dʒʌstəfaɪ] *vt.&vi.* 证明…正当(有理);为…辩护

[例] He tried to justify his absence with lame excuses. 他想用站不住脚的借口为自己的缺席辩解。

[识记] just “正确,正直”

[同义词] rationalize/legalize *v.* 使合理

[形近词] just *adj.* 正义的 *adv.* 正好,仅仅 justice *n.* 正义,法律制裁

[真题连线]

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. (2003 阅读)

对“受牵制的”托运商实行差别费率,铁路公

司提出的理由是,从长远来看,这样做会降低所有人的成本。

➔ juvenile ['dʒu:vənail] *n.* 未成年人, 少年 *adj.*  
①少年的, 少年特有的; ②幼稚的, 不成熟的

[例] The number of juveniles in the general population has fallen by a fifth in the past 10 years. 总人口中少年所占比例在过去10年中下降了1/5。// Juvenile crime is increasing at a terrifying rate. 青少年犯罪正在以惊人的速度增长。// He's a typical male, as he gets older he becomes more juvenile. 他是个典型的男人, 年龄越大越孩子气。

[识记] -juv- “young, 年轻” + -ile → “少年的”

[形近词] juvenility *n.* 年少, 不成熟

## K

➔ keen [kin] *adj.* ①热心的; ②敏锐的; 锋利的

[例] She was a keen amateur photographer. 她是业余摄影爱好者。Brand's keen ear caught the trace of an accent. 布兰德敏锐的耳朵听出了口音。

[词组] be ~ on 热衷于, 有兴趣的

[同义词] eager *a.* 渴望的

The group of boys are dead keen on playing basketball.

这群男孩酷爱打篮球。

➔ keep [ki:p] *v.* ①保留, 保存; ②保持, 继续; ③抑制, 防止; ④赡养, 饲养

[例] “I like this dress,” she said. “Keep it. You can have it,” said Daphne. “我喜欢这件连衣裙,” 她说, “留下吧, 给你了。” 达夫妮说道。// I managed to stick to the diet and keep off sweet foods. 我努力做到了只吃规定饮食, 不沾甜食。// He kept her from being lonely. 他不让她感到孤独。// This mad writer kept a lobster as a pet. 这个疯狂的作家把龙虾当宠物养。

[词组] ~ up with 赶上, 跟进 ~ track of 跟踪

[例] He lengthened his stride to keep up with her. 他迈大步追上她。// Police keep track of the kidnapper using electronic surveillance equipment. 警方利用电子监视设备跟踪绑架者。

[真题连线]

And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job. (2004阅读)

而大多数人对能够找到并保有一件工作依旧觉得很随心。

➔ kill [kɪl] *v.* 杀死 *vt.* ①破坏, 毁灭; ②消磨, 打发 (时间)

[例] Don't try and double-cross me, Taylor, because I'll kill you. 别跟我要花招, 泰勒, 要不我会杀了你。// Public opinion may yet kill the proposal. 舆论可能最终会扼杀这个提议。// I'm just killing time until I can talk to the other witnesses. 在和其他目击者交谈前我只是在打发时间。

[词组] ~ off 消除

[例] Antibiotics should kill off the bacteria. 抗生素应能杀死这种细菌。

[真题连线]

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? (2005阅读)

还记得科学家们认为吸烟会致人死亡, 而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗?

➔ knock [nɒk] *v.* 敲打, 碰撞

[例] Knock at my window at eight o'clock and I'll be ready. 8点钟敲我的窗, 我会准备好的。

[词组] ~ out 淘汰, 击败

[例] The Irish came so close to knocking England out of the European Championships. 爱尔兰队险些将英格兰队从欧锦赛中淘汰出局。

[真题连线]

But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example, can't be knocked off. (2013阅读)

不过席琳也承认, 博蒙特的手艺花了几十年才学会, 以她做例子, 难以服众。

➔ knot [nɒt] *n.* 绳结; 难题 *v.* 打结

[例] She tied a knot in her scarf. 她把围巾打了个结。// Everybody is afraid, what a Gordian knot did golden hill interior produce? 大家担心, 金山内部是不是发生了什么棘手的问题? // Will you knot the rope round the post? 你把这根绳子拴在柱子上好吗?

[同义词] complication/ perplexity/ intricacy/ complexity/ dilemman. 难事



[真题连线]

According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginably dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas.

根据这一理论,宇宙的形成是由一团亚微观的、极其稠密的纯能量团向四面八方发散,随之放出辐射线,浓缩成粒子,然后形成气体原子的。

## L

➡ **label** ['leɪbl] *n.* 标签, 标记

[例] “Eat before JULY 14” was stamped on the label. 标签上盖有“7月14日前食用”的戳记。

[生僻词义] *v.* 把...称为

[例] Too often the press are labelled as bad boys. 记者们往往被视为捣蛋分子。

[真题连线]

In the last decades or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. (2013阅读)

尤其是近十年,科技的进步使得Zara、H&M、Uniqlo等世界各大时装厂商能够更快更准确地对市场需求做出反馈。

➡ **laboratory** ['læbrətɔːri] *n.* 实验室

[例] The first reporters rolled up to the laboratory within minutes. 第一批记者在几分钟之内就涌到了实验室。

[识记] labor “工作”

[同义词] workshop/studio/

[形近词] laborious *adj.* 费力的; labor *n.* 劳动; elaborate *v.* 精心制作

[真题连线]

They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. (2007阅读)

他们收集所有可能收集到的数据,不仅包括工作绩效统计数字、成长细节、而且还包括他们的实验对象中表现优秀者的测试结果。

➡ **labour/labor** ['leɪbə(r)] *n.* ①劳动, 努力; ②劳

方, 工人

[例] The chef at the barbecue looked up from his labours; he was sweating. 正在烧烤台上忙活的厨师抬起头来; 他的脸上直冒汗。// They were cheap labour. 他们是廉价劳工。

[真题连线]

By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. (1995阅读)

广告有助于增加市场需求,从而确保对劳动力需求的增加,因此是遏制失业的一个有效方法。

➡ **lag** [læɡ] *vi.* 走得慢, 落后

[例] Ten minutes later, some of runners in the race began to lag. 十分钟后,有些参赛的人开始落后了。

[词组] ~ behind 落后

[例] As conceit makes one lag behind, so modesty helps one make progress. 骄傲使人落后,谦虚使人进步。

[真题连线]

From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. (2004阅读)

从汽车代理商到Gap名牌零售折扣店,数月以来销售一直滞缓。去年在感恩节和圣诞节之间零售商的销售收入是全年的24%。对他们来讲,在关键时期该谨慎行事了。

➡ **land** [lænd] *n.* ①陆地, 土地; ②国家, 国土 *vi.* 着陆, 登陆

[例] The letter merely restated the law of the land. 这封信只不过重申了一下土地法。// Her husband's body lies buried 2,000 miles away in a strange land. 她丈夫的遗体埋葬在2000英里外一个陌生的国度。// He landed his troops on the western shore. 率部队在西岸登陆。

[真题连线]

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “teering the economy to a soft landing” or “touch on the brakes” makes it sound like a precise science. (1997阅读)

很多用来描述货币政策的词，如“引导经济软着陆”，“触动经济刹车”，听起来像是一门精确的科学。

➡ **large** [la:dʒ] *a.* ①大的，广大的；②（数量）多的，众多的

[例] The Pike lives mainly in large rivers and lakes. 鱼主要生活在大江大湖中。// The figures involved are truly very large. 涉及数目确实非常庞大。

[词组] at ~ 逍遥法外，自由自在的，一般的，普通的

[例] Amongst the population at large the support for the present regime is virtually zero. 在一般大众中，支持现政权的人数几乎是零。// The man who tried to have her killed is still at large. 那个企图雇凶杀她的男子仍然在逃。

[真题连线]

The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. (1996阅读)

这种变革通过聘用大量专业人员来适应新时代的技术要求，并防止了效率的降低，而在过去这种低效率使得许多旧式家族企业在精力充沛的创业者之后的第二、第三代手中破产倒闭。

➡ **largely** ['lɑ:dʒli] *adv.* ①主要地；②大量地

[例] His success is largely due to his own hard work. 他的成功主要是靠他自己的努力。// It is a part of Britain as yet largely unaccustomed to tourists. 英国的这一块地方还很不为游客所熟悉。

[同义词] mainly/ chiefly/ greatly/ mostly

[真题连线]

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely — though by no means uniformly — glowingly positive. (2013阅读)

直到几十年前，我们对于未来的想象尽管并不一致，但大多极为乐观。

➡ **lately** ['leɪtli] *adv.* 最近，不久前

[例] She's only lately begun working here. 最近她才开始在这儿工作。

[同义词] recently/latest

[形近词] **late** *adj.* 迟的；已故的 *adv.* 迟；**later** *adv.* 后来

[真题连线]

Researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries. (2002完型)

最近研究人员开始将这个预测延后数十年，甚至数百年。

➡ **latent** ['leɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* 潜在的，不易察觉的

[例] These children have a huge reserve of latent talent. 这些孩子蕴藏着极大的潜在天赋。

[同义词] hidden/potential/underlying

➡ **lateral** ['læt(ə)r(ə)l] *adj.* ①侧面的，旁边的；平级的；②横向的

[例] We have to build a multi-lateral coalition. 我们要建立一个多边联盟。// Peter estimated the lateral movement of the bridge to be between 4 and 6 inches. 皮特估计大桥的侧向移动介于4~6英寸之间。

[识记] -late- “边” + -al → “侧面的”

[同义词] adjacent

[形近词] **bilateral** *adj.* 双边的

[真题连线]

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career. (2001阅读)

一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心，并阻断了我的事业发展，这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职位。

➡ **latitude** ['lætɪ,tjʊd] *n.* 纬度；自由度

[例] His status at the studio afforded him all the artistic latitude he could ask for. 他在创作室的地位让他可以在艺术上自由探索。// She was given considerable latitude in how she spent the money. 在如何花这笔钱的问题上她有很大的自由。

[同义词] freedom/liberty *n.* 自由

[形近词] **altitude** *n.* 高度；**longitude** *n.* 经度；**multitude** *n.* 多数；**attitude** *n.* 态度

➡ **latter** ['lætə] *adj.* 后面的；*pron.* 后者

[例] In his latter years religious mania clouded his mind. 晚年的时候，对宗教的狂热让他丧失心智。

[同义词] later

[真题连线]

This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. (2013翻译)

这种差别是如此之大以至于在后者缺失的情况下,正如这群难以置信的园丁一样,前者就变得更加迫切了。

➡ **launch** [lɒntʃ] *vt.* ①发射; ②开展; *vi.* ①开始; ②起飞 *n.* 新产品的投产或投放

[例] The satellite had been inactive since its launch two years ago.

该卫星自从两年前发射以来一直没起作用。// This was enough to launch their careers into the stratosphere. 这足以让他们的事业平步青云了。// The makers are about to launch out a new product. 制造商们马上要生产一种新产品。

[词组] launch out 开创, 启动

[同义词] introduce

[真题连线]

People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere.” (2006阅读)

人们沉迷于一种由19世纪的百货商店掀起的“消费文化”中,这些商店“在优雅的环境中供应琳琅满目的商品”。

➡ **law** [lɔ:] *n.* ①法律, 法规, 法; ②规律, 法则, 定律

[例] There must be changes in the law quickly to stop this sort of thing ever happening to anyone else. 我们必须迅速修订法律,以杜绝此类事情发生在其他人身上。// The laws of nature are absolute. 自然法则至高无上。

[形近词] lawyer *n.* 律师; lawful *adj.* 合法的, 法定的

[真题连线]

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. (2000阅读)

尽管这符合未来派诗歌的规则和要求,却很难被归入文学之列。

➡ **lay** [leɪ] *vt.* ①放置, 布置; ②下(蛋), 产(卵)

[例] The butler always laid the table. 每次都是男管家把餐具摆好。// My canary has laid an egg. 我的金丝雀下了一个蛋。

[词组] ~ down 规定, 制定; ~ out 安排, 陈设

[例] Taxis must conform to the rigorous standards laid down by the police. 出租车必须遵守警方的严格规定。// My job is to lay out the text and graphics on the page. 我的工作设计页面上的正文和图表。

[形近词] layout *n.* 布局, 安排; layoff *n.* 解雇

[真题连线]

As a result, they have lost the parachuted they once had in times of financial setback — a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. (2007阅读)

因此,它们失去了它们在经济萧条时期曾经有过的缓解举措——一个后备挣钱者(通常是妈妈),如果家庭的主要挣钱者失业了或者病倒了,她可以出去工作。

➡ **layer** ['leɪə] *n.* 层级 *vt.&vi.* 把...分层堆放

[例] It was hard to see the colours under the layer of dust. 蒙了一层灰尘后颜色就很难看清了。// Layer the potatoes, asparagus and salmon in the tin. 把土豆、芦笋和大马哈鱼分层装入罐头内。

[同义词] level/ belt

➡ **lead** [li:d] *v.* ①领导; ②导致, 引起

[例] Mr Mendes was leading a campaign to save Brazil's rainforest from exploitation. 门德斯先生正领导一场运动,以拯救遭到乱砍滥伐的巴西热带雨林。// Ethnic tensions among the republics could lead to civil war. 共和国之间紧张的种族关系可能会引发内战。

[词组] ~ to 导致

He warned yesterday that a pay rise for teachers would lead to job cuts. 他昨天警告说,给教师们加薪会导致职位的裁减。

[形近词] mislead *v.* 误导; leadership *n.* 领导, 领导层

[真题连线]

Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. (1997阅读)

反复使用一种物质可以导致成瘾或对该物质的

依赖。

➔ **leading** ['li:dn] *adj.* 处于领导地位的；首位的；最主要的

[例] Students are expected to take their turn leading the study group. 学生们要依次轮流当学习小组的组长。

[词组] ~actor 主角；~cause 主要原因

[同义词] chief/ principal/ main/ primary

[真题连线]

However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. (2011新题型)

然而，很多美国一流大学都要求其本科生在那些所有受教育者都应掌握的基本思想准则方面接受基础训练。

➔ **lean** [lin] *vt.&vi.* 倾斜；倚靠 *adj.* 瘦的

[例] She was feeling tired and was glad to lean against him. 她正感到有些疲倦，因此很高兴可以靠在他身上。// It is a beautiful meat, very lean and tender. 这块肉很好，又瘦又嫩。

[词组] ~ against (背) 靠着...；~ on 依靠；~ to 倾向 (观点)

[同义词] slender/ slim/ thin *adj.* 瘦的

[形近词] leaning *n.* 倾向；爱好

[真题连线]

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. (2003阅读)

弗莱德曼依赖的是奥斯汀市为数不多的20名雇员。

➔ **learned** ['lɜ:nɪd] *adj.* 博学的

[例] He is a serious scholar, a genuinely learned man. 他是一位严谨的学者，一个真正的学问家。

[同义词] well-informed/ literate/ knowledgeable/ well-educated

[真题连线]

Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior. (2003翻译)

在泰勒对文化的定义中包含了这样一个概念，即文化是一种后天习得的、共有的、模式化

的行为。

➔ **lecture** ['lektʃə(r)] *n.* 演讲，讲课

[例] In his lecture Riemann covered an enormous variety of topics. 里曼的演讲涵盖了各种各样的主题。

[生僻词义] *v.* 告诫，训斥，谴责

[例] She was no longer interrogating but lecturing. 她已经不是在审问而是在教训人了。

[真题连线]

My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. (2001阅读)

我和我妻子20年前就曾谈及这个临近的危险。

➔ **legal** ['li:gl] *adj.* ①法律的；②合法的

[例] Banning cigarette advertising would be unconstitutional, since selling cigarettes is legal. 既然出售香烟是合法的，那么禁止做香烟广告就是违宪的。// Always seek professional legal advice before entering into any agreement. 在签订任何协定之前一定要先征求法律专业人士的意见。

[识记] leg- “法律” “讲，读”

[词组] legal affairs 法律事务；legal act 合法的行为

[同义词] lawful/ valid/ legitimate *adj.* 合法的

[形近词] illegal *adj.* 不合法的；legally *adv.* 法律上；legality *n.* 合法；legible *adj.* 可辨认的

[真题连线]

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. (2013阅读)

不过，大法官表示亚利桑那州警察可以对他们认为身份可疑的人口进行身份核查。

➔ **legislation** [ˌledʒɪ'sleʃən] *n.* ①法律，法规；②立法

[例] It was permissible to take account of antecedent legislation. 允许考虑先前的法律。// They think that any legislation that involved putting down dogs was wrong. 他们认为任何涉及捕杀狗的立法都是错误的

[识记] legis “法律”

[同义词] lawmaking/ regulation

[形近词] legislate *v.* 制定法律；legislature *n.* 立法机关



[真题连线]

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. (2012阅读)

现在, 该公司突然因为2006年法规宣称2002年协议无效, 且只有联邦政府才有对核问题具有监管权。

➡ **legitimate** [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] *adj.* ①合法的, 法律认可的; ②合情合理的

[例] The government will not seek to disrupt the legitimate business activities of the defendant. 政府无意干扰被告的合法经营活动。// That's a perfectly legitimate fear. 有这种恐惧完全在情理之中。

[识记] -legi- “law, 法律” + -ate → “合法的”

[形近词] legitimacy *n.* 合法性

[真题连线]

In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with. (2013阅读)

实际上, 白宫已经表示, 它有权宣布任何它看着不顺眼的州法律无效。

➡ **leisure** ['liʒə, 'leɪʒə] *n.* ①空闲; ②安逸

[例] The leisure facilities are there for the use of guests. 这些休闲设施是供客人使用的。

[词组] ~ time 闲暇时间; at one's ~ 在某人有空的时候; at ~ 从容地, 有空; ~ wear 休闲装

[同义词] comfort/ ease/ relaxation/ relief

[形近词] leisurely *adv.* 休闲地

[真题连线]

The communications revolution has influenced both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time. (2002完型)

通信革命改变了我们的工作和休闲方式, 同时也改变了我们对时间和空间的思考和感知方式。

➡ **lest** [lest] *conj.* 唯恐

[例] He gripped his brother's arm lest he be trampled by the mob. 他紧抓着他兄弟的胳膊, 怕他被暴民踩着。

[真题连线]

They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchal-

lenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. (2003阅读)

他们应该尽快答复读者给编辑的来信, 以免动物权利的误导言论在毫无质疑的情况下横行, 从而获得一副真理的假面容。

➡ **liable** ['laɪəbəl] *adj.* ①有责任的; ②易于…的

[例] The airline's insurer is liable for damages to the victims' families. 航空公司所投的保险公司有责任向受害者家属赔付损害赔偿金。// She will grow into a woman particularly liable to depression. 她长大后成人后会特别容易患抑郁症。

[识记] 联想: 给我I贴上label (标签) → 易于 (liable) 查看

[词组] be ~ for 有责任的; be ~ to 有…倾向的, 易于…的

[同义词] apt/ probable/ likely *adj.* 可能的; responsible/ accountable *adj.* 有责任的

[形近词] reliable *adj.* 可靠的; reliability *n.* 可靠性

[例句] Without careful investigation you are liable to come to wrong conclusion.

不经过仔细地调查研究, 你很容易得出错误的结论。

➡ **liberal** ['lɪbəərəl] *adj.* ①思想开明的; ②自由主义的; ③慷慨的; ④丰富的

[例] The attitude of the medical profession is very much more liberal now. 现在, 医务人员的态度开明多了。// She is known to have liberal views on divorce and contraception. 众所周知, 她在离婚与避孕方面思想很开明。// These kinds of price controls go against all the financial principles of the free market liberals. 这些价格调控措施与信奉自由市场的自由主义者所倡导的经济原则完全背道而驰。

[识记] liber “自由”

[词组] ~ mind 开明的思想

[同义词] freethinking

[形近词] illiberal *adj.* 吝啬的; liberty *n.* 自由; liberate *v.* 解放; liberation *n.* 解放

[真题连线]

“...” says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. (2000阅读)

执政党的自民党教育委员会主席Toshiki Kaifu

说...

➔ **liberate** ['libəreɪt] *vt.* 解放, 释放, 使自由

[例] They planned to march on and liberate the city. 他们计划继续挺进, 解放该城市。

[形近词] liberation *n.* 解放, 自由; liberty *n.* 自由, 自由权

[真题连线]

Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had promised in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. (2007阅读)

玻利瓦尔曾经得到过海地的援助, 之后许诺废除被解放地区的奴隶制作为回报。

➔ **license** ['laɪsəns] *n.* 许可证 *v.* 准许

[识记] licen “允许”

[词组] drive license 驾驶执照

[同义词] authorization/consent/approval/permit/warrant

[真题连线]

He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.” (2002阅读)

他说, 行医执照颁发委员会 “必须明确表明...病人痛苦的死亡, 可以推定是由于医生治疗不当造成的, 应当吊销其行医执照。”

➔ **lie** [laɪ] *v.* ①说谎; ②躺, 位于

[例] There was a child lying on the ground. 地上躺着一个小孩。// It put me in the unenviable position of having to lie. 这令我陷入了不得不说谎的尴尬境地。

[词组] ~ down 躺下

[例] Lie down on your bed and make yourself comfortable. 躺在床上, 身体放松。

[真题连线]

That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence. (2009阅读)

这是一个我们已经使之永久化的谎言, 这会造成平庸。了解你擅长什么, 再多做一些就会成就卓越。

➔ **likely** ['laɪkli] *adj.* 很有可能的 *adv.* 大概

[例] Very likely he'd told them he had American business interests. 很可能他已经告诉他们自己拥有美国商业利益。// We aimed the microscope at a likely looking target. 我们把显微镜对准了一个看起来合适的目标。

[词组] be ~ to do sth. 很可能做某事

[同义词] liable/ apt/ prone (be prone to sth.) / subject (be subject to sth.)

[形近词] likeliness *n.* 可能; unlikely *adj.* 不太可能的

[真题连线]

He theorised that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison if he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day. (2013完型)

他提出的理论认为, 一位法官因害怕对犯罪表现得过于宽容, 如果他在一天中已经对五六个其他被告仅仅判罚强制社区劳动, 那就更可能会将某人送入监狱。

➔ **likewise** ['laɪkwaɪz] *adv.* ①同样地, 照样地; ②也, 又

[例] These requests are ignored. His requests for rent are likewise sometimes ignored. 这些要求被置之不理。他关于支付租金的要求有时也同样未被理睬。// He lent money, made donations and encouraged others to do likewise. 他又借钱又捐款捐物, 并且鼓励别人也这样做。

[真题连线]

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. (1996阅读)

同样, 如果你想找一份工作, 那就拿一张纸, 写一份简历吧。

➔ **limit** ['lɪmɪt] *vt.* 限制

[例] A speed limit of 30 mph was introduced in built-up areas. 在建筑密集区域, 车速限制为每小时30英里。

[词组] within limits 适度地; without ~ 没有限制

[同义词] border/ bounds/ boundary/ frontier *n.* 边界

[形近词] limitation *n.* 限制; limited *adj.* 有限

的; *limitedly adv.* 有限地; *unlimited adj.* 无限的

[真题连线]

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. (2013 阅读)

当然, 这一改变的受害者不仅限于设计师。

➡ *link* [lɪŋk] *v.* 连接 *n.* ① 环节; ② 联系

[例] In 1984 the long link between AC Cars and the Hurlock family was severed. 1984 年, AC 汽车公司与赫洛克家族长久以来的关系破裂了。

[同义词] join/ combine/ unite/ connect/ attach/ associate

[形近词] linkage *n.* 联系

[真题连线]

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. (2001 翻译)

皮尔森还预言, 在计算机与人的连接上会有一个重大的突破。

➡ *literally* ['lɪtərəli] *adv.* 逐字地, 字面上地

[例] A stanza is, literally, a room. stanza (诗节) 的原意为“房间”。

[生僻词义] 确实地, 真正地

[例] I literally crawled to the car. 我真的是爬到车那边去的。

[形近词] literacy *n.* 读写能力; literary *adj.* 文学(上)地

[真题连线]

At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. (2004 阅读)

在大学的毕业典礼上, 姓名首字母是 ABC 的学生骄傲的首先领到奖品; 等轮到 Zysmans 们领奖品的时候, 大多数人简直都鼾声大作了。

➡ *living* ['lɪvɪŋ] *adj.* 活的, 活着的 *n.* 生计

[例] The study links the main living area to the kitchen. 书房把主要的生活区与厨房连在一起。// Father never talked about what he did for a living. 父亲从不谈他的谋生之道。

[词组] be the ~ proof that+ 从句是…活生生的例子

[同义词] alive/ live

[真题连线]

The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living. (2009 阅读)

一家研究机构的研究结果一直表明, 所有国家的工人都可以通过在岗培训极大地提高生产力, 进而大幅提高生活水平。

➡ *locate* ['lɒveɪ] *vi.* 定位 *vt.* 坐落于

[例] The scientists want to locate the position of the gene on a chromosome. 科学家们希望找出该基因在染色体中的位置。// Atlanta was voted the best city in which to locate a business by more than 400 chief executives. 逾 400 名行政总裁投票推选亚特兰大为最适宜开办公司的城市。

[识记] loc- “地方” + -ate “使”: 使坐落于

[同义词] settle/ localize *v.* 使坐落于

[形近词] location *n.* 位置 (best/golden location 黄金地段); allocation *n.* 分配

[真题连线]

Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. (2014 新题型)

考古学家也可以使用诸如地面雷达、磁场记录和金属探测器等技术寻找被埋藏了的遗址。

➡ *logical* ['lɒdʒɪkəl] *adj.* 符合逻辑的

[例] Only when each logical step has been checked by other mathematicians will the proof be accepted. 只有每一逻辑步骤都被其他数学家验证之后, 证明才能成立。

[识记] log- “说话”

[同义词] reasonable/ rational/ sound/ sensible

[形近词] logic *n.* 逻辑; illogical *adj.* 不合逻辑的

[真题连线]

As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. (2001 阅读)

这样发展所带来的必然结果是出现了针对专业读者和也与读者的不同刊物。

➡ loom [lum] *v.* 隐现

[例] The threat of renewed civil war looms ahead. 内战战火重燃的威胁正迫在眉睫。

[词组] looming danger 逐步凸显的危险

[例] More and more environment problems loom up, and who are these problems caused by? Man! 越来越环境问题隐约地出现, 并且谁是这些问题被造成? 人!

[同义词] appear/ emerge/ show

[真题连线]

So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time? (2002阅读)

这次警告人们厄运来临的新闻到哪里去了呢?

➡ loss [lɒs, lʌs] *n.* 丧失, 损耗

[例] On the production line, downtime has been reduced from 55% to 26%. 生产线上停机时间从55%减到了26%。

[词组] at a ~ 低于成本的; 迷惑不解的

[同义词] deprivation/ sacrifice *n.* 损失

[形近词] loose *adj.* 肥大的; loosen *v.* 放松

[真题连线]

Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character. (2008翻译)

达尔文确信, 没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣, 而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力, 更可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

➡ lounge [laʊndʒ] *n.* 休息室, 休息厅 *v.* (懒洋洋地) 倚, 闲逛, 闲荡

[例] I spoke to her in the lounge of a big Johannesburg hotel where she was attending a union meeting. 我在约翰内斯堡一家大酒店的休息大厅跟她打过招呼, 她当时在那里参加一个工会会议。// If you don't want to lounge on the beach, you can go on a guided walk along the nature trail. 如果不想闲躺在沙滩上, 可以让导游带你走一走观光小径。

[真题连线]

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. (2006阅读)

然而城镇上每一家旅馆似乎都增加了新的部门或是鸡尾酒吧。

➡ lower ['ləʊə(r)] *adj.* ① 较低的, 低等的; ② 下面的, 下游的 *v.* 降低, 减少, 缩小

[例] She bit her lower lip. 她咬了咬下唇。// The nation's highest court reversed the lower court's decision. 该国最高法院已推翻了下级法院的判决。// The Central Bank has lowered interest rates by 2 percent. 中央银行已将利率调低了两个百分点。

[真题连线]

This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet. (2004阅读)

对于尚未意识到其危害的人来说, 它指的是对那些姓氏起始字母位于字母表后半部的人的歧视。

➡ loyal ['lɔɪəl] *adj.* 忠诚的

[例] She was caustically brilliant, yet totally loyal, unpretentious, human and tolerant. 她这个人才气逼人, 可是绝对忠诚可靠, 而且毫不做作, 有人情味和宽容心。

[识记] 联想: 对皇家 (royal) 有一颗忠贞的 (loyal) 心

[词组] be ~ to one's duty 忠于职责

[同义词] faithful

[形近词] loyalty *n.* 忠诚

[真题连线]

These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group. (2009翻译)

这些群体主要在人际交往中向年轻人灌输必要的性情倾向, 而正是这种交往保持了成年人对群体的忠诚。

➡ luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] *n.* 行李

[例] They checked in their luggage and found seats in the departure lounge. 他们办完行李托运, 到候机室找了座位坐下。

[同义词] baggage

➡ lump [lʌmp] *n.* 团, 块 *vt. & vi.* ① 结块; ② 把...归并在一起

[例] They used to buy ten kilos of beef in one lump. 他们过去常买10公斤重的整块牛肉。



[词组] ~ sth. together 将…归并在一起；~ in one's throat 哽咽

[生僻词义] v. 使成块，使混在一起

[例] The media tends to lump all these groups together. 媒体倾向于把这几类人归在一起。

[同义词] bump/ chunk/ swelling *n.* 肿块

[真题连线]

Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. (2009 阅读)

很多公司采用的数据库不是基于系统收集的数据，而是基于不同研究项目信息的混杂。

➡ lung [lʌŋ] *n.* 肺

[例] 10,000 deaths a year from chronic lung disease are attributable to smoking. 吸烟导致每年有1万人死于慢性肺病。

[词组] lung cancer 肺癌

➡ lure [lʊr] *vt.* 吸引，诱惑 *n.* 诱惑物，鱼饵

[例] He lured her to his home and shot her with his father's gun. 他把她哄到家里，用他父亲的枪杀了她。// The excitement of hunting big game in Africa has been a lure to Europeans for 200 years. 猎取大

型野生动物的刺激200年来一直吸引着欧洲人。

[同义词] entice/ allure/tempt/seduce *v.* 诱惑；temptation/allurement *n.* 诱惑

[真题连线]

And since these messages have an agenda — to lure us to open our wallets — they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. (2006 阅读)

由于这样的信息都有一项任务——诱使我们打开钱包——从而使“快乐”的概念本身显得虚假。

➡ luxury ['lʌɡʒəri] *n.* ①奢侈；②奢侈品

[例] By all accounts he leads a life of considerable luxury. 据说他的生活颇为奢侈。// Telephones are still a luxury in some parts of Spain, Portugal, and Greece. 在西班牙、葡萄牙和希腊的一些地方，电话仍然是奢侈品。

[识记] lux “光，照”

[同义词] lavishness/ excessiveness *n.* 奢侈

[真题连线]

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). (2005 阅读)

在卷尾猴的世界里，葡萄是奢侈品（比黄瓜还要受欢迎得多）。

### 第三章 字母 M—R

#### M

➔ **machine** [məʃɪn] *n.* 机器, 机械化的人, (组织的) 核心机构

[例] Parents can programme the machine not to turn on at certain times. 父母可以设定这台机器的程序, 使它在特定时间段无法开启。

[词组] maintenance of machinery 机器保养; the machinery of the law 法律机制

[同义词] mechanism/ device/ apparatus/ engine

[形近词] machinery *n.* 机器, 组织, 机构

[真题连线]

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine. (2012 新题型)

20世纪后半叶涌现出一大批天才、勇士、实业家以及梦想家, 他们通力合作, 创造出了一台神奇的机器。

➔ **magnificent** [mæg'nɪfɪsnt] *adj.* ①壮丽的, 宏伟的; ②豪华的, 华丽的

[例] After the fire, nothing remained of the magnificent buildings of the temple. 大火过后, 寺院里的那些雄伟建筑已荡然无存。// He lived a magnificent life. 他过着奢华的生活。

[同义词] grand / noble / brave *adj.* 壮丽的, 宏伟的

[真题连线]

a magnificent step (1992 阅读)

宏伟的一步

➔ **magnitude** ['mæɡnɪtju:d] *n.* ①重要性, 重大; ②巨大, 广大

[例] Ministers underestimated the magnitude of the task confronting them. 部长们低估了他们所面临的任务的艰巨性。

[识记] magni- “大” + ude → 重大

[词组] order of ~ 数量级; earthquake ~ 地震震级, 地震规模

[同义词] importance *n.* 重要性

➔ **mainland** ['meɪnlænd] *adj.* 大陆的, 本土的 *n.* 大陆, 本土

[例] Ischia was now connected to the mainland water supply. 伊斯基亚这时已经通上了大陆的水。

// The island may be reached by boat from the mainland. 这个岛屿可以从大陆乘小船到达。

[识记] main “主要的” + land “土地”: “主要的土地” → 大陆

[词组] ~ china 中国大陆, 中国内地

[真题连线]

When all these shaping forces—schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking — interacted with one another on the rich US mainland, they produced that American characteristic emulation. (1996 阅读)

当所有这些成因——学校、开放的态度、奖赏制度及空间思维天赋在美国大陆上相互作用时, 便造就了美国人的特点——竞争。

➔ **maintain** [men'ten] *vt.* ①维持, 保持, 维修; ②坚持意见, 固执己见; ③供养, 抚养

[例] In New Zealand, the Maori people maintain a strong cultural tradition. 在新西兰, 毛利人保持着深厚的文化传统。// Prosecutors maintain no deal was made. 原告坚持说不存在任何交易。// The house costs a fortune to maintain. 维修这幢房子花销不菲。

[识记] tain “留住”

[同义词] assert/ affirm/ allege/ claim *v.* 坚持己见; conserve/ preserve/ save/ store *v.* 保存

[形近词] maintenance *n.* 维修; 维持; entertain *v.* 娱乐; sustain *vt.* 支撑; pertain *vi.* 属于

[真题连线]

While most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the exclusion of other faiths. (2007 完型)

尽管多数领导人试图继续将天主教作为新国家的官方宗教, 但是一部分领导人却试图改变这种排斥其他宗教信仰的局面。

➔ **maintenance** ['meɪntənəns] *n.* 维持, 维修, 保养

[例] Other than blowing up a tyre I hadn't done any car maintenance. 除了给轮胎充气外, 我没做过任何汽车保养。

[词组] ~ man 维修工, 维修人员; ~ Station 维

修站, 维护站, 保养工位

[例] A maintenance man goes to his room to deal with it. 一个维修人员赶到他的房间去处理。

[形近词] maintain *v.* 维持; tenancy *n.* 租赁, 租赁权; tenable *adj.* 可保持的

[真题连线]

the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals (1996阅读)

动物生命的正常成长和维持

➡ majority [mə'dʒɔ:rti, -'dʒɔ:-] *n.* 大部分, 多数票

[例] The majority of my patients come to me from out of town. 大多数来找我看病患者都是外省人。

[生僻词义] (法律)成年

[例] The age of majority in Romania is eighteen. 罗马尼亚的法定成年年龄为18周岁。

[词组] be in the ~ 占多数 ~ status 成人身份

[例] Publishing houses where women are in the majority. 妇女占多数的出版社。

[形近词] minority *n.* 少数人, 少数民族, 少数群体, 未成年(状态)

[真题连线]

In Arizona United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan. (2013 阅读)

在这起亚利桑那州政府与联邦政府对簿公堂的案件中, 颇受质疑的亚利桑那州四项方案有三项被最高法院以多数票裁决为无效。

➡ male [meɪl] *adj.* ①男性的, 雄性的 *n.* ①男人, 雄性动物

[例] Many women achievers appear to pose a threat to their male colleagues. 许多女性成功者似乎对她们的男同事造成一种威胁。// Males and females take turns brooding the eggs. 雌雄轮流孵卵。

[词组] ~ sterility 雄性不育, 男性不育; male parent 父亲

[例] Different male sterility types were among the three lilies. 不同基因型的百合产生雄性不育变异类型有差异。

[真题连线]

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same condi-

tions. (2008阅读)

对于动物和人类的研究都显示出性激素会在某种程度上去影响面对压力的反应, 导致在同样的条件下, 女性产生更多的致病化学物质。

➡ manage ['mænɪdʒ] *vt.&vi.* 完成(困难的事), 应付(困难局面等), 明智地使用(金钱、时间、信息等)

[例] She had managed perfectly well without medication for three years. 三年来, 她一直没有服药却挺了过来。

[词组] ~ to do

[例] Somehow, he'd managed to persuade Kay to buy one for him. 不知用了什么方法, 他成功说服凯给他买了一个。

[同义词] govern/ rule/ supervise/ administer *v.* 管理

[形近词] management *n.* 经营; 管理部门; (有效的) 处理手段或能力 manager *n.* 经理; 经纪人 manageable *a.* 易处理的; 易管理的

[真题连线]

A string of accidents, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management. (2012 阅读)

一系列的事故使得人们既对Vermont Yankee核电厂的安全也对Entergy公司的管理提出了严重质疑。

➡ manifest ['mænə,fest] *v.* ①表明; ②显示, 出现 *adj.* 明白的, 明了的

[例] Some of her social aspirations were made manifest. 她流露出了对社会的些许期望。// The virus needs two weeks to manifest itself. 这种病毒潜伏两周时间才会发作。// That is manifest to all of us. 那对我们大家来说是显而易见的。

[同义词] reveal *v.* 展现; obvious/apparent/ evident/ distinct *adj.* 显然的

[反义词] conceal *v.* 隐藏; unapparent *adj.* 不明显的

[形近词] manifestation *n.* 显示; manifesto *n.* 宣言

➡ manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt] *vt.* ①操作, 控制; ②操纵

[例] Primitive man quickly learned how to manipulate tools. 原始人很快就学会了使用工具。// She

was unable, for once, to control and manipulate events. 她仅有一次没能控制和处理好局势。

[识记] mani “手” + pul “pull 拉”：用手拉

[同义词] guide/ handle

[形近词] manipulation *n.* 操作，处理；manipulative *adj.* 巧妙处理的；manipulability *n.* 可操作性；manipulable *adj.* 可操作的

[真题连线]

Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines. (2004 阅读)

智力寻求的是理解、运用、整合和调节，而才智是审视、思考、怀疑、形成理论、批判和想象。

➡ mankind [ˌmænˈkaɪnd] *n.* 人类

[例] Asia is one of the places where mankind originated. 亚洲是人类的发源地之一。

[识记] man “人” + kind “种类”：“人的种类” → 人类

[同义词] humanity/people *n.* 人类

[真题连线]

When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at. (1997 阅读)

这种反应并不错，这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用，这种本能应该能得到鼓励，而不应遭到嘲笑。

➡ manner [ˈmænə] *n.* ①方式；②举止；③风度；④风俗

[例] She smiled again in a friendly manner. 她又友好地微笑了一下。// His manner was self-assured and brusque. 他态度傲慢无礼。// We kissed each other's cheeks in the European manner. 我们按欧洲人的方式互相亲吻了面颊。

[真题连线]

It is true that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and dangers of the most perilous nature, equipped in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought, but they did not go out of their way to court such excitement.

确实，他们在探险中时常遇到自然界中极具威胁的困难和危险，而他们的装备会让一个现代登山者想一想都会浑身战栗，不过他们并不是刻意去寻

求刺激的。

➡ manual [ˈmænjʊ(ə)l] *adj.* ①手工的；②体力的

[例] There is a manual pump to get rid of the water. 有一台手动水泵用来排水。// we ever got was manual labour and illness. 我们曾经得到的只有体力劳动和疾病。

[识记] manu “手” + ual：“用手的” → 手工的

[词组] ~ operation [计]人工操作，手控 ~ work 手工作业 ~ control 手动控制，人工控制

➡ manufacture [ˌmænjəˈfæktʃə] *vt. & vi.* 成批制造；*n.* ①批量生产；②制造品

[例] We manufacture various types of machine tools. 我公司制造各种型号的机床。// The equipment is of our own manufacture. 这设备是我们自己生产的。// The manufacture of television sets is a case in point. 电视机的制造就是一个很好的实例。

[识记] manu- “手” + fact “做”：用手做

[生僻词义] *v.* 编造（虚假情况、借口等）

[例] He said the allegations were manufactured on the flimsiest evidence. 他说这些指控都是凭空捏造的。

[词组] goods of home/foreign ~ 国产（外国）货；steel ~ 钢铁制品

[同义词] produce/ fabricate

[形近词] manufacturer *n.* 制造者；manufacturing *adj./n.* 制造业（的）；faction *n.* 派别

[真题连线]

Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties ——he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (2006 翻译)

像其他人类一样，科学家在行使日常职责时也会面临道德方面的问题——他不应该伪造实验结果，编造证据，或修改报告。

➡ manuscript [ˈmænjʊskript] *adj.* 手写的 *n.* 手稿，原稿

[例] He always checked the manuscript over carefully before passing it to the typist. 他总是先将手稿仔细检查一遍再交给打字员。

[识记] manu “用手的” + script “写”；“用手的” → 手稿



[词组] Biblical ~ 圣经手抄本 ; revised ~ 稿件退修, 修改稿

➡ march [mɑ:tʃ] *vi.* ①行军, 进军; ②游行示威 *vt.* 使前进, 使行军

[例] During the eight day march across the desert our supply of water decreased rapidly. 横越沙漠的八天行军期间我们的水供应迅速减少。// Captain Ramirez called them to attention and marched them off to the main camp. 拉米雷斯上校命令他们立正, 然后让他们向主营地行进。

[词组] Long ~ 长征

[真题连线]

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer. (1993阅读)

具有高创造性的个人真正在另辟蹊径。

➡ margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn] *n.* ①边缘; ②页边的空白

[例] Rather, you can make it part of your master page, so it always shows up in the margin. 相反, 你也可以使它成为你主页的一部分, 这样它就永远显示在页边的空白部分。

[识记] marg “mark 标记” + in : “做标记的地方” → 空白处

[生僻词义] *n.* 利润, 余裕, 余地

[例] Well, not only is this false advertising and not only does this hurt the profit margin of Trojan, it also puts you at risk. 这不只是造成了虚假的广告宣传, 也不仅是危害到特洛伊公司的利润率, 它还危害到你。

[词组] profit ~ [经]利润率; continental ~ 大陆边缘; gross ~ [经]毛利

[同义词] profit/gain 利润 brink/suburb 边缘

[真题连线]

The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world. (2003阅读)

胜出了一大截的胜者, 却是弗吉尼亚的一家小公司, 名为“公开来源解决方案”, 它的明显优势是它对电子世界的把握。

➡ marine [mə'ri:n] *adj.* ①船舶的; ②海产的, 海运的 *n.* 海运业, 舰队, 水兵

[例] They took out marine insurance through

American insurance firms. 他们通过美国保险公司投保了海上保险。// It is unlikely that the marine industry will fare any better in September. 海运业在9月份不可能有好转。

[识记] mar “海” + ine → 海洋的

[词组] ~ engineering 船舶工程, 海洋工程, 海事工程; ~ ecosystem 海洋生态系统, 海洋生态系

[同义词] nautical/sea-born *adj.* [海洋]海生的, 海产的, 航海的, 海运的

[真题连线]

They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline”. (2006阅读)

他们认为数据恰恰体现了一个海洋生物学家都支持的观点。

➡ mark [mɑ:k] *v.* ①标志; ②做标记于 *n.* 标志, 符号, 痕迹

[例] He was marking essays in his small study. 他正在他的小书房里批阅文章。// The mark of a civilized society is that it looks after its weakest members. 文明社会的特征是它关心最弱势群体。

[同义词] symbol/sign/seal/flag/trace *n.* 标志, 符号, 痕迹

[形近词] marked *adj.* 显著的, 有记号的; marker *n.* 记分员, 书签, 标识物人

[真题连线]

The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates. (1998阅读)

热点及其火山痕迹是板块移动的标志。

➡ marvelous ['mɑ:vələs] *adj.* 非凡的, 令人惊异的

[例] God showed me that the universe in which we live is a beautiful and marvelous mystery. 上帝向我展示了我们生活在其中的这个宇宙的美丽和奇妙的神秘。

[识记] marv “mer, 海景, 奇观” + ous → 奇异的

[同义词] remarkable/extraordinary/unusual/amazing/wonder *adj.* 非凡的, 令人惊异的

➡ mass [mæs] *n.* ①大量; ②团, 块; ③(物理)质量; ④(pl.) 民众; *adj.* 大规模的, 群众的

[例] On his desk is a mass of books and papers. 他的书桌上有大堆的书籍和文件。// She had a mass

of auburn hair. 她有一头浓密的棕发。// Astronomers know that Pluto and Triton have nearly the same size, mass, and density. 天文学家知道冥王星与海卫一拥有几乎相同的体积、质量与密度。

[生僻词义] *vt.&vi.* 集结

[例] Troops are massing on the frontier. 部队在边境集结。

[词组] ~ production 大规模生产 ; in ~ 总体

[例] In the mass production era multinational firms tended to centralize their operations. 在大规模生产的时代, 跨国公司往往实行集权化经营。

[同义词] bulk/ chunk/ lump *n.* 团; 块

[形近词] massive *a.* 大而重的; 大规模的 massacre *n./v.* 大屠杀

[真题连线]

In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. (2013 阅读)

最近大约十年, 技术的进步使得大众品牌, 如Zara, H&M和Uniqlo等, 得以对时尚做出更快的反应。

➡ massacre ['mæsəkə] *v.* ①残杀; ②彻底击败 *n.* 大屠杀, 惨败

[例] 300 civilians are believed to have been massacred by the rebels. 据悉300名平民被叛乱分子屠杀了。// Maria lost her 62-year-old mother in the massacre. 在大屠杀中玛丽亚失去了62岁的母亲。

[识记] mass “might 力量” + cre → 屠杀

[同义词] holocaust/bloodbath *n.* 大屠杀, 惨败

[真题连线]

But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. (2006 阅读)

但在19世纪的某个时期, 更多的艺术家开始把快乐看成无意义的、假冒的, 甚至是最糟的。

➡ master ['mɑ:stə] *v.* ①控制; ②精通 *n.* 硕士, 主人, 大师

[例] When you have mastered one situation you have to go on to the next. 当你掌控了一种局面, 你不得不继续下一个。// If only I could be master of this subject. 我多么希望能精通这门学科。// I've a master's in economics. 我获得了经济学硕士学位。

[同义词] possess/contain/regulate *v.* 控制, 掌握  
[真题连线]

Basic computer skills should be mastered through a life-long course. (1999 阅读)

基本的计算机技能应该是你改为终身学习去掌握。

➡ match [mætʃ] *n.* ①火柴, 比赛, 对手; *vt.&vi.* 匹配; 相称; 比赛

[例] He held a match while she lit up. 他拿了根火柴为她点烟。// He missed the catch and the match was lost. 他没有接住球, 比赛输了。

[生僻词义] *n.* 相匹配的 (或相似的) 人或物

[例] Moira was a perfect match for him. 莫伊拉和他简直是绝配。

[词组] make a ~ 配对 ; meet one's ~ 遇到实力相当的对手

[例] Let me watch out and make a match for him. 让我为他留心做个媒吧。

[同义词] competition/ contest/ game *n.* 比赛

[真题连线]

It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. (2004 阅读)

它是一个互动功能项, 访问者可录入一些和工作标准相关的关键词, 比如地点, 职位和薪水, 当数据库里发布与关键词相匹配的职位时, 个人搜索引擎就会给这些访问者发送邮件。

26. mate [meɪt] *v.* ①使配对; ②使一致 *n.* 配偶; ②同事

[例] He has found his ideal mate. 他已经找到了理想的配偶。// A donkey mate with a mare. 驴和母马交配。

[同义词] accord/unify *v.* 使配对, 使一致

[真题连线]

That means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. (2000 阅读)

当到谈婚论嫁的年龄, 男性数量会大大超过女性。

➡ material [mə'tɪriəl] *n.* 材料, 原料, 资料 *adj.* ①物质的; ②肉体的, 实质性的

[例] The builders ran out of materials. 建筑商耗尽了材料。// Every room must have been stuffed with material things. 每个房间肯定都塞满了东西。// They contend that the company failed to disclose material information. 他们坚持认为该公司并未透露实质性的信息。

[词组] confidential ~ 机密材料

[同义词] matter/ substance/ stuff

[形近词] materialism *n.* 物质主义

[真题连线]

Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods. (2012 新题型)

人类是唯一能够制作工具，并转而利用工具创造额外的物质财富。

➡ **matter** ['mætə(r)] *n.* ①物质，物体；②毛病，麻烦；③事情 *vi.* 有关系，要紧

[例] A proton is an elementary particle of matter. 质子是物质的基本粒子。// She told him there was nothing the matter. 她告诉他没出什么事。// Matters took an unexpected turn. 事态发生了意想不到的转变。// It does not matter at all. 毫无关系。

[词组] in the ~ of 在...方面

[例] The British are given pre-eminence in the matter of tea. 在用茶方面英国人享有杰出地位。

[同义词] affair/ business/ concern *n.* 事情

[真题连线]

But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states. (2013 阅读)

但是在宪法这一更重要的问题上，最高法院却以8:0的一致表决使企图打破联邦政府与各州间权力平衡的联邦政府失败。

➡ **maximum** ['mæksəməm] *n.* 最大量，最大限度 *adj.* 最高的，最多的

[例] Twelve hours is the minimum, sixty hours the maximum. 12小时为下限，60小时为上限。// China headed the table with maximum points. 中国队以最高分位居榜首。

[识记] max “高，大”

[形近词] maximize *vt.&vi.* 最大化，取...最大值；maximal *a.* 最大的；最高的

[反义词] minimum *n.* 最小值，最低限度 *adj./adv.* 最小，最低

[真题连线]

The science of horticulture, in which the primary concerns are maximum yield and superior quality, utilizes information derived from other sciences.

园艺学的主要关注点是实现最高产量和最优质量，因此它要利用其他学科的知识。

➡ **mean** [mi:n] *v.* ①意味；②想要 *adj.* 卑鄙的

[例] Let me illustrate what I mean with an old story. 让我用一个老故事来说明我指的是什么吧。// I didn't mean to hurt you. 我不是有意要伤害你。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 平均的

[例] Take a hundred and twenty values and calculate the mean. 取120个值计算平均数。

[同义词] average *adj.* [数]平均的 base/dirty 卑鄙的

[形近词] meaning *n.* 意义，含义；meaningless *adj.* 无意义的，无目的

[真题连线]

This means that a DNA database may differ depending on the company that processes the results. (2009 阅读)

这意味某个DNA数据库可能会从某些地区收集很多信息，而在别的地区不收集信息，所以一个人的测试结果会随着测试公司的不同而不同。

➡ **means** [mi:nz] *n.* ①方法，手段，工具；②金钱，财产

[例] The move is a means to fight crime. 采取这项举措是为了打击犯罪。// He did not have the means to compensate her. 他没有钱来补偿她。

[词组] by all ~ 无论如何；by ~ of 借助于；by no ~ 决不

[例] Do it, by all means, but strictly on the quiet. 这件事一定要干，不过要严守秘密。// These by no means add up to modernism. 这绝非是对现代主义的补充说明。

[同义词] method/approach

[真题连线]

Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements — themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

(2000 翻译)

由于人口的猛增或大量人口流动(现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易)造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的问题。

➔ **meanwhile** ['min,hwaɪl, -waɪl] *n.* 其时, 其间 *adv.* 当时, 与此同时

[例] The media, meanwhile, has blown hot and cold on the affair. 与此同时, 媒体对这件事的态度表现得忽冷忽热。// I continued working, meanwhile, he went out shopping. 我继续工作, 这期间他出去买东西。

[同义词] meantime

[真题连线]

Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. (2010 新题型)

同时, 随着经济衰退的阴影逼近, 人们变得焦虑不安。

➔ **measure** ['meɪʒə] *vt.&vi.* 测量, 衡量, 权衡; *n.* ①计量法, 尺寸, 度量器; ②程度; ③办法

[例] It was difficult to measure the precise impact of the labor action. 此次罢工影响几何, 难以作出准确的评估。// The measure is given in centimeters. 按厘米进行测量。// The measures had a detrimental effect. 这些措施已产生不良影响。

[词组] ~ sth against 与...相比做评价

[同义词] assess/ estimate/ grade/ appraise *v.* 评估

[形近词] measurable *adj.* 可测量的; immeasurable *adj.* 不可计量的

[真题连线]

Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. (2011 阅读)

西尼尔提议我们需要重新定义幸福: 不应该把它看成可用“一个个快乐瞬间”来衡量的东西, 而应将其视为一种过去式状态。

➔ **mechanical** [mɪ'kænikəl] *adj.* ①机械驱动的; ②与机器有关的; ③(人的行为或行动)机械搬的

[例] Most mechanical devices require oil as a lubricant. 绝大多数机械装置都需要用油作为润滑剂。// It is real prayer, and not mechanical repetition. 这是真正的祈祷, 不是机械的重复。

[形近词] mechanic *n.* 技工; mechanics *n.* 力学; mechanism *n.* 机制, 机能 (self-protecting mechanism 自我保护机能); mechanize *v.* 使机械化; mechanistic *adj.* 机械论的

[真题连线]

And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close. (2002 阅读)

如果说科学家还没有创造出机械版的科幻小说, 那么他们已经开始接近目标了。

➔ **medicine** ['medɪsɪn] *n.* ①药; ②医学

[例] People in hospitals are dying because of shortages of medicine. 各医院的病人们因药物短缺正濒临死亡。// He pursued a career in medicine. 他从事医学。

[词组] chinese ~ 中医; traditional ~ 传统医学; western ~ 西医, 西药

[同义词] drug *n.* 药物; pharmacon *n.* 医学

[形近词] medical 医学的, 药的, 内科的; medicinal 药用的, 治疗的(等于 medicinal), 有益的; medicative 有药效的, 可治病的

[真题连线]

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. (2003 阅读)

例如, 在近期的一次集市上, 一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子, 规劝人们不要使用动物制品和动物实验制品——肉类、毛皮、药物。

➔ **medium** ['miðiəm] *n.* ①中间; ②媒介

[例] Blood is the medium in which oxygen is carried to all parts of the body. 血液是将氧气输送到人体各个部位的媒介。

[识记] medi “中间”

[同义词] median/average

[形近词] medium-sized 中等大小的; media 媒介物, *adj.* 中等的

[真题连线]

In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat



for worms. (2006 阅读)

在西方，在大众传播和教育普及之前，最强大的大众传媒是教堂，教堂提醒信徒，他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。

➔ **meet** [mi:t] *v.* ①满足；②遇见；③迎接

[例] He suggested that the current arrangements for the care of severely mentally ill people are inadequate to meet their needs. 他认为目前对患有严重精神病的人的护理安排不足以满足他们的需要。  
// Last night, when he was parking my car, he met up with a buddy he had at Stanford. 昨晚他为我泊车时，遇见了他在斯坦福时的一位朋友。  
// Mama met me at the station. 妈妈在车站接了我。

[同义词] fulfill *v.* 满足

[形近词] meeting 会议，会见，集会

[真题连线]

Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organisation of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them. (1996 阅读)

然而，幸运的是，工会的势力和组织在日益壮大，至少在各技术行业是这样，这就使工人与雇用他们的公司经理们地位平等了。

➔ **memorial** [mə'mɔ:riəl] *adj.* 纪念的，追悼的 *n.* 纪念碑，纪念馆

[例] A memorial service is being held for her at St. Paul's Church. 一场为她举行的纪念仪式正在圣保罗教堂举行。  
// Building a memorial to Columbus has been his lifelong dream. 建一座哥伦布纪念碑一直是他一生的梦想。

[识记] memo “mind, 头脑” + al → 纪念的

[词组] ~ Day 阵亡将士纪念日；war ~ 战争纪念建筑

[同义词] monument [建] 纪念碑，纪念馆

[形近词] memory *n.* 记忆力，回忆

[真题连线]

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre (2006 阅读)

莎士比亚纪念剧院

➔ **mental** ['mentl] *adj.* ①思想的，精神的，智力的；②精神健康的；③发疯

[例] The mental state that had created her psycho-

sis was no longer present. 导致她精神失常的那种心理状态已经消失了。  
// I just said to him “you must be mental.” 我刚才对他说：“你一定是疯了。”

[识记] ment “思考，神智”

[同义词] reflective/ thoughtful/ intelligent *adj.* 沉思的

[形近词] mentation *n.* 精神作用；心理状态

[真题连线]

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. (2014 完型)

很多人人到中年时，发现自己的记忆力和头脑清晰度都不如从前了。

➔ **merely** ['mɪrli] *adv.* 仅仅，只不过

[例] Michael is now merely a good friend. 迈克尔现在仅仅是个不错的朋友而已。

[同义词] only/ purely/ barely

[形近词] mere *adj.* 纯粹的；仅仅

[真题连线]

Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. (2011 阅读)

仅仅增加乐团的表演曲目是不够的。

➔ **merger** ['mɜ:dʒə] *n.* (企业等的) 合并，并购

[例] She was pressurized into agreeing to a merger. 她被迫同意将企业合并。

[识记] merg “mer, 海洋—下沉” → 融为一体

[词组] ~ and acquisition 收购兼并

[同义词] absorption *n.* (企业等的) [经] 合并，并购

[形近词] merge *v.* 合并

[真题连线]

Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers. (2003 阅读)

到明年，一系列兼并活动完成之后，四家铁路公司将控制90%以上的铁路运输业务。

➔ **merit** ['merit] *n.* ①优点；②价值

[例] They have been persuaded of the merits of peace. 他们已经被说服，认识到了和平的好处。  
// The argument seemed to have considerable merit. 这个论点似乎有相当大的价值。

[词组] ~ pay 绩效工资; ~ student 三好学生; ~ raise 绩效加薪

[例] It would give merit pay to teachers who do excellent work in schools in poor areas. 将绩效工资支付给那些在贫困地区学校表现优异的教师。

[同义词] virtue *n.* 优点; value *n.* 价值

[形近词] meritorious *adj.* 有功绩的, 有价值的; merited 应得的, 理所当然的

[真题连线]

The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful. (1995阅读)

以考试竞争这种做法的好处本身有点值得怀疑, 而明知有人考试会通不过的情况下还要进行竞争, 则肯定是有害的。

➔ message ['mesɪdʒ] *n.* ①消息; ②(先知、作家、书等所作的)预言, 启示

[例] I got a message you were trying to reach me. 我收到一条留言, 说你想跟我联系。// The new play is short on humour and long on message. 那个新剧缺少幽默感, 但寓意深远。

[形近词] messenger *n.* 使者

[真题连线]

It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. (2011阅读)

同时也很明确地向外界传递出他的求职意向。

➔ metropolitan [metrə'pɒlɪ(ə)n] *adj.* 大都市的, 大城市的

[例] He is currently being held in a metropolitan correctional center. 他现在被关在一个大城市的改造中心。

[识记] metro “测量—地点” + poli “people, 公民”: “公民聚集的地方” → 大都市的

[真题连线]

In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. (2001阅读)

在最近一次调查中, 问卷被送到了全国五座中等城市及一座大都市的记者手中, 然后随机地给这些城市的居民打电话, 问他们同样的问题。

➔ might [maɪt] *v.* 可以, 或许

[例] She and Robert's father had not given up

hope that he might be alive. 她和罗伯特的父亲都没有放弃他可能还活着的希望。

[生僻词义] *n.* 力量, 威力

[例] The might of the army could prove a decisive factor. 军队的力量最终可能成为一个决定性的因素。

[同义词] strength/force *n.* 力量

[形近词] mighty *adj.* 有力的, 有势力的

[真题连线]

Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer, for example, learned behaviour that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. (1995阅读)

没有遗忘, 适应会受影响, 例如, 已学会的行为十年前可能是正确的, 现在则不然了。

➔ mild [maɪld] *adj.* ①温暖的; ②温和的; ③(烟、酒等)味淡的

[例] The area is famous for its very mild winter climate. 这个地区因冬季气候十分温和而著名。// Anna put up a mild protest. 安娜提出了温和的抗议。// This cheese has a soft, mild flavour. 这种奶酪味道淡而不腻。

[同义词] gentle/ soft/ tender/ moderate

[形近词] mildly *adv.* 温和地; 适度地

[真题连线]

Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening. (2004阅读)

消费者似乎只是有一些担心, 没有恐慌, 很多人说, 即使在他们稍微节省开支的时候, 对经济的愿景也仍是乐观的。

➔ militant ['mɪlɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* 好战的

[例] Even now we could not be sure that the militants would not find some new excuse to call a strike the following winter. 即使到现在, 我们也不能确定这些激进分子不会找到某个新的借口在下一年冬天号召一场罢工。

[识记] mili “man, 力—士兵” + ant → 好斗的

[同义词] fighting/combative *adj.* 好战的

[形近词] militancy *n.* 战斗性; militarism *n.* 军国主义, 尚武精神; militance *n.* 战斗性, 战斗状态; military *adj.* 军事的, 军用的

➡ **mind** [maɪnd] *n.* ①理智；②意见，看法；③头脑 *v.* 介意

[例] Contact with other disabled yachtsmen of like mind would be helpful. 联系一下其他具有同样想法的残疾帆船赛手是有帮助的。// Sometimes I feel like I'm losing my mind. 有时我觉得自己好像要失去理智了。// I hope you don't mind me stopping in like this, without an appointment. 我希望你别介意我这样冒昧拜访，都没有事先约定。

[词组] bear ... in ~ 记住...

[例] Bear in mind that gas stations are scarce in the more remote areas. 记住，加油站在那些比较偏远的地区是很稀少的。

[形近词] mindless 愚蠢的，不顾虑的；mindful 留心的，记住的，警觉的；minded 有意的，具有意志的

[真题连线]

They are dealt with in his mind by a visual, non-verbal process. (1996阅读)

这些物体在他的头脑中以视觉性的、非语言性的方式被处理加工。

➡ **minimize** ['mɪnɪmaɪz] *v.* ①使减到最少；②小看

[例] Click the square icon again to minimize the window. 再次点击正方形图标使那个窗口最小化。// Some have minimized the importance of ideological factors. 一些人已经贬低了意识形态因素的重要性。

[识记] mini “小” + ize → 减小

[形近词] minimum *adj.* 最小的，最低的；minimal *adj.* 最低的，最小限度的；miniature *adj.* 小型的，微小的

➡ **minister** ['mɪnɪstə] *n.* ①部长，大臣；②牧师；③公使

[例] The new Defence Minister is Senator Robert Ray. 新任国防部部长是参议员罗伯特·雷。// His father was a Baptist minister. 他的父亲是浸礼会牧师。// He concluded a deal with the Danish minister in Washington. 他与驻华盛顿的丹麦公使签订了一项协议。

[识记] mini “小”

[生僻词义] *vi.* ~ to 照料（年老或体弱者）

[例] For 44 years he had ministered to the poor, the sick, the neglected and the deprived. 44年来，他一直致力于帮助那些穷人、病人、无人照料的人和

失去生活依靠的人。

[形近词] ministry *n.*（政府的）部门；牧师

[真题连线]

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. (2010阅读)

欧洲各国部长立刻要求IASB采取同样的做法。

➡ **minor** ['maɪnə] *adj.* ①较小的；②较次要的 *n.* 兼修学科

[例] Sarah had been plagued continually by a series of minor illnesses. 萨拉一直小病缠身。// She is known in Italy for a number of minor roles in films. 她因在电影中饰演了一些配角而在意大利为人所知。// He had three minors this semester. 这学期他有三门辅修科目。

[词组] ~ in 兼修

[例] I'm minoring in computer science. 我辅修计算机科学。

[形近词] minority *n.* 少数，少数民族；majority *n.* 多数，成年；minus *adj.* 负的；*prep.* 减去

[真题连线]

Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals. (2010阅读)

Malcolm Gladwell指出，“社会流行潮”在很大程度上由极少数特殊个体的行为所推动。

➡ **minus** ['maɪnəs] *prep.* 减，减去 *adj.* 减的，负的

[例] The temperature dropped to minus ten degrees centigrade. 温度降到摄氏零下10度。// The minuses far outweigh that possible gain. 不利因素远远超过了那可能获得的收益。

[识记] mini “小” + us → 减去

[同义词] anegative / nonpositived *adj.* 减的，负的

➡ **mischief** ['mɪʃɪf] *n.* 恶作剧，捣蛋

[例] The boy just wants to brew mischief. 男孩正想酝酿恶作剧。

[识记] mis “错误” + chief “know, 思考”：“错误的思考” → 恶作剧

[生僻词义] 损害，危害

[例] The storm worked great mischief. 这场暴风雨造成了巨大的损害。// They withdrew their sup-

port after the President described the conference as a platform to cause political mischief. 在总统称这次大会是在制造政治事端之后，他们便撤回了对这次会议的支持。

[形近词] *mischievous* *adj.* 淘气的，（人、行为等）恶作剧的，有害的

➡ *misery* ['mɪzəri] *n.* 痛苦

[例] All that money brought nothing but sadness and misery and tragedy. 那笔钱带来的只有伤心、痛苦和悲剧。

[识记] miser “怜悯”

[同义词] *grief/ agony/ anguish/ distress*

[形近词] *miserable* *a.* 痛苦的

[真题连线]

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. (2006阅读)

你可能认为艺术对快乐产生越来越多的怀疑是因为现代社会经历了太多的痛苦。

➡ *misleading* [mis'li:dn] *adj.* 误导的

[例] It would be misleading to say that we were friends. 说我们是朋友会对别人产生误导。

[识记] mis “错误” + lead “引导” + ing : “错误的引导” → 误导的

[词组] ~ information 失实信息

[形近词] *misleader* *n.* 错误引导者，错误领导人；*mislead* *v.* 误导，带错

[真题连线]

He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. (1995阅读)

他们或许能通过误导性的广告暂时愚弄一些人。

➡ *miss* [mɪs] *v.* ①漏掉；②错过；③想念

[例] After more misses, they finally put two arrows into the lion's chest. 射偏了几次后，他们终于将两只箭射进了狮子的胸膛。// Your mama and I are going to miss you at Christmas. 我和你妈妈在圣诞节会想你的。// From this vantage point he watched, his searching eye never missing a detail. 从这个有利的位置进行观察，他那锐利的目光从未漏掉一个细节。

[形近词] *missing* *adj.* 失踪的，缺少的

[真题连线]

But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. (2012阅读)

但是，思无人所思，然后告诉他们你们遗漏的东西是不会改变他们的观点的。

➡ *mission* ['mɪʃən] *n.* ①使命；②使团；③军事任务；④太空飞行任务

[例] He has been on a mission to help end Lebanon's political crisis. 他已经被派执行一项旨在帮助结束黎巴嫩政治危机的使命。// A Chinese trade mission has been dispatched to Japan. 一个中国贸易代表团已被派往日本。

[识记] miss “送，放出”

[词组] carry out one's ~ 执行任务；military ~ 军事任务；urgent ~ 紧急任务；a trade ~ 贸易代表团

[例] Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. 任何一项过往难以到达地区的紧急任务都可能用直升机来完成。// A Chinese trade mission has been dispatched to Japan. 一个中国贸易代表团已被派往日本。

[同义词] *embassy* *n.* 大使馆；*errand* *n.* 使命

[形近词] *admission* *n.* 允许进入；*commission* *n./v.* 委任；*emission* *n.* 发射；*permission* *n.* 许可；*transmission* *n.* 播送；*submission* *n.* 服从；*dismiss* *v.* 解散，开除

➡ *mix* [mɪks] *v.* ①配制，使混和；②混淆 *n.* 混合

[例] He had spent several hours mixing cement. 他用了几个小时的时间来搅拌水泥。// The story is a magical mix of fantasy and reality. 这个故事是幻想与现实的奇妙结合。

[词组] ~ well 调匀，善于与人相处；~ with 和...混合

[例] She doesn't mix well. 她不善与人相处。// Never mix with such people. 不要同这种人交往。

[形近词] *mixture* 混合，混合物，混合剂；*mixer* 混合器，搅拌器，[电子]混频器

[真题连线]

The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. (1999阅读)



像Virtual Vineyards和Amazon.com及其他开拓者的例子说明：一个销售适类商品的网站，如果将交互性、热情服务、安全性合理结合，肯定会吸引网上用户的。

➡ **moan** [məʊn] *v.* ①抱怨；②呻吟着说 *n.* 呻吟声

[例] I used to moan if I didn't get at least six hours' sleep at night. 我过去常常抱怨晚上睡不够6小时。// Tony moaned in his sleep and then turned over on his side. 托尼在睡梦中呻吟了一下，然后转身侧躺。// Suddenly she gave a low, choking moan and began to tremble violently. 突然她发出了一声低沉、令人窒息的呻吟，身体开始剧烈地抖动。

[同义词] regret/lamentation *n.* 呻吟声；complain *v.* 抱怨

[真题连线]

Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. (2010阅读)

银行业抱怨会计规则迫使他们报告巨大损失，认为这不公平。

➡ **mobilize** ['məʊbəlaɪz] *v.* ①动员；②调动

[例] The best hope is that we will mobilize international support and get down to action. 最大的希望就是我们将动员国际社会的支持，开始行动。// If you could mobilize the resources, you could get it done. 如果你能调动资源，你就能完成它。

[识记] mob “move, 动” + ilize → 调动

[同义词] organize/form *v.* 动员

[形近词] mobile *adj.* 流动的，运动的

[真题连线]

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. (2012阅读)

她对于许多公共健康活动缺点的批评是中肯的：他们没能动员同辈压力来建立健康的习惯，他们展示的是对心理学的严重误解。

➡ **mock** [mɒk] *v.* ①嘲弄；②模仿 *adj.* 模拟的，假装的

[例] I thought you were mocking me. 我以为你在嘲笑我。// “It's tragic!” swoons Jeffrey in mock horror. “太悲惨了！”杰弗里假装害怕得昏了过去。

[词组] make a ~ of 嘲笑

[例] It is a mark of depravity to make a mock of good advice and kind rebuke. 嘲笑别人的忠告和善意指责是堕落的标志。

[同义词] simulate/imitate 模仿

[真题连线]

Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion. (2009阅读)

与此同时，许多定居者并没有戴恩那样虔诚，就像一位牧师在海边遇到一些人时听到的那样，那些人嘲弄说他们不是为了宗教来到新大陆的。

➡ **mode** [məʊd] *n.* ①模式；②风格；③方式

[例] It should be done only once for each mode. 此操作对于每个模式来说只进行一次。// Levi is best known for work in a very different mode from what is to be found here. 利瓦伊最为人所知之处在于他的工作风格与这里的人迥然不同。// His mode of doing business is offensive to me. 他干事情的方式叫我很不喜欢。

[同义词] manner/pattern/fashion 方式，风格

[形近词] modish 流行的

[真题连线]

At puberty, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life. (2009阅读)

但是在青春期结束，大脑关闭一半的能力，仅仅保留了那些大约在生命最开始的十几年时间里似乎是最为宝贵的思维方式。

➡ **model** ['mɒdl] *n.* ①模型，模式，模特儿；②典型，模范 *v.* 仿造

[例] I made a model out of paper and glue. 我用纸和胶水做了一个模型。// A model of good manners, he has conquered any inward fury. 作为礼貌行为的典范，他已经克服了内心的狂怒情绪。// The quota system was modelled on those operated in America and continental Europe. 配额制是仿照美国和欧洲大陆所施行的那些制度制定出来的。

[形近词] modeling *adj.* 制造模型的

[真题连线]

Such data offers gross support of contemporary models of memory that assume an input-output balance. (1995阅读)

这些数据为假定输入-输出持衡的当代记忆模式提供了明确的证据。

➔ moderate ['mɒd(ə)rət] *adj.* ①温和的；②适度的

[例] If he presents himself as a radical he risks scaring off the moderates whose votes he so desperately needs. 如果他表现出自己是个激进分子的话，他就有可能吓跑那些温和派，而他急需那些人的选票。// While a moderate amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you. 适当的压力可能有益，而压力过大会让你筋疲力尽。

[识记] mod “meter, 测量” + ate → 适度

[生僻词义] *v.* 使缓和，减轻

[例] They are hoping that once in office he can be persuaded to moderate his views. 他们希望他一上台后就能他说服，使他的观点变得温和些。

[同义词] soft *adj.* 温和的；middle *adj.* 适中的

[真题连线]

If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability. (1999阅读)

如果该法律团体的这一适中的目的能够实现，产品上提供的警示信息实际上是用来保护消费者利益的，而不是为了避免公司承担法律责任的。

➔ modest ['mɒdɪst] *adj.* 谦虚的，谦逊的

[例] He's modest, as well as being a great player. 他是一个谦虚而且出色的运动员。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 适中的，适度的

[例] But in almost all cases they carry only a modest risk for the disease. 但是在几乎所有的病例中，这些变异只是带来了适度的危险性。

[形近词] modestly *adv.* 谨慎地，适当地；modesty *n.* 谦逊，质朴，稳重

[真题连线]

Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening. (2004阅读)

消费者看起来略显忧虑，并没有惊慌失措。许多人虽然稍微勒紧腰带，但他们说对于经济的长期前景还是乐观的。

➔ modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] *vt.&vi.* ①调整；②缓和，减轻

[例] The industrial revolution modified the whole structure of English society. 工业革命改变了整个英国社会的结构。// You'd better modify your tone. 你最好缓和一下你的口气。

[识记] mod “方式”

[同义词] alter/ adjust/ vary/ convert/ transform

[形近词] modest *adj.* 谦虚的；modification *n.* 缓和；accommodate *v.* 向...提供住处，符合

[真题连线]

Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (2012新题型)

即使社交网络铺天盖地如潮袭来，留下的仍是一个“创造金字塔”：极少数人上传资料，稍多一些人对于资料进行评论或修正，而绝大多数人只是安于消费。

➔ molecule ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] *n.* [化学]分子

[例] They have developed all kinds of tools to synthesize and manipulate this molecule. 他们已经研究出各种各样合成和处理这些分子的方法。

[词组] water ~ 水分子；~ weight 分子量

[例] A molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. 水分子由两个氢原子和一个氧原子构成。

➔ monetary ['mʌnɪt(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 货币的，财政的

[例] The courts will be asked to place a monetary value on his unfinished career. 将要求法院对他未竟的事业进行资产评估。

[识记] mone “money, 货币” + ary → 货币的

[词组] ~ policy 货币政策；international ~ fund 国际货币基金组织

[例] Some countries tighten monetary policy to avoid inflation. 一些国家紧缩货币政策以避免通货膨胀。

[同义词] *financial adj.* 货币的 ; *fiscal adj.* 财政的

[形近词] *monetarist adj.* 货币主义的, 以货币为基础的 ; *money n.* 钱, 货币

[真题连线]

Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rearview mirror and a faulty steering wheel. (1997 阅读)

因此, 才会有人将货币政策的指导比作驾驶一辆带有黑色挡风玻璃、后视镜破碎及方向盘失灵的汽车。

➡ **monitor** ['mɒnɪtə] *v.* 监控 *n.* ①监视器, 显示器; ②班长

[例] Officials had not been allowed to monitor the voting. 官员们未曾获许监控选举。// The heart monitor shows low levels of consciousness. 心脏监控器显示低意识水平。

[形近词] *monitory adj.* 训戒的 ; *monitory n.* 告诫书

[真题连线]

Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. (1999 阅读)

最突出的例子是Pointcast网络, 该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统, 将大量最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。

➡ **monopoly** [mə'nɒpəli] *n.* ①垄断; ②独占; ③专利

[例] Had he succeeded, he would have acquired a monopoly. 要是他当时成功了, 他就会取得垄断地位。// Women do not have a monopoly on feelings of betrayal. 被出卖的感觉并非只有女性才有。

[识记] *mono* “单个”

[形近词] *monotonous adj.* 单调的 ; *monarch n.* 君主

[真题连线]

So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge. (2011 新题型)

因此, 各个学科需要的不仅是对知识生产的垄断, 还有对知识生产者的产出的垄断。

➡ **monotonous** [mə'nɒt(ə)nəs] *adj.* 单调的, 无变化的

[例] It's monotonous work, like most factory jobs. 与工厂大部分工作一样, 这份工作也很单调乏味。

[识记] *mono* “单一的” + *ton* “声调”: 单一声调的

[同义词] *dull/boring/ tedious/routine*

[真题连线]

At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. (2007 新题型)

同时, 小孩如果长时间戴耳机听同一节奏、单一的音乐, 会将他们禁锢在自己的世界里, 而不去努力追求其他的事情。

➡ **mood** [mu:d] *n.* 情绪, 心境

[例] He is clearly in a good mood today. 显然他今天心情不错。

[词组] *bad ~* 坏心情, 坏情绪 ; *in the ~* 兴致勃勃 ; *in a good ~* 心情好, 好心情

[例] Every time they went dancing they ended up in a bad mood. 每次他们去跳舞, 都会不欢而散。// The city was swept up in the mood of exaltation. 整座城市处处洋溢着欢欣鼓舞的气氛。// I'm in a good mood today. 我今天心情很好。

[同义词] *emotion* 情绪

[真题连线]

Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.” (2011 阅读)

尽管抚养孩子的日子漫长难熬, 令人筋疲力尽, 但是Senior认为, 正是那些心绪沉重的时刻, 日后却成为我们欢乐的源泉。

➡ **moral** ['mɒrəl] *adj.* ①道德的, 道义上的; ②精神上的 *n.* ①寓意, 教训; ②格言

[例] She describes her own moral dilemma in making the film. 她讲述了拍摄这部电影过程中她在道义上所面临的两难选择。// I think the moral of the story is let the buyer beware. 我想这个故事的寓意是提醒购物者当心。

[识记] mor “道德”

[同义词] ethical/virtuous

[形近词] moralize *v.* 从道德上解释, 教化;  
morale *n.* 士气, 精神力量

[真题连线]

Tylor defined culture as “...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.” (2003 翻译)

泰勒把文化定义为“...一个复合整体, 他/她包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其他能力和习惯。”

➡ mortal ['mɔ:t(ə)l] *adj.* ①致死的; ②终有一死的

[例] The police were defending themselves and others against mortal danger. 警察在保卫他们自己和其他人免受致命的危险。// A man is deliberately designed to be mortal. He grows, he ages, and he dies. 人是被故意设计成终归一死的。成长, 变老, 然后死去。

[识记] mort “凡人—死亡” + al → 致命的

[形近词] mortality *n.* 死亡数, 死亡率

➡ motion ['məʊʃən] *n.* ①运动; ②动作; ③提议  
*vt. & vi.* (以手或头) 做动作, 示意

[例] The wind from the car's motion whipped her hair around her head. 汽车驶过带起的风吹乱了她的头发。// He made a neat chopping motion with his hand. 他挥手做了一个干净利落的劈砍的动作。// She motioned for the locked front doors to be opened. 她示意把锁着的前门打开。

[识记] mot “移动”

[词组] in ~ 在运动中; ~ picture 电影

[例] Don't open the door while the train is in motion. 列车运行时, 请勿打开车门。// It was there that I saw my first motion picture. 我就是在那儿第一次看到电影的。

[形近词] remote *adj.* 遥远的; motive *n.* 动机;  
motor *n.* 发动机; motivate *v.* 促进; demote *v.* 降职;  
emotion *n.* 情绪; promotion *n.* 促进

[真题连线]

Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory frame work. (2012 翻译)

牛顿的运动定律以及达尔文的进化论都用一种单一的框架来诠释许多种不同现象。

➡ motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *v.* 刺激, 激发...的积极性

[例] You have first got to motivate the children and then to teach them. 你首先得激发孩子们的学习兴趣, 然后再去教他们。

[识记] mot “move, 动” + ate → 激发

[同义词] stimulate/activate *v.* 刺激

[形近词] motion *n.* 动作, 意向; motivation *n.* 动机, 推动; motor *n.* 发动机, 汽车; motive *n.* 动机, 主题

[真题连线]

What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” — protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits. (2014 阅读)

是什么促使了他, 我们要明白, 是他的热情, 为“基本公平”——保护纳税人, 控制支出, 并确保只有最值得人领取他们的利益。

➡ mold [məʊld] *v.* 塑造

[例] Because of its flexibility, we can mold software into any form to do almost anything. 由于灵活性, 我们可以将软件塑造成任何形式从而处理几乎所有的问题。

[同义词] model/form/mould *v.* 塑造

➡ multitude ['mʌltɪtʊd, -,tʃud] *n.* 众多

[例] There is a multitude of reasons against it. 有大量反对它的理由。

[识记] multi “许多” + tude “状态”: 多的状态

[词组] multitudes of 大量是

[例] There are multitudes of islands on the Pacific. 太平洋中有许多岛屿。

[同义词] mass

[形近词] multimedia *n.* 多媒体; multiply *vt. & vi.* 乘法, 繁殖; multicultural *adj.* 多种文化的

➡ municipal [mju'nɪsɪp(ə)l] *adj.* 市政的, 市的

[例] Municipal authorities know what this means in terms of attracting tourists and new businesses and winning the next election. 城市当局知道这对吸引旅游者和新企业以及赢得下届选举意味着什么。

[词组] ~ government 市政府; ~ sewage 城市污水; ~ engineering 市政工程



[例] He works in the municipal government. 他在市政府工作。// This paper analyzed the feasibility of municipal sewage reuse. 对城市污水回用的可行性进行了分析。// Municipal Engineering in 2000 was as a national characteristic professionalism. 市政工程专业2000年被定为国家级有特色专业。

[同义词] civic/communalistic *adj.* [建][经]市政的, 市的

[真题连线]

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. (1996阅读)

有限责任公司及市政企业的发展导致了重大后果。

➡ **murder** ['mɜːdə] *v.* 谋杀, 凶杀 *n.* 谋杀, 凶杀

[例] It's a thriller about two men who murder a third to see if they can get away with it. 这是一部惊悚电影, 关于两人谋杀了第3个人并看他们是否能逃脱惩罚。// She refused to testify, unless the murder charge against her was dropped. 她拒绝作证, 除非取消她的谋杀指控。

[形近词] murderous *adj.* 残忍的, 蓄意谋杀的; murderer *n.* 谋杀犯; murderess *n.* 被谋杀的人

[真题连线]

The tragic incident involving the murder of athletes. (1992阅读)

涉及谋杀运动员的悲哀事件。

➡ **muscle** ['mʌs(ə)l] *v.* 加强 *n.* ①肌肉; ②力量

[例] The dancing lessons will muscle my legs. 跳舞课使我的腿部肌肉发达。// He strained his muscle in the match. 他在那场比赛中拉伤了肌肉。// Eisenhower used his muscle to persuade Congress to change the law. 艾森豪威尔施展了他的影响力来说服国会修改该法律。

[同义词] strength/force *n.* 力量

[形近词] muscular *adj.* 肌肉发达的, 强健的

➡ **mute** [mju:t] *v.* 减弱...的声音 *adj.* 哑的, 沉默的

[例] They begin to mute their voices, not be as assertive. 他们开始放低嗓门, 不再那么肯定了。// Marianna, the duke's daughter, became mute after a shock. 公爵的女儿玛丽安娜在一场惊吓之后失语了。

[生僻词义] *v.* 减缓, 消除影响

[例] The corruption does not seem to have muted the country's prolonged economic boom. 腐败看来没有减缓该国持续的经济繁荣。

[同义词] silent/dumb *adj.* 哑的, 沉默的

[真题连线]

In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past. (2002阅读)

在欧洲, 税金在汽油零售价的比例高达4/5, 因此, 即使原油价格发生很大的波动, 汽油价格所受的影响也不会像过去那么显著。

➡ **mutual** ['mju:tʃʊəl] *adj.* 共同的, 相互的

[例] They were divided by mutual suspicion and jealousies. 他们因为相互猜疑嫉妒而不和。

[词组] ~ benefit 互惠互利; ~ understanding 互相谅解, 相互理解

[例] Democracy is based on good will and mutual understanding. 民主建立在善意和相互理解的基础上。// We developed trade with them for mutual benefit. 我们以互利为目的与他们发展贸易。

[真题连线]

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called state Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. (2010阅读)

对于商业方法诉求的限制是个戏剧性的彻底变化, 因为正是联邦巡回法院自己引进了这种专利。那是在1998年, 对于所谓的美国道富银行的案件中, 联邦巡回法院做出了判决, 批准了筹集共同基金资产的方法具有专利权。

➡ **mystery** ['mɪst(ə)rɪ] *n.* 神秘, 神秘的事物, 神秘的人物

[例] The source of the gunshots still remains a mystery. 枪弹来自何处依然是一个谜。

[识记] myth “神话” + ery: “神话般的事物” → 神秘

[形近词] mysterious *adj.* 神秘的, 不可思议的; mystic *adj.* 神秘的, 神秘主义的; mystical *adj.* 神秘的, 神秘主义的

[真题连线]

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise

to any boss. (2007阅读)

其神秘在于, 对任何老板来说, 这可能是一个意外。

➔ **myth** [mɪθ] *n.* 神话

[例] There is a famous Greek myth in which Icarus flew too near to the Sun. 一个著名的希腊神话中说, 伊卡洛斯飞得离太阳太近了。

[生僻词义] *n.* 虚构的人

[例] My mother colluded in the myth of him as the swanky businessman. 我母亲和别人串通, 把他杜撰成一个阔气的商人。

[真题连线]

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. (1998阅读)

不过, 控制水的神话还在继续。

## N

➔ **nasty** ['nɑ:sti] *adj.* ①下流的; ②令人讨厌的

[例] That damned Farrel made some nasty jokes here about Mr. Lane. 那个该死的法雷尔开了些关于莱恩先生的下流玩笑。// They should put warning labels on those nasty little devices. 他们应该在那些讨厌的小装置上贴警示标签。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 难对付的

[例] A spokesman said this firm action had defused a very nasty situation. 一位发言人说, 这次果断的行动已经缓解了僵局。

[形近词] *nastily adv.* 污秽地, 讨厌地; *nastiness n.* 不洁, 污秽

[真题连线]

Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. (2007阅读)

就在老板和董事会用最终挑选出其最严重的清算账目和顺带问题以及改善其无效的公司管理之际, 一个新的问题预示着让他们——特别是在美国——赢得那种令人不愉快的头条新闻的危险, 这些头条新闻不可避免地给这些领导者带来管理方面的附属效应: 信息的不安全性。

➔ **nature** ['netʃə] *n.* ①自然界, 大自然; ②性质, 本质, 天性

[例] The most amazing thing about nature is its infinite variety. 大自然最让人惊叹的是它的无限多样性。// He was by nature affectionate. 他生性温柔亲切。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 不做作的; 亲生的

[词组] against ~ 反常的; someone's better ~ 人性中善良的一面

[例] All these activities are against nature. 所有这些活动都是违背常理的。

[同义词] temper/character/personality/disposition 性格, 气质

[形近词] *natural adj.* 自然界的, 天然的, 正常的, 天赋的, 固有的

[真题连线]

Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. (2011翻译)

爱伦的贡献在于, 他拿出“我们并不是机器人, 所以能控制自己的思想”这一公认的假设, 并揭示了其谬论所在。

➔ **necessity** [nə'sesɪti] *n.* ①必需品; ②必要性

[例] There is agreement on the necessity of reforms. 对改革的必要性已经达成了共识。

[词组] the ~ of life 生活必需品

[例] Water is a basic necessity of life. 生命离不开水。

[同义词] indispensability *n.* 必要品

[形近词] *necessarily adv.* 必要地

➔ **need** [ni:d] *v.* 需要 *n.* ①需要, 要求; ②缺乏

[例] He desperately needed money. 他急需钱。// Charles has never felt the need to compete with anyone. 查尔斯从未感觉到与人竞争的需要。// For need of experience, he can't handle it. 由于缺乏经验, 他处理不好这件事情。

[形近词] *needless adj.* 不必要的, 多余的; *needful adj.* 必要的, 需要的

[真题连线]

A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives

for private industry is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. (2005 阅读)

弗吉尼亚的民主党议员 Robert Byrd 提出一项议案, 从经济上激励私企, 就是一个良好的开端。许多人看到这个国家正准备修建许多新的发电厂, 以满足我们的能源需求。

➡ **negative** ['negətɪv] *adj.* ①坏的, 有害的; ②消极的; ③否定的, 反面的 *n.* 负数, (摄影) 底片

[例] The news from overseas is overwhelmingly negative. 来自海外的消息特别不容乐观。// Why does the media present such a negative view of this splendid city? 媒体为什么对这座光彩夺目的城市持如此悲观的看法? // The Tory response to that was negative. 保守党对此的答复是否定的。// Stimulate the site of greatest pain with a small negative current. 以微弱负电流刺激疼得最厉害的部位。

[识记] neg “否定”

[生僻词义] *vt./n.* 拒绝, 否定

[例] The answer to my request was a strong negative. 我的要求受到强硬的拒绝。

[词组] a ~ reply 否定的答复; a ~ number 负数

[例] A negative number signals a contraction. 负数代表经济处于收缩状态。

[同义词] pessimistic *adj.* 悲观的

[真题连线]

An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. (2012 阅读)

目前不断涌现出的研究表明, 积极健康习惯——连同消极习惯——会通过社交在朋友圈中得以传播。

➡ **neglect** [nr'glekt] *vt./n.* ①忽视; ②忽略; ③漏做

[例] The woman denied that she had neglected her child. 那位女士否认疏于照管自己的孩子。// He'd given too much to his career, worked long hours, neglected her. 他为事业付出太多, 长时间地工作, 忽视了她。// They never neglect their duties. 他们从未玩忽职守。

[识记] neg “否定”

[同义词] ignore/ overlook/ disregard/ omit *v.* 忽略

[形近词] negligible *adj.* 可以忽略的

[真题连线]

But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (2013 新题型)

但它的本意并非是要忽略社会科学, 而是恰恰相反。

➡ **negotiate** [nr'gəʊʃieɪt] *v.* 谈判, 商议

[例] We can't negotiate until each side is willing to give up some points. 直到各方愿意在某些要点上作让步, 我们才能谈判。

[形近词] negotiable *adj.* 可协商的; negotiation *n.* 谈判; negotiator *n.* 谈判者

[真题连线]

when negotiating for a raise (2004 阅读)

当与雇主谈判加薪时

➡ **nerve** [nɜ:rv] *n.* ①神经; ②勇气

[例] Nerve cells have limited ability to regenerate if destroyed. 如果受到损伤, 神经细胞再造的能力有限。// The brandy made him choke, but it restored his nerve. 虽说白兰地呛了他一下, 却让他恢复了勇气。

[词组] get on one's nerves 让...心烦、生气; have a/the ~ 有魄力, 有胆量

[例] Lately he's not done a bloody thing and it's getting on my nerves. 近来他没有干任何坏事, 这让我心神不定起来。// God, you have a nerve. Whenever I think about it, I could break your neck. 天哪! 你胆子真大! 只要我一想到这, 我就想拧掉你的脑袋。

[同义词] courage/ bravery *n.* 勇气

[真题连线]

What they found is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented. (2002 阅读)

他们发现, 人类大脑大约1000亿个神经细胞非常聪明。

➡ **neutral** ['nju:trəl] *adj.* ①中立的, 中性的; ②中和的

[例] It was a good game to watch for the neutrals. 对于中立观众来说, 这是一场精彩的比赛。// Three in every five interviewed felt that the budget was neutral and they would be no better off. 每5个受访者中有3个认为该预算不会带来什么变化, 他们的境况也不会改善。

[形近词] neutralize *v.* 抵销; 使...中和

[真题连线]

This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. (1997阅读)

这也是现在许多内科医生和心理学家使用“物质”这个更加中性的词的原因。

➡ **nevertheless** [ˌnevəðə'les] *ad. & conj.* 仍然, 不过

[同义词] although/ however/ notwithstanding

[真题连线]

Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual. (2011翻译)

不过, 正如任何一位传记作家所知的那样, 一个人的早期生活和生活环境往往是他个人得到的最珍贵的礼物。

➡ **normal** ['nɔːmə] *n.* 常态, 通常标准 *adj.* ①正常的, 正规的; ②意识健全的

[例] The two countries resumed normal diplomatic relations. 两国恢复了正常的外交关系。// Will the baby be normal? 婴儿会一切正常吗?

[识记] norm “规则, 规范”

[词组] ~ of conduct 行为准则

[同义词] ordinary/ regular/ typical

[形近词] abnormal *adj.* 反常的; subnormal *adj.* 低于正常的; enormous *adj.* 巨大的; normalize *v.* 标准化; normalization *n.* 标准化

[真题连线]

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. (2009阅读)

以这种方法看待新英格兰人通常意味着要从这些清教徒的神学变革以及他们对教会的独特观念入手——这些事不容忽略的主题。

➡ **notable** ['nəʊtəb(ə)l] *adj.* ①值得注意的; ②著名的

[例] The drawing room is particularly notable for its splendid oak panelling. 客厅富丽堂皇的橡木镶板特别引人注目。// She became quite a notable direc-

tor in the thirties and forties. 她在三四十年代成了一位名导演。

[同义词] noticeable/ prominent/ outstanding/ eminent

[形近词] notably *adv.* 显著地, 特别地

➡ **notion** ['nəʊʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①概念; ②看法

[例] Not for him, then, was the notion of “efficient markets”. 因此, “有效市场”的概念对他来说是不成立的。// We each have a notion of just what kind of person we'd like to be. 我们每个人都对自己要做个什么样的人有各自的看法。

[同义词] concept *n.* 概念; idea *n.* 看法

The non-specialist will be able to obtain at least a notion of the sorts of data and argument that support evolutionary theory. (1996阅读)

非专业人士起码可以了解支持进化论的各种数据和观点。

➡ **notorious** [nə(ʊ)'tɔːriəs] *adj.* 声名狼藉的, 臭名昭著的

[例] The lawyer has defended some of the most notorious criminals. 这名法官已为一些最臭名昭著的罪犯当过辩护律师。

[同义词] infamous/disreputable *adj.* 声名狼藉的, 臭名昭著的

[形近词] notoriously *adv.* 声名狼藉地; notoriety *n.* 恶名, 声名狼藉

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. (2002阅读)

如果你是你谈话对象集体中的一员, 你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题, 你就可对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。

➡ **novel** ['nɒv(ə)l] *n.* 长篇小说 *adj.* 新奇的, 新颖的

[例] The various elements of the novel fail to cohere. 这部小说的各部分之间缺乏连贯性。// The very idea of a sixth form college was novel in 1962. 第六学级学院在1962年还是新提法。

[同义词] fresh/ original/ innovative *adj.* 新的



[形近词] novelist *n.* 小说家

[真题连线]

Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. (2012 阅读)

第二, 新颖的东西本身就容易招致怀疑。

➡ numerically [nu'merikəli] *adv.* 数字上, 用数字表示

[例] Well, you might be able to evaluate it numerically into a computer, but that is the easiest way to describe a curve. 但可以在计算机上, 用数值解法计算它, 那是描述一个曲线最简单的方法。

[识记] numeri “number, 数字” + cal + ly → 用数字表示

[形近词] numerical *adj.* 数字的

[真题连线]

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. (1998 阅读)

20世纪70年代, 美国人口总共增长了2320万——从数字上看, 这是有记录以来10年期人口增长的第三高峰。

➡ numerous ['numərəs, 'nju-] *adj.* 众多的, 大批的

[例] Despite numerous attempts to diet, her weight soared. 尽管多次尝试节食, 她的体重仍然飙升了。

[识记] numer “数目”

[同义词] multitudinous/ abundant/ various/ considerable

[形近词] numerable *adj.* 可数的 innumerable *adj.* 无数的

[真题连线]

This scale took numerous factors into consideration. (2013 完型)

这一分级会考虑到多方面的因素。

➡ nurture ['nɜ:tʃə] *v.* ①养育; ②鼓励 *n.* ①养育; ②营养物

[例] Parents want to know the best way to nurture and raise their child to adulthood. 父母们想了解把他们的孩子养育成人的最好方法。// She had always nurtured great ambitions for her son. 她一直在培养她儿子的雄心壮志。// The tree grows well in his nurture. 在他的培育下这棵树长得很好。

[同义词] encourage *v.* 鼓励

[形近词] nurturant *adj.* 抚养的; nursing *n.* 护理, 养育; nurturance *n.* 培养, 养育; nutrition 营养

[真题连线]

High achievers owe their success mostly to nurture. (2007 阅读)

成就大业者的成功更多归因于后天的培养。

## O

➡ obedient [ə'bi:diənt] *adj.* 顺从的

[例] He was very respectful at home and obedient to his parents. 他在家很尊重人而且顺从父母。

[识记] obed “obey, 遵守” + ient → 顺从的

[同义词] subject/compliant/submissive *adj.* 顺从的

[形近词] obediently *adv.* 顺从地; obedience *n.* 顺从, 遵守

Sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be. (1992 阅读)

运动员们比过去要更加服从。

➡ objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *n.* 目标; *adj.* 客观公正的, 客观存在的

[例] His objective was to play golf and win. 他的目标是参加高尔夫球比赛并赢得胜利。// He had no objective evidence that anything extraordinary was happening. 他没有客观证据表明正在发生什么不同寻常之事。

[词组] strategic ~战略目标

[例] Recommend effective and organization structure and development plans to coincide with strategic objective. 建议有效的组织架构和人员发展计划以符合企业战略目标。

[同义词] impartial/just/fair/neutral

[形近词] objectivity *n.* 客观性; object *vt.&vi.* 反对; objection *n.* 反对 (objection to 反对); objectionable *adj.* 引起反对的

[真题连线]

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. (2013 阅读)

在“科学研究如何开展”的理想化模式中, 世

界真相正等待着以科学的方法开展工作的研究者们去观察和收集。

➔ **oblige** [ə'blaɪdʒ] *vt. & vi.* ①迫使；②责成；③（使）感激

[例] This decree obliges unions to delay strikes. 该法令迫使工会推迟罢工。// I would be obliged if you could read it to us. 您若能把它读给大家听，我将不胜感激。

[词组] ~ sb to do sth 迫使做…

[例] Circumstances oblige me to do that. 情况使我不得不那样做。

[同义词] enforce

[形近词] obligate *adj.* 有责任的；obligation *n.* 责任

[真题连线]

Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. (2013 阅读)

收到“DNT”信号并不责成企业停止追踪，尽管有一些企业承诺这么做。

➔ **obscure** [əb'skjʊə] *vt.* 使模糊，使费解 *adj.* 费解的，不明朗的

[例] Trees obscured his vision; he couldn't see much of the Square's southern half. 树木遮挡了他的视线，南半广场的一大部分他都无法看清。// The contracts are written in obscure language. 这些合同的语言晦涩难懂。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 无名的，鲜为人知的

[例] The origin of the custom is obscure. 这一习俗的起源鲜为人知。

[同义词] vague/indistinct/dim/ambiguous/faint *adj.* 不清楚的；confuse *v.* 使迷惑

[真题连线]

The legal issues in the case are obscure. (2012 阅读)

此案件中的法律问题还模糊不清。

➔ **observation** [əbzə'veɪʃən] *n.* ①观察；②监测；③观察资料或报告；④言论

[例] In hospital she'll be under observation all the time. 医院会对她24小时密切观察。// This book contains observations about the causes of addictions. 该书包括有关成瘾原因的观察发现。// He made

valuable observations on the prices. 他对物价问题提出了宝贵的意见。

[词组] under ~ (病人或嫌疑犯) 在观察中

[例] The new breed is under observation. 新品种正在观察中。

[同义词] detection/scrutiny

[形近词] observe *vt. & vi.* 遵守，观察；observable *adj.* 应遵守的，看得见的；observer *n.* 遵守者，观察者

[真题连线]

... but he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. (2008 翻译)

但是他认为或许正因为这种困难，他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考，从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误，结果这反而成为他的优点。

➔ **obsession** [əb'seɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①痴迷；②困扰

[例] She would try to forget her obsession with Christopher. 她会试图忘掉她对克里斯托弗的迷恋。// Nonetheless, foreign women-like the nurses-appear to have been something of an obsession. 然而，外国妇女似乎也会有几分困扰，比如说前面提到的护士。

[同义词] besetment *n.* 痴迷；困扰

[形近词] obsessive *adj.* 强迫性的，着迷的；obsessively *adv.* 过分地，着迷地；obsessiveness *n.* 执念

➔ **obstacle** ['ɒbstəkl(ə)] *n.* 障碍，妨害物

[例] Overcrowding remains a large obstacle to improving conditions. 过度拥挤仍然是改善条件的一大障碍。

[识记] ob “表方向” + stac “stand, 位于”：“站在路中间” → 障碍

[同义词] interference/disturbance *n.* 障碍

[真题连线]

The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. (1995 阅读)

成长过程不是道路本身，而是当遭遇新的情况或未曾预料的坎坷时所持的态度和情感，是慎重行

事还是勇往直前。

➡ **obtain** [əb'tein] *vt.&vi.* 获得

[例] The perfect body has always been difficult to obtain. 完美的身材总是很难拥有。

[识记] tain “拿；坚持”

[生僻词义] *vi.* (规则、制度、习俗等) 存在、沿袭

[同义词] acquire/attain/gain

[形近词] attain *v.* 达到，获得；pertain *v.* 属于；maintain *v.* 维修

[真题连线]

Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome. (2007阅读)

相反，它还涉及制订具体的目标，获得及时的反馈、方法和结果并重等。

➡ **obvious** ['ɒviəs] *adj.* ①明显的，易理解的；②公认的，当然的

[例] Determining how the Democratic challenger would conduct his presidency isn't quite soobvious. 这位民主党挑战者将如何履行总统职务还不能明确判断。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 平淡无味的；乏味的

[同义词] apparent/evident/distinct/definite/manifest

[形近词] obviously *adv.* 明显地

[真题连线]

Last April, for example the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. (2010阅读)

比如，去年四月，最高法院的法官们表示，太多显而易见的“发明”被授予了专利权。

➡ **occasion** [ə'keɪʒən] *n.* ①场合，时节；②时机

[例] It will be a unique family occasion. 这将是一次特别的家庭聚会。// It is an occasion for all the family to celebrate. 这是个值得举家庆祝的时刻。

[词组] on ~ 有时，不时；by ~ of 由于

[例] It is, however, necessary on occasion to work outwith these hours. 然而，有时候在这些时点之外也需要工作。// By occasion of illness of him, we can't play tennis. 因为他有病，我们不能打网球了。

[同义词] chance/opportunity/ occasion *n.* 机会

[形近词] occasional *adj.* 偶然的，特殊场合的，

临时的，不时的；occasionally *adv.* 偶尔

[真题连线]

Probably there is no one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomenon.

在座的诸位中，大概不会有人一整天都没有机会进行一连串复杂的思考活动，这些思考活动与科学家在探索自然现象的原因时所经历的思考活动，尽管复杂程度不同，但在类型上市完全一样的。

➡ **occupation** [ˌɒkjə'peɪʃən] *n.* 占领，占用

[例] Prii had become fluent in German during the Wehrmacht's occupation of Estonia in 1942. 在1942年德军侵占爱沙尼亚期间，普里学了一口流利的德语。

[生僻词义] *n.* 工作，职业；业余活动

[词组] a regular ~ 固定职业

[例] But apart from our regular occupation how much are we alive? 然而，除去我们的日常工作，我们又在多大程度上是活着的？

[同义词] profession/ vocation/employment/career *n.* 职业

[形近词] occupy *vt.* 占用；居住于；占领；任职 (occupy oneself within 忙于某事)

[真题连线]

Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents”. (2000阅读)

去年，时任教育大臣的Mitsuo Setoyama就提出责难，他认为二战后美国占领当局引进的自由改革削弱了“日本人尊敬父母的道德观”。

➡ **occur** [ə'kɜ:] *v.* ①发生；②出现

[例] If headaches only occur at night, lack of fresh air and oxygen is often the cause. 如果头痛只发生在晚上，缺少新鲜空气和氧气常常是其原因。// These snails do not occur on low-lying coral islands. 这些蜗牛不会出现在低洼的珊瑚岛上。

[形近词] occurrent *adj.* 正在发生的，偶然发生的；occurrence *n.* 发生，出现

[真题连线]

Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. (1995阅读)

如果没有大家称之为记忆的功能, 学习便不能发生。

➡ **odd** [ɒd] *adj.* ①奇怪的; ②奇数的, 单只的; ③临时的; ④带零头的

[例] He'd always been odd, but not to this extent. 他一直比较怪异, 不过并没有到这种程度。

// The odd numbers are on the left as you walk up the street. 沿这条街走, 在左边的是单号。

[同义词] queer/eccentric/weird 古怪的

[形近词] odds *n.* 机会; 不平等

[词组] at odds with 与...不一样

[真题连线]

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish would be described in Overdressed. (2013阅读)

“时尚业乃自上而下”这一观念早已过时, 或者说和《着装过度》一书所描绘的狂热世界完全相悖。

➡ **offend** [ə'fend] *vt. & vi.* ①冒犯; ②使不快

[例] He apologizes for his comments and says he had no intention of offending the community. 他为自己发表的评论道歉并称无意冒犯该社群。

[识记] fend “打击”

[同义词] insult

[形近词] offensive *adj.* 冒犯的 *n.* 攻势; defend 防守, 为...辩护

[真题连线]

There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (2001翻译)

届时, 将会出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目和装有污染监控器的汽车。

➡ **offset** ['ɒf, set] *n.* ①分支; ②补偿 *vt.* 抵消

[例] The increase in pay costs was more than offset by higher productivity. 提高的生产率抵消了增加的工资成本后仍有结余。

[同义词] counteract/neutralize/compensate *v.* 抵消

➡ **offspring** ['ɒf, sprɪŋ] *n.* ①后代; ②结果, 产物

[例] Eleanor was now less anxious about her offspring than she had once been. 埃莉诺现在不像以往那样为孩子忧心了。

[同义词] descendant

[真题连线]

Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. (2000阅读)

我们多数人的子女数量大致相同。

➡ **opening** ['əʊp(ə)nɪŋ] *n.* 开始

[例] The opening of the scene depicts Akhnaten and his family in a moment of intimacy. 开头一幕描述阿肯那顿及其家人亲密无间的一个时刻。

[识记] open “打开” + ing → 开始

[生僻词义] *n.* (职位的) 空缺

[形近词] open *adj.* 公开的, 敞开的, 空旷的, 坦率的, 营业着的

[真题连线]

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. (2004阅读)

因特网上与求职相关的网址数以千计, 寻找可能的职业空缺既费时又效率低。

➡ **operate** ['ɒpə, ret] *vt. & vi.* ①运转, 运行; ②经营; ③动手术

[例] A massive rock fall trapped the men as they operated a tunnelling machine. 这些工人在操作隧道挖掘机时被大量的落石困住了。// Until his death in 1986 Greenwood owned and operated an enormous pear orchard. 到他1986年去世前, 格林伍德一直拥有并管理着一片面积广阔的梨园。// You examine a patient and then you decide whether or not to operate. 先为病人作检查, 然后再决定是否做手术。

[识记] oper- “工作”

[同义词] manage/function/handle/run *v.* 经营

[形近词] operation *n.* 手术; 活动; 业务; 企业; operational *adj.* 操作的, 业务的, 可使用的; operator *n.* 操作人员, 接线员; cooperate *v.* 合作; 配合

[真题连线]

As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state



regulators to operate past 2012. (2012阅读)

作为获得佛州批准买卖的条件, 该公司当时同意, 2012年后的运营许可证须向州监管机构申请。

➡ **opponent** [ə'pənənt] *n.* 对手 *adj.* 对立的

[例] He described the detention without trial of political opponents as a cowardly act. 他称未经审判就将政敌关押起来是懦夫之举。

[识记] op “相反” + pon “放置”

[同义词] competitor/rival

[形近词] proponent *n.* 提议者 exponent *n.* 说明者

➡ **opportunity** [ɒpə'tʊnti, -'tju-] *n.* 机会, 时机

[例] The best reason for a trip to London is the super opportunity for shopping. 绝佳的购物机会是前往伦敦的最好理由。

[词组] ~ knocks 成功的机会来了

[例] Opportunity knocks at the door only once. 机不可失, 时不再来。

[同义词] chance/opportunity

[真题连线]

Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all. (2013阅读)

科技将会解决人类的一切困难, 使所有人都过上充满机遇和成就感的生活。

➡ **oppose** [ə'pəʊz] *vt. & vi.* 反抗

[例] Mr Taylor was not bitter towards those who had opposed him. 泰勒先生对那些曾反对过他的人并未怀恨在心。

[识记] op “相反” + pos “放”

[词组] ~ to doing sth. 反对做某事

[同义词] contradict/deny/refute 否定; defy/withstand/resist *v.* 反抗

[形近词] opposed *adj.* 反对的; opposing *adj.* 相反的; opposite *adj.* 相反的; expose *v.* 暴露; compose *v.* 组成; discompose *v.* 使混乱; propose *v.* 建议; depose *v.* 免职, 作证; dispose *v.* 处置

[真题连线]

A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. (2013翻译)

安宁的圣地(体现的)是人类特有的需要, 无论怎样雕琢, 它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同, 后者(反映

的)是动物特有的需要。

➡ **optimistic** [ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk] *adj.* 乐观(主义)的

[例] The President says she is optimistic that an agreement can be worked out soon. 总统说她对很快达成协议持乐观态度。

[识记] optim “最好, 乐观”

[词组] ~ attitude 乐观的态度

[例] He is known for his optimistic can-do attitude. 他因乐观敢闯而闻名。

[形近词] optimism *n.* 乐观主义; pessimistic *adj.* 悲观(主义)的; optimum *adj.* 最适宜的; optimal *adj.* 最佳的; optimize *v.* 使最优化

[真题连线]

Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening. (2004阅读)

消费者似乎只是有一些担心, 没有恐慌, 很多人说, 即使在他们稍微节省开支的时候, 对经济的愿景也仍是乐观的。

➡ **option** ['ɒʃən] *n.* ①选择; ②选修课; ③(未来的)买卖选择权, 期权

[例] We had no option but to abandon the meeting. 我们别无选择, 只有放弃这次会面。// Several options are offered for the student's senior year. 为毕业班学生开设了几门选修课。// Each bank has granted the other an option on 19.9% of its shares. 两家银行都同意给予对方其19.9%股份的期权。

[识记] opt “选择”

[同义词] choice/alternative/selection

[形近词] optional *adj.* 可选择的, 选修的; optics *n.* 光学

[真题连线]

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission(FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. (2013阅读)

2010年12月, 美国联邦贸易委员会将“禁止追踪”选项加入到互联网浏览器中, 这样用户就能告诉广告商他们不想被追踪。

➡ **organ** ['ɔ:gən] *n.* ①机构；②器官；③风琴

[例] The Security Service is an important organ of the State. 军情五处是国家的重要机构。// the reproductive organs 生殖器官

[形近词] *organic adj.* 器官的，有机的，组织的；*organism n.* 生物体，有机体；*microorganism n.* 微生物

[真题连线]

There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism. (2008 阅读)

一些真正的限制是由个体有机体的基因结构所决定的。

➡ **organize** ['ɔ:(r)gənaɪz] *vt. & vi.* 组织，使有条理

[例] In the end, we all decided to organize a concert for Easter. 最终，我们一致决定组织一场复活节音乐会。

[同义词] *arrange/classify/sort v.* 安排

[形近词] *organization n.* 组织；*disorganized adj.* 紊乱的

[真题连线]

If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries. (2002 阅读)

如果你在和经理们交谈，你可以提及他们缺乏条理的工作方式。

➡ **orient** ['ɔ:riənt] *n.* 东方 *vt.* 定…的方位 *vi.* 向东

[例] She lay still for a few seconds, trying to orient herself. 她静静地躺了一会儿，试图弄清自己的方位。

[识记] ori “升起”

[词组] a market-oriented economy 以市场为导向的经济

[例] Their ultimate aim was a market economy for Hungary. 他们最终的目标是为匈牙利建立起市场经济体制。

[形近词] *oriented adj.* 以…为导向的；*oriental adj.* 东方的；*disorient v.* 使失去方向感；*orientation n.* 方向，熟悉，适应

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the mar-

ketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

美国经济体制基本上以私有企业和市场导向的经济为架构。在这种经济中，消费者在市场中消费，购买他们最想要的商品和服务，从而在很大程度上决定了市场应该生产什么。

➡ **originate** [ə'ɪdʒə.net] *vt. & vi.* ①发源，发端于；②创建，发明

[例] The disease originated in Africa. 这种病源于非洲。

[词组] ~ in/from 起源于；*original handwriting* 真迹；*an original viewpoint* 全新的观点

[例] Many species, for example, originate in small populations. 例如，不少生物物种就起源于一个很小的群体。

[同义词] *initiate/ generate v.* 产生

[形近词] *original adj.* 最初的 *n.* 原物，原作；*aboriginal adj.* 土著的；*origin n.* 起源

[真题连线]

For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. (2009 新题型)

比如，英国人类学家Grafton Elliot Smith和W. J. Perry在研究资料不充分的情况下错误地指出，农耕、制陶、冶金都源于古埃及，然后传播至全世界。

➡ **orbit** ['ɔ:bit] *v.* 绕轨道运行 *n.* ①轨道；②势力范围

[例] In 1957 the Soviet Union launched the first satellite to orbit the earth. 1957年，苏联发射了第一颗环绕地球运行的人造卫星。// In the late 1970s Laos fell within the orbit of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. 20世纪70年代末，老挝被纳入了越南和苏联的势力范围。

[形近词] *orbital adj.* 轨道的；*orbiter n.* 人造卫星，盘旋物

➡ **orchestra** ['ɔ:kɪstrə] *n.* 管弦乐队

[例] She conducted an orchestra of forty instruments. 她在一个拥有40种乐器的管弦乐队里当指挥。

[识记] or “area, 地方” + chest “chant, 合唱”:  
“合唱的地方” → 管弦乐队

[形近词] *orchestral adj.* 管弦乐的, 管弦乐队的;  
*orchestration n.* 管弦乐编曲, 和谐的结合;  
*orchestrator n.* 管弦乐演奏家, 管弦乐编曲家;  
*orchestrate vi.* 编管弦乐曲

➡ *ornament* ['ɔ:nəm(ə)nt] *n.* 装饰, [建][服装] 装饰物

[例] My fetters, you made music in my heart. I played with you all day long and made you my ornament. 我的镣铐, 你在我的心底谱写乐曲; 我终日拨弄你, 使你成了我增加光彩的装饰物。

[识记] orn “角, 角质物” + ment → 装饰物

[同义词] *decoration/adornment n.* 装饰, 装饰物

[真题连线]

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. (2010阅读)

从20世纪早期到二战以前, 当时的英国报纸上的评论主题广泛, 包罗万象, 我们现在离此类报纸评论越来越远。当时的报纸极其便宜, 人们把高雅时尚的文艺批评当作所刊登报纸的一个亮点。

➡ *outbreak* ['aʊtbreɪk] *n.* ① (战争的) 爆发; ② (疾病的) 发作

[例] Such events may forecast an outbreak of war. 这些事件可能预示着战争的爆发。// The cholera outbreak has been contained. 霍乱的爆发已被遏制住。

[识记] out “向外” + break “爆裂”: “向外爆裂” → 爆发

[同义词] *explosion/burst n.* (战争的) 爆发; (疾病的) 发作

➡ *outcome* ['aʊtkʌm] *n.* 结果

[例] The settling way will hang on the outcome of our discussion. 解决的方法待我们的讨论结果而定。

[识记] out “向外” + come “来”: “向外来” → 结果

[同义词] *product/result/conclusion n.* 结果, 结局

Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on

technique as on outcome. (2007阅读)

相反, 它包括确定明确的目标、获得即时的反馈以及技术与结果的浓缩。

➡ *outlet* ['aʊtlet] *n.* ① 出口, 排放孔; ② [电] 电源插座; ③ 批发商店; ④ 发泄方式

[例] The huge outlet debouched the wastewater. 大出口排出废水。// The problem is to keep these impulses, without making war the outlet for them. 问题是要控制这些冲动, 不要使他们把战争做为他们的出路。

[识记] out “向外” + let “放任”: “向外放任” → 出口

[真题连线]

In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. (1997阅读)

1992年公司因出品Ice-T乐队狂暴的说唱歌曲《警察杀手》后备受谴责时, 莱文说这是街头文化的合法表达方式, 它应该有自己的宣泄途径。

➡ *outline* ['aʊtlaɪn] *n.* ① 轮廓; ② 大纲 *vt.* 概述

[例] The Ritz was outlined against the lights up there. 高悬的灯光映照出里兹饭店的轮廓。// The mayor outlined his plan to clean up the town's image. 市长概述了他整顿市容的计划。

[识记] out “出” + line “线条”: 突出线条即轮廓

[同义词] *sketch/diagram/chart/draft n.* 图

[真题连线]

Thus in addition to the chances of going away from the right path outlined above, the scientific investigator shares with the ordinary citizens the possibilities of falling into errors of reasoning in the ways we have just indicted, and many others as well.

因此, 除了以上列出的走弯路的可能性外, 科学研究者和普通人一样, 同样可能以我们刚才提到的方式以及其他很多方式犯推理错误。

➡ *outlook* ['aʊtlu:k] *n.* ① (向外看世界而形成的理论) 人生观, 观点; ② 展望, 前景; ③ 景色

[例] I adopted a positive outlook on life. 我开始抱持积极向上的人生观。// The economic outlook is

one of rising unemployment. 展望未来的经济, 失业率将会上升。

[词组] world outlook 世界前景

[例] This change in the world outlook is something fundamental. 世界观的转变是一个根本的转变。

[同义词] landscape/ perspective *n.* 风景

[真题连线]

If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class. (2001 阅读)

如果它这么做的话, 就会开放它的多样化项目(这个项目目前只注重不同种族与性别), 雇用那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层完全不同的记者。

➡ **output** ['aʊt.pʊt] *n.* 产量, 输出量 *vt.* 输出(信息, 数据等)

[例] Manual workers need a good breakfast for high-energy output. 体力劳动者身体消耗巨大, 早餐要丰盛一些。// You run the software, you look at the output, you make modifications. 运行该软件, 查看输出结果并进行修正。

[识记] 来自 put out “产生” out- “出去; 过度”

[词组] input-output system 输入输出系统; input-output balance 投入和产出平衡

[例] Inspection qualified materials storage procedures, and input Kingdee system. 检验合格之物料进行入库手续, 并录入金蝶系统。// It will spoil the balance of the input differential pair. 也会损坏输入差分信号的平衡。

[同义词] yield/ production

[形近词] outflow *v.* 流出; outlive *v.* 活得比…长; outbreak *n.* 爆发; outrage *n.* 粗暴; outline *n.* 大纲; outward *adj.* 向外的; outstanding *adj.* 突出的; outgoing *adj.* 友善的

[真题连线]

Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output. (2009 翻译)

即便现在, 在我们的工业化生活中, 除了勤奋

和节约等某些价值观之外, 整个世界运行所依赖的人类各种形式的交往中存在的智力和情感反应, 仍然没有像物质产出那样引起人们的关注。

➡ **outrage** ['aʊtreɪdʒ] *n.* ①愤怒, 愤慨; ②侮辱

[例] The decision provoked outrage from women and human rights groups. 该决定激起了妇女和各人权组织的震怒。// That is an outrage to anyone with enough brain to think for himself or herself. 对任何一个认为他或她是有脑子的人而言那都是一种侮辱。

[识记] out “向外” + rage “愤怒”: 向外的愤怒 → 愤慨

[同义词] anger/wrath *n.* 愤怒

[形近词] outrageous *adj.* 粗暴的, 可恶的; outraged *adj.* 义愤填膺的

[真题连线]

The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a long-standing commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations. (2012 阅读)

这个公司是新英格兰地区主要的能源提供商, 该公司引起了佛蒙特州人们的义愤, 因为上周它宣称它不想遵守严格的核能规定。

➡ **outset** ['aʊtset] *n.* 开始, 开端

[例] We have a strained image of the composition of the poem at its very outset and we have an image of someone writing as if he were participating in a race. 如果一开始我们就对诗歌的创作有一种不友善的印象, 那么我们会对诗人有一种印象, 就好像他正在参加一场竞赛。

[识记] out “向外” + set “开启”: “向外开启” → 开始

[同义词] beginning/opening/origin *n.* 开端

[真题连线]

at the outset (1997 阅读)

开始, 开端

➡ **overcome** [əʊə'kʌm] *vt. & vi.* ①克服, 战胜; ②受到…的极大影响

[例] Molly had fought and overcome her fear of flying. 莫莉已经努力克服了对飞行的恐惧。// The night before the test I was overcome by fear and despair. 考试前的晚上, 恐惧和绝望让我内心无比惊



慌。

[识记] over “翻转；在…之上；过度”

[同义词] conquer/ overthrow/ defeat/ beat

[形近词] overhang *v.* 垂悬；overtake *v.* 袭击；overwhelm *v.* 压倒，泛滥；overcrowded *v.* 挤满的；overall *adj.* 全部的；overnight *adj./adv.* 一夜间；overseas *adv.* 海外；overflow *n.&v.* 使溢出；overlap *n.&v.* 重叠

[真题连线]

Washington overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. (2008阅读)

华盛顿不顾亲戚的强烈反对，在遗嘱中赋予他的奴隶以自由。

➡ overlap [əʊvə'læp] *v.* ①与…重叠；②与…同时发生

[例] While you cannot plan for every disaster, many of the recovery procedures overlap. 虽然您无法为每个灾难做计划，但是许多恢复过程是重叠的。

[识记] over “在…之上” + lap “大腿部”：“在大腿上面还有一层”→重叠

[形近词] overlapping *adj.* 重叠

[真题连线]

overlapping database building (2009阅读)

重叠的数据构建

➡ overlook [əʊvə'lʊk] *vt. & n.* ①忽视；②俯瞰；③宽容，放任

[例] We overlook all sorts of warning signals about our own health. 我们忽视有关自身健康的种种预警信号。// Pretty and comfortable rooms overlook a flower-filled garden. 漂亮舒适的房间俯视着花团锦簇的花园。// ...satisfying relationships that enable them to overlook each other's faults. 能使他们互相包容对方缺点的舒心的关系。

[识记] over “在…之上”

[同义词] omit/neglect/disregard/ignore *v.* 忽视

[形近词] overall *adj.* 全部的；overseas *adj.&adv.* 海外；overtake *v.* 袭击，压倒；overcharge *v.* 悬垂

➡ overwhelm [əʊvə'welɪn] *v.* ①压倒；②受打击

[例] But the various pros and cons should not blindly overwhelm one another. 但是，众多的利弊得失不应盲目地一个压倒另一个。// He was over-

whelmed by a longing for times past. 他陷入了一种对过去的渴望而不能自拔。

[识记] over “在上面” + overwhelm “wind, vary, 变动”：“在上面变动”→压倒

[形近词] overwhelming *adj.* 压倒性的，势不可挡的；overwhelmingly *adv.* 压倒性地

➡ owe [əʊ] *v.* ①欠；②把…归功于

[例] Blake already owed him nearly \$50. 布莱克已经欠了他近50美元。// I always suspected she owed her first job to her friendship with Roger. 我总是觉得她得到她的第一份工作是由于她与罗杰的友谊。

[形近词] owing *adj.* 欠着的；own *v.* 拥有；owner *n.* 所有主；ownership *n.* 所有权，所有制

[真题连线]

Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions. (2012阅读)

工党现在的领导者Ed Miliband就把自己党魁的席位归功于公務员工会。

## P

➡ pace [peɪs] *n.* ①步，步伐；②步调，速度 *vt. & vi.* 踱步，用步测

[例] He'd only gone a few paces before he stopped again. 他只走了几步远就又停了下来。// He moved at a brisk pace down the rue St Antoine. 他沿着圣安托万街轻快地走去。// As they waited, Kravis paced the room nervously. 他们等的时候，克拉维斯在屋里不安地踱来踱去。

[词组] keep/hold ~ with 与…并驾齐驱

[例] Farmers are angry because the rise fails to keep pace with inflation. 农民们很气愤，因为提价赶不上通货膨胀。

[同义词] speed/velocity *n.* 速度；step *n.* 步态

[真题连线]

By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace. (2013阅读)

通过以极低的价格提供流行时髦的衣物，这些品牌已经绑架了时尚周期，撼动了—个长久以来习惯与以“季”为步伐的产业。

→ **pack** [pæk] *v.* ① 包装; ② 塞满 *n.* ① 包, 包裹; ② 一副

[例] They offered me a job packing boxes in a warehouse. 他们为我提供了一份在仓库装箱的工作。// Hundreds of people packed into the mosque. 成百上千的人拥进了清真寺。// The club will send a free information pack. 俱乐部将赠送一个免费的信息包。// Matt picked up the cards and shuffled the pack. 马特收齐纸牌, 洗了这付牌。

[形近词] **package** *n.* 包, 包裹; **packaged** *adj.* 包装过的; **packable** *adj.* 可捆扎的; **packet** *n.* 小包, 小盒

[真题连线]

The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting **packed** ice and hemmed in by the land. (1995 阅读)

北冰洋是海洋, 由漂移的坚冰覆盖, 周围都是大陆。

→ **pamphlet** ['pæmflɪt] *n.* 小册子

[例] These materials have been digested into a handy pamphlet. 这些材料已被汇编成便于使用的小册子。

[识记] pam “泛, 所有” + phl “亲爱” + et: “人们喜欢讨论的话题” → 小册子

[同义词] **booklet/tract** *n.* 小册子

[形近词] *vi.* **pamphleteer** 写小册子; 评论时事 in the wake of the **pamphlet** (2002 阅读)  
在小册子之后

→ **panic** ['pænik] *v.* 十分惊慌 *n.* 恐慌, 惊慌

[例] Guests panicked and screamed when the bomb exploded. 炸弹爆炸的时候, 客人们惊慌失措, 惊声尖叫。// There was a moment of panic as it became clear just how vulnerable the nation was. 随着国家变得如此脆弱, 出现了一阵恐慌局面。

[同义词] **alarm** *n.* 恐慌, 惊慌; [金融] 大恐慌

[形近词] **panicky** *adj.* 恐慌的

[真题连线]

to wake up in **panic** (2005 阅读)  
惊慌中醒来

→ **panel** ['pænəl] *n.* 控制板, 专家组

[例] He assembled a panel of scholars to advise him. 他组织了一个学者小组为他出谋划策。

[同义词] **board/group/forum** *n.* 专家组

[真题连线]

The Federal circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical **panel** of three. (2010 阅读)

联邦巡回法院发布了一项不同寻常的法令, 生命这个案子将由法院的全部12名法官共同听审, 而不是典型的三人听审团。

→ **panorama** [pænə'ra:mə] *n.* 全景, 全貌; 概论

[例] Climbing up the tower to see the panorama of the factory. 爬上这座高塔可以看到工厂的全景。// The play presents a panorama of the history of communism. 这出戏展现了共产主义历史的全貌。

[识记] pan “全, 总” + omara “opt, 眼光”: “全面的眼光” → 全景

[形近词] **panoramic** *adj.* [摄] 全景的; **panoptic** *adj.* 展示全景的

→ **parachute** ['pærəʃu:t] *v.* 空投 *n.* 降落伞

[例] Planes parachuted food, clothing, blankets, medicine, and water into the rugged mountainous border region. 飞机把食物、衣服、毯子、药和水空投到崎岖的边界山区。// They fell 41,000 ft. before opening their parachutes. 他们下落了41000英尺才打开他们的降落伞。

[识记] para “侧翼” + chute “cad, 下落”: “下落中保护” → 降落伞

[形近词] **chute** *n.* [航] 降落伞; **parachuter** *n.* 伞兵

[真题连线]

As a result, they have lost the **parachuted** they once had in times of financial setback — a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. (2007 阅读)

因此, 它们失去了它们在经济萧条时期曾经有过的缓解举措 —— 一个后备挣钱者 (通常是妈妈), 如果家庭的主要挣钱者失业了或者病倒了, 她可以出去工作。

→ **paradox** ['pærədɒks] *n.* ① 悖论, 反论; ② 自相矛盾的人或事

[例] The story contains many levels of paradox.

这个故事包含很多层面的悖论。// The paradox is that the region's most dynamic economies have the most primitive financial systems. 矛盾的是, 该地区最具活力的经济体制有着最原始的金融体系。

[识记] para “并行” + dox “dic, 说”: “并行的说法” → 悖论

[形近词] paradoxical *adj.* 矛盾的; 诡辩的; 似是而非的

➡ **paralyze** ['pærəlaɪz] *v.* ①使麻痹; ②使瘫痪

[例] All the opinions and analysis will paralyze anyone who is not up to the task. 所有的意见和分析都会使那些没有参与这项任务的人感到不知所措。// You can bet that would truly paralyze the flow of credit: Does anyone believe Washington can manage banks? 你可以打赌, 这会使流动的信贷真正限于瘫痪: 真有人相信华盛顿可以经营银行吗?

[识记] para “侧部” + lyze “lysis, lose, 松散”: “侧面松散” → 瘫痪

[同义词] anesthetize *v.* 使瘫痪

[形近词] paralyzed /paralytic *adj.* 瘫痪的; 麻痹的

[真题连线]

“We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. (1999阅读)

公司总裁朱利·尼蒙斯说: “他成了瘫子, 我们非常难过, 但头盔的设计不是为了预防这类伤害的。”

➡ **parcel** ['pɑ:s(ə)l] *vt.* ①打包; ②捆扎 *n.* 包裹, 小包

[例] They also sent parcels of food and clothing. 他们还寄送了成包的食物和衣物。// The sales clerk parceled his purchase. 售货员把他买的东西打成包裹。

[识记] par “part, 部分” + el “小”: “小的部分” → 小包

[同义词] package *vt.* 打包; 捆扎

[真题连线]

part and parcel of a general education (2007阅读)  
普通教育的组成部分

➡ **parliament** ['pɑ:ləm(ə)nt] *n.* 议会, 国会

[例] The legislation is expected to be passed in the next parliament. 这项法规有望在下届议会中通过。

[同义词] congress *n.* 议会, 国会

[形近词] parliamentary/parliamentary *adj.* 议会的; parliamentary *n.* 国会议员

[真题连线]

Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. (1995阅读)

除了国会制定的二十七项法案对广告词加以约束之外, 没有哪个专职广告商胆敢推销与广告承诺不符的产品。

➡ **partial** ['pɑ:ʃ(ə)l] *adj.* ①局部的; ②偏袒的

[例] He managed to reach a partial agreement with both republics. 他设法跟两个共和国达成了部分共识。// He's partial to sporty women with blue eyes. 他对蓝眼睛的、运动型的女人是偏爱的。

[识记] part “部分” + ial: “倒向一部分的” → 偏袒的

[同义词] regional/local *adj.* 局部的

[形近词] partitioned *adj.* 分割的, 分段的; partitive *adj.* 区分的, 表示部分的

[真题连线]

A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. (2012阅读)

一系列的事件, 包括2007年冷却塔的部分崩溃, 以及地下管道系统泄露的发现, 这些事使得人们严重怀疑Vermont Yankee电站的安全问题和Entergy的管理——尤其在该公司对其管道问题所做的误导性言论之后。

➡ **participate** [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vt. & vi.* ①参加; ②分享, 分担

[词组] ~ in 参与

[例] Over half the population of this country participate in sport. 这个国家一半以上的人参加体

育锻炼。

[同义词] attend/join/take part in *v.* 参加

[形近词] participant *n.* 参加者; participation *n.* 参与; participatory *adj.* 参与的; anticipate *v.* 预料

[真题连线]

Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. (2004 阅读)

不能进行批判性思考, 捍卫自己的观点, 以及理解他人的观点, 他们就不能充分参与到我们的民主政治中来。

→ particular [pə'tɪkjələ] *adj.* 专指的, 个别的, 特别的 *n.* 详情, 详细资料

[例] I have to know exactly why it is I'm doing a particular job. 我必须明确知道我为什么要做特定的一项工作。// Particular emphasis will be placed on oral language training. 将会特别强调口语训练。

[识记] part “部分; 分开”

[生僻词义] be ~ about 对...挑剔的

[词组] in ~ 特殊地; 尤其

[例] He stares detachedly into the middle distance, towards nothing in particular. 他漠然而漫无目标地注视着不远处。

[同义词] special / especial / specific / peculiar / exceptional

[形近词] particle *n.* 例子; impartial *adj.* 公平的; depart *v.* 离开

[真题连线]

Whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. (2012 翻译)

然而格林堡式的普遍性语言与特定的语法次序关系类型之间所存在的紧密互依性。

→ partly [partli] *adv.* 在一定程度上, 部分地, 不完全地

[例] He let out a long sigh, mainly of relief, partly of sadness... 他长叹一口气, 主要是因为如释重负, 也有一部分是因为伤心。

[同义词] half/somewhat/halfway

[真题连线]

This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. (2011 新题型)

这部分是因为大学还在继续生产更多的博士。

→ partner ['pɑ:tnə] *n.* ① 搭档; ② 配偶 *vt. & vi.* ① 使合作; ② 合伙

[例] My partner for the event was the marvellous American player. 那场比赛我的搭档是那位了不起的美国选手。// Wanting other friends doesn't mean you don't love your partner. 想交其他朋友并不意味着你不爱你的伴侣。// He had partnered the famous Russian ballerina. 他已经和那位著名的俄罗斯芭蕾舞女演员做了搭档。

[同义词] associate/companion/colleague/fellow *n.* 伙伴

[真题连线]

But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner. (2007 阅读)

但是如今, 家庭财产遭受的巨大损失再也不能通过原来赋闲在家的另一半获得的工作收入得以弥补。

→ passion ['pæʃən] *n.* ① 强烈感情; ② 盛怒; ③ 酷爱, 热衷的爱好或活动等

[例] He spoke with great passion. 他发表了热情洋溢的讲话。// She had a passion for gardening. 她酷爱园艺。

[词组] with great ~ 满怀激情地

[例] He spoke with great passion. 他发表了热情洋溢的讲话。

[同义词] emotion / feeling / affection / sentiment *n.* 感情

[形近词] dispassionate *n.* 冷静; passionate *adj.* 易怒的; compassionate *adj.* 富于同情心的

[真题连线]

Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena. (2003 翻译)

社会科学是知识探索的一个分支, 它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样, 用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式去研究人类及其行为。

→ patent ['peɪt(ə)nt] *adj.* ① 专利的; ② 显然的 *n.* 专利权, 专利品

[例] This was patent nonsense. 这显然是一派胡



言。// He held a number of patents for his many innovations. 他为他的许多革新申请了几项专利。

[识记] pat “father, 父亲” + ent : “父亲的权威”  
→ 专利

[同义词] transparent/apparent *adj.* 显然的

[形近词] patented *adj.* 专利的; patentee *n.* 专利权所有人

[真题连线]

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. (2010阅读)

在过去的十年中, 成千上万的商业方法被授予了专利权。

➡ patient ['peɪʃ(ə)nt] *adj.* 有耐心的, 能容忍的 *n.* 患者

[例] You should be more patient with your parents. 你应该对你的父母更有耐心。// The doctor doubted whether the patient would live through that month. 医生拿不准那个病人是否能活过那个月。

[识记] pat “path, 感情” + ient : “更有感情的”  
→ 有耐心的

[形近词] patiently *adv.* 耐心地, 有毅力地; patience *n.* 耐心; 容忍

[真题连线]

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. (2005阅读)

梦和情绪之间的联系在Cartwright的诊所的病人身上显露出来了。

➡ patriotic [ˌpætri'ɒtɪk] *adj.* 爱国的

[例] He led them in launching a patriotic movement. 他领导他们开展了一场爱国运动。

[识记] patri “pat, 父亲” + otic → 爱国的

[形近词] patriotically *adv.* 爱国地; patriot *n.* 爱国者; patriotism *n.* 爱国主义, 爱国精神; patron *n.* 赞助人; 老主客

➡ pattern ['pætən] *n.* ①模式, 式样; ②图案, 图样 *v.t* 仿制, 模仿 *vi.* 形成图案

[例] A change in the pattern of his breathing became apparent. 他的呼吸方式明显起了变化。// a golden robe embroidered with red and purple thread stitched into a pattern of flames. 用红线和紫线绣着火焰图案的金色礼袍。// Send for our free patterns

to knit yourself. 欢迎函索免费式样体验自己编织的乐趣。

[同义词] figure/design *n.* 图案

[真题连线]

In the early industrialized countries of Europe process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. (2000翻译)

在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家里, 其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革持续了大约一个世纪, 而如今一个发展中国家在10年左右的时间内就可以完成同样的过程。

➡ pave [peɪv] *vt.* ①铺设; ②安排

[例] The avenue had never been paved, and deep mud made it impassable in winter. 这条大街从来没有铺过, 淤泥使其在冬天无法通行。// I believe this treaty will pave the way to peace in Europe. 我相信这个条约将为欧洲的和平铺平道路。

[形近词] paving *n.* [建] 铺砌, 铺路材料; pave *n.* 铺路

[真题连线]

to pave the way for further development (2000阅读)

为将来的发展铺平了道路

➡ payment ['peɪmənt] *n.* 支付, 付款额

[例] He had sought to obtain payment of a sum which he had claimed was owed to him. 他声称别人欠他一笔钱, 他在想方设法讨要回来。// Thousands of its customers are in arrears with loans and mortgage payments. 有数千客户拖欠其贷款和抵押贷款。

[词组] ~ by installments 分期付款

[例] Do you want to pay a lump sum or pay by installments? 您是一次性付款还是分期付款。

[同义词] wages/salary *n.* 工资

[形近词] repayment *n.* 偿还款项; 报答; 报复

[真题连线]

Amazon.com received one for its “one-click” on-line payment system. (2010阅读)

亚马逊公司的“一键式”在线支付系统获得了法律保护。

➔ **peculiar** [pr'kju:ljə] *adj.* ① 古怪的, 异常的; ② 特殊的

[例] Mr Kennet has a rather peculiar sense of humour. 肯尼特先生有种很奇怪的幽默感。// The problem is by no means peculiar to America. 这个问题绝对不只限于美国。

[词组] be ~ to 特有的, 独有的

[例] In view of personal communication, the most convenient means could be peculiar to Internet, too. 对于个人交流沟通, 最便捷的方式恐怕也是网络。

[同义词] characteristic/individual/distinctive *adj.* 特有的; queer/odd/eccentric 奇怪的

[形近词] peculiarity *n.* 怪癖; 特性

[真题连线]

The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation. (2008阅读)

如果没有对这种“奇特的制度”的保护性条款(其中一项规定黑奴按3/5人口计算的以保证国会代表权), 南方各州是不会签署宪法的。

➔ **penalty** ['pen(ə)ltɪ] *n.* ① 罚款, 罚金; ② 处罚

[例] One of those arrested could face the death penalty. 那些被捕之人其中的一个可能会面临死刑。// Referee Michael Reed had no hesitation in awarding a penalty. 裁判迈克尔·里德毫不犹豫地判了罚球。

[识记] penal “pain, 刺痛, 惩罚” + ty → 惩罚

[同义词] fine *n.* [经] 罚款, 罚金

[形近词] penalization *n.* 惩罚, 处罚; penalize *vt.* 处罚, 处刑

[真题连线]

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged — though not justified — by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. (2007阅读)

这类事情的现状可能受到缺乏有关信息泄露的法律处罚(在美国, 不是在欧洲)的激励, 尽管还没有得到证实。

➔ **penetrate** ['penɪtreɪt] *v.* ① 渗透; ② 穿透; ③ 洞察

[例] We cannot penetrate into the nature of sub-

stances. 我们无法渗透到物质的本质中。// If the burst does not penetrate the surface, the only other hazard will be from ground or water shock. 如果爆炸没有穿透表面, 那么地面或水面冲击是唯一能够带来伤害的。

[识记] pene “pen, 笔尖” + trate: “用带尖儿的东西刺” → 穿透

[同义词] permeate *v.* 渗透

[形近词] penetrating *adj.* 渗透的, 尖锐的, 有洞察力的; penetrable *adj.* 可穿透的, 可渗透的

➔ **penny** ['penɪ] *n.* 分; 便士

[例] From the day you arrive at my house, you need not spend a single penny. 从你到我家的那一天起, 你就分文不需花了。

[同义词] cent *n.* (美) 分; 便士

[形近词] penniless *adj.* 身无分文的, 贫穷的; pennyworth *n.* 少量, 一便士的价钱

[真题连线]

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. (2006阅读)

Stratford的当地乡绅们都质疑剧院有没有为当地的税收收入做一点贡献。

➔ **pension** ['penʃ(ə)n] *n.* ① 退休金, 抚恤金; ② 津贴

[例] Since then he has been drawing a pension. 从那时起他一直领退休金。// The firm granted him a pension. 公司赐予他年金。

[识记] pens “pound, 镑” + ion → 抚恤金

[词组] ~ fund 养老基金, 退休基金; ~ insurance 养老保险

[同义词] retirement pay *n.* 退休金; subsidy *n.* 津贴

[形近词] pensionable *adj.* 可领退休金的; pensioner *n.* 领养老金者, 领取抚恤金者

[真题连线]

Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous. (2012阅读)

政治家不断调整公务员的薪水, 保持工资低幅增长, 但实际上增加了假期, 尤其是本就很高的养老金。

➡ **pepper** ['pepə] *n.* 胡椒, 辣椒

[例] Mix up the salt with the pepper. 把盐和胡椒粉混合在一起。

[生僻词义] *v.* (雨点般的) 向...掷

[例] He was wounded in both legs and severely peppered with shrapnel. 他两条腿都受伤了, 受到了弹片重创。

[形近词] peppery *adj.* 辛辣的, 胡椒味的, 暴躁的; peppermint *n.* 薄荷, 薄荷油

[真题连线]

The casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. (2006阅读)

该赌场的市场部经常给他写信。

➡ **perceive** [pə'siv] *vt. & vi.* ① 察觉; ② (以某种方式) 理解

[例] A key task is to get pupils to perceive for themselves the relationship between success and effort. 关键任务是让学生们自己认识到成功和努力之间的关系。

[识记] ceive “抓”

[同义词] detect/comprehend *v.* 理解

[形近词] perceptual *adj.* 有知觉的; perceptive *adj.* 敏感的; perception *n.* 感知; perceivable *adj.* 可察觉的; receive *v.* 接受; deceive *v.* 欺骗

[真题连线]

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. (2002 阅读)

在试图建造思维模型的过程中, 研究人员发现, 人类大脑中的近一千亿个神经细胞要比以前想象得更聪明, 人类的感觉器官也更复杂。

➡ **performance** [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* ① 执行, 工作; ② 表演; ③ 表现; ④ 性能

[例] He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties. 为了完成任务, 他每周工作70多个小时。// Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's Carmen. 在剧院里, 他们正在演出比才的作品《卡门》。// That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons. 那项研究调查了18名外科医生的工作表现。

[识记] per “全部” + form “形式”

[同义词] feat/accomplishment/achievement *n.* 成功

[形近词] perform *v.* 履行, 表演

[真题连线]

They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. (2007 阅读)

他们收集所有可能收集到的数据, 不仅包括工作绩效统计数字、成长细节, 而且还包括他们的实验对象中表现优秀者的测试结果。

➡ **period** ['piəriəd] *n.* ① 周期, 期间; ② 时期, 时代

[例] This crisis might last for a long period of time. 此次危机可能会持续很长一段时间。// The novel is set in the Roman period. 该小说的背景是罗马时期。

[识记] peri “周围, 环绕” + od: “一个周期” → 时代

[形近词] periodical *n.* 期刊, 杂志; periodic *adj.* 周期的, 定期的

[真题连线]

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. (2007 阅读)

在同一时期, 要求家庭在其退休收入中承担更多风险。

➡ **perish** ['perɪʃ] *vt.* ① 使麻木; ② 毁坏, 死亡 *vi.* 腐烂, 枯萎

[例] Most of the butterflies perish in the first frosts of autumn. 大多数蝴蝶在秋季初霜来临时死亡。// “If I couldn't walk fast and far”, he once said, “I think I should explode and perish.” “如果我不走得又快又远,” 他曾经说道, “我想我应该被炸死, 然后腐烂。”

[识记] per “perfect, 完成, 结束” + ish → 死亡

[同义词] destroy/damage *vt.* 毁坏

[形近词] perishable *adj.* 易腐坏的; 易毁灭的; 会枯萎的 perisher *n.* 讨厌的人; 死亡的东西

[真题连线]

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. (2003 阅读)

死亡是正常的；我们的基因决定我们即使在最理想的环境里也会解体 and 灭亡。

➔ **permanent** ['pɜ:m(ə)nənt] *adj.* ① 永久的，永恒的；② 终身的

[例] Heavy drinking can cause permanent damage to the brain. 饮酒过量可能造成永久性脑损伤。// They had no permanent address. 他们没有固定的地址。// At the end of the probationary period you will become a permanent employee. 试用期结束后，你将成为终身雇员。

[同义词] eternal/constant/steady/lasting/perpetual *adj.* 永久的

[形近词] permanency *n.* 永久，耐久性；permanence *n.* 持久，永久；perm *vt.* 烫（发）

[真题连线]

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency — permanent dependency if you can get it — supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. (2014 阅读)

但在Osborneland，你的第一反应是陷入依赖——永久的依赖，如果你能得到它——一个甚至放纵你的谎言支持。

➔ **permit** [pə'mɪt] *vt. & vi.* 允许，使有可能 *n.* 许可证（尤指限期的）

[例] He can let the court's decision stand and permit the execution. 他有权维持法庭判决，批准死刑生效。// The majority of foreign nationals working here have work permits. 大多数在这里工作的外国人都拥有工作许可证。

[同义词] allow/leave/authorize *v.* 允许

[形近词] permission *n.* 允许（without permission 未经许可；special permission 特许）；permissible *adj.* 可允许的

[真题连线]

Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. (2008 新题型)

写作提纲应当指引你从一个点自然过渡到下一个点，但是不能让你的提纲使你仓促行事。

➔ **perplex** [pə'pleks] *vt.* ① 使困惑；② 使复杂化

[例] It perplexed him because he was tackling it the wrong way. 这件事令他困惑和忧虑因为他处

理得不对。// But don't perplex the issue; it isn't so complicated. 但不要使问题复杂化了。它没有那么复杂。

[识记] per “perfect，完全” + plex “fold，折叠”：“完全折叠” → 使困惑

[同义词] bewilder/confuse *vt.* 使困惑

[形近词] perplexing *adj.* 复杂的，令人困惑的；perplexed *adj.* 困惑的，不知所措的；perplexity *n.* 困惑；混乱

[真题连线]

Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal. (2003 阅读)

当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时，许多人都弄不明白为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

➔ **persist** [pə'sɪst] *vt. & vi.* ① 坚持，执意；② 持续存在

[例] Why does Britain persist in running down its defence forces? 为什么英国要坚持消灭其军事防御力量？// These problems persisted for much of the decade. 这些问题在那10年的大部分时间里一直存在。

[识记] per “全部” + sist “站立”：全程站着即坚持

[词组] ~in 坚持，固执

[例] Mr Straw issued a stern warning to those who persist in violence. 斯特劳先生向那些坚持进行暴力活动的人发出了严正警告。

[同义词] insist/persist *v.* 坚持

[形近词] persistence *n.* 坚持，持续；persuade *v.* 劝说；pervade *v.* 弥漫；permanent *adj.* 永久的

[真题连线]

One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium — television — and television is defined by downloading. (2012 新题型)

这种“创造金字塔”持续存在的一个原因是过去的半个世纪内，全球的媒体文化基本被一种单一的媒体——电视——定义了，而电视的本质就是“下载”。

➔ **personality** [ˌpɜ:sə'nælɪti] *n.* ① 人格，个性；② 人物



[例] Through sheer force of personality Hugh Trenchard had got his way. 休·特伦查德完全凭着个人魅力就能随心所欲。

[同义词] temper/character/disposition *n.* 性情

[形近词] personally *adv.* 亲自; impersonal *adj.* 非个人的; personnel *n.* 全体人员

[真题连线]

Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived. (2001翻译)

儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍, 具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具, 人们将在气味电视机前休闲, 届时数字化时代就要来到了。

➡ **perspective** [pə'spektɪv] *n.* ① 透视图; ② 远景; ③ 观点

[例] Most literature on the subject of immigrants in France has been written from the perspective of the French themselves. 大多数有关法国外来移民的文学作品都是从法国人的视角写的。

[识记] per “贯穿” + spect “看”: 穿过…看即透视图

[词组] ~ sb of sth 对…的看法; in ~ 正确地

[例] Remember to keep things in perspective. 记住要客观看待事物。

[同义词] horizon/lookout

[真题连线]

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. (2007阅读)

从中产阶级家庭的角度来看, 不难理解, 这在很大程度上看上去不像是承担更多的经济责任的机会, 而更像是加速把大部分的经济风险转移到已经负担过重的中产阶级的肩上。

➡ **persuade** [pə'swɛd] *vt. & vi.* 说服, 劝说

[例] We're trying to persuade manufacturers to sell them here... 我们正在努力劝说制造商在这里销售。

[词组] ~ sb of sth

[同义词] convince/urge *v.* 劝说

[形近词] persuasion *n.* 说服; persuasive *adj.* 善说服的

[真题连线]

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. (2011 阅读)

当这种情况一旦发生, 充满激情的消费者会尽力说服他人抵制产品, 从而危及目标企业的声誉。

➡ **pessimistic** [pesɪ'mɪstɪk] *adj.* 悲观的

[例] Hardy has often been criticized for an excessively pessimistic view of life. 哈迪因其过分悲观的人生观而经常受到批评。

[识记] pess “pest, 害处” + istic → 悲观的

[同义词] world-weary *adj.* 悲观的

[形近词] pessimism *n.* 悲观, 悲观情绪, 厌世主义; pessimist *n.* 悲观主义者

[真题连线]

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. (2013 阅读)

这种长期的视角, 使我们对前景的悲观看法似乎更可能是昙花一现。

➡ **phenomenon** [fɪ'nomənən] *n.* 现象

[例] This form of civil disobedience isn't a particularly new phenomenon. 这种形式的非暴力反抗并不是特别新的现象。

[识记] phen “现象”

[同义词] marvel/miracle/wonder *n.* 奇迹

[形近词] phenomena (pl) 现象

[真题连线]

If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced. (2007 阅读)

如果再关注一下为世界杯和职业球队输送人才的欧洲国家青年队, 你会发现这一现象更加明显。

➡ **philosopher** [fɪ'ləsəfə] *n.* 哲学家

[例] the Greek philosopher Plato 希腊哲学家柏拉图

[形近词] philosophy *n.* 哲学

[真题连线]

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (2004 翻译)

几百年来, 哲学家一直对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣。

➡ **physical** ['fɪzɪkəl] *adj.* ① 身体的; ② 客观存在的, 符合自然规律的; ③ 物理学的

[例] Physical activity promotes good health. 体育活动促进身体健康。// the physical laws of combustion and thermodynamics 燃烧和热力学物理定律

[识记] physi “自然, 物理”

[词组] ~ examination 体检; ~ education 身体的忍耐力

[例] A physical examination is a preliminary to joining the army. 体格检查是参军的初步。// At the same time, recess and physical education vanishing from the schools's tandard curriculum. 同时, 课间休息和体育课正在从学校的标准课程设置中逐渐消失。

[同义词] material/substantial *adj.* 物质的

[形近词] physically *adv.* 身体上地; physician *n.* 内科医生; physicist *n.* 物理学家; physiology *n.* 生理学

[真题连线]

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying. (2002 阅读)

另一方面, 许多医疗界人士承认, 致使医生帮助自杀这场争论升温的部分原因是由于病人绝望情绪, 对这些病人来说, 现代医学延长了临终前肉体的痛苦。

➡ **pinch** [pɪntʃ] *n.* ① 一撮; ② 捏; ③ 紧缺 *vt.* ① 捏; ② 勒索 *vi.* ① 夹痛; ② 节省

[例] Put all the ingredients, including a pinch of salt, into a food processor. 把包括一撮盐在内的所有配料放入食品加工机。// She pinched his arm as hard as she could. 她使出浑身的力气拧他的胳膊。

[词组] with a ~ of salt 有保留地; energy ~ 能源紧缺

[例] The more miraculous parts of this account should be taken with a pinch of salt. 对这篇记述中那

些颇具神奇色彩的部分也不应全信。// The efficiency of energy transformation is high for the Z - pinch. 箍缩装置的能量转换效率是较高的。

[真题连线]

This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields. (1991 翻译)

这将是确定无疑的, 因为能源紧缺使农业难以高能耗的美国耕种方式继续下去, 尽管这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为可能。

➡ **plague** [pleɪɡ] *vt.* 折磨, 使苦恼 *n.* ① 瘟疫; ② 灾祸, 麻烦

[例] She was plagued by weakness, fatigue, and dizziness. 她被虚弱、疲劳和眩晕折磨。// A terrible plague hit the whole Europe. 一场可怕的瘟疫袭击了整个欧洲。

[同义词] disaster *n.* 灾祸

[形近词] plaguy *adj.* 讨厌的; 麻烦的

[真题连线]

Often they choose — and still are choosing — somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State. (1998 阅读)

他们常常选择——现在依然这样选择——一些气候较冷的地区, 如俄勒冈、爱达荷和阿拉斯加, 为的是躲开“金州”(加利福尼亚)的烟雾、犯罪和其他城市化进程中的问题。

➡ **plant** [plɑːnt] *n.* 植物, 作物 *vt. & vi.* 栽种, 栽培

[例] Water each plant as often as required. 按要 求经常给每一株植物浇水。// He says he plans to plant fruit trees and vegetables. 他说他打算种植果树和蔬菜。

[词组] ~ sth on sb 栽赃, 安插眼线或坐探; ~ sth in 灌输

[生僻词义] *n.* 工厂; 设备; 栽赃物 *vt.* 安放, 安置

[真题连线]

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont

Yankee nuclear power plant running. (2012 阅读)

然而, 该公司恰恰做出了它过去一直承诺不会做的事: 在联邦法院质疑佛蒙特州核规则的合宪性。这是它为了使其佛蒙特扬基核电站能够继续运营而做出的拼死努力的一部分。

➡ **plead** [pli:d] *vt.* 为...辩护 *vi.* 恳求

[例] He appeared before the committee to plead his case. 他出现在委员会上为他的案子辩护。// The lady pleaded with her daughter to come back home. 那位女士恳求她的女儿回家。

[识记] plea “please, 请求” + d → 请求

[同义词] excuse for *vt.* 为...[法]辩护 pray for *vi.* 恳求

[形近词] plea *n.* 恳求; pleading *n.* 恳求; 答辩

[真题连线]

“Dare to be different, please don't smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers. (2012 阅读)

一个旨在在青少年中禁烟的广告牌写着: “就敢与众不同, 请勿吸烟!”

➡ **please** [pli:z] *v.* ①使喜欢; ②使高兴, 使满意

[例] Women should be free to dress and act as they please. 女人应该有自由随自己的意愿着装和行事。// More than anything, I want to please you. 最重要的是, 我想让你高兴。

[同义词] glad/satisfy *vt.* 使喜欢; 使高兴

[形近词] pleasant *adj.* 舒适的, 讨人喜欢的; pleasure *n.* 快乐

[真题连线]

Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism — that is the culture of research, after all — but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. (2014 阅读)

其次, 这笔钱和精力用于科学, 而不是去别的地方, 这无疑是件好事。批评和质疑这一机制是公平的——毕竟这是研究的文化——但奖金拥有者的钱是随他们喜好处理的。

➡ **plenty** ['plenti] *n.* ①丰富; ②充足 *a.* 足够的 *adv.* 充分地

[例] There was still plenty of time to take Jill out

for pizza. 还有充裕的时间带吉尔出去吃比萨饼。

// There were thrills in plenty on Saturday at Terrassa, where Germany won the gold medal. 周六的塔拉萨充满着紧张兴奋的气氛, 德国队在此赢得了金牌。

[识记] plen “填满”

[词组] ~ of 大量, 丰裕, 富足, 充分, 非常

[例] There were plenty of servants to wait on her. 有很多仆人服侍她。

[形近词] plentiful *adj.* 许多的; plentitude *n.* 充分; replenish *v.* 充满

[真题连线]

Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones. (2012 阅读)

尽管众多证据表明, 教师素质是影响教育水平的最重要可变因素, 但教师工会还是反对在教师行业实行优胜劣汰的激励机制。

➡ **plough** [plau] *v.* 犁, 耕 *n.* ①犁; ②耕地

[例] They were no longer using mules and horses to plough their fields. 他们那时已不再用骡子和马来犁地了。// When we arrive, we see a motorized plough sitting in a sea of weeds. 我们到达的时候, 看到一个电动犁躺在一堆杂草中间。

[词组] plough through *v.* 吃力地钻研; 费力地阅读; 费力地通过

[同义词] till/plow *v.* [农机]犁; 耕

[真题连线]

Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them. (2004 阅读)

求职面试、选举投票、会议发言或参加会议等诸多名单, 也是按字母表顺序排序, 当人们费劲地向下查看时, 兴趣随之索然。

➡ **plug** [plʌg] *v.* ①塞住; ②用插头将与电源接通, 插入 *n.* ①插头; ②塞子

[例] Crews are working to plug a major oil leak. 机组人员正在努力堵一个漏油的大洞。// Check that the plug has been wired up properly. 检查插头是否插好了。

[形近词] plugged *adj.* 堵塞的, 塞紧的; plugger *n.* (牙齿) 填塞物, 苦干的人, 宣传员

[真题连线]

Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. (2001 阅读)

多数新闻记者都学着用一套标准的模式去看世界, 并把每天发生的事件纳入这种模式。

➡ **plunge** [plʌn(d)ʒ] *v.* ①使陷入; ②使投入 *n.* ①投入; ②跳进

[例] At least 50 people died when a bus plunged into a river. 一辆公共汽车冲进了河里, 至少有50人死亡。// The government's political and economic reforms threaten to plunge the country into chaos. 该政府的政治和经济改革有可能使这个国家陷入混乱之中。// Japan's banks are in trouble because of bad loans and the stock market plunge. 日本各家银行处于困境, 缘于不良贷款以及股市的暴跌。

[识记] plun “plummet, 铅垂”: “向下落” → 陷入

[词组] plunge into 投入, 突然或仓促地开始某事; take the plunge 冒险尝试, 采取决定性步骤

[同义词] plough into/throw one's self into *vi.* 投入; 陷入; 跳进

[形近词] plunger *n.* [机] 活塞; 潜水者; 跳水者; 莽撞的人

[真题连线]

People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge. (1999 阅读)

回顾过去的5到10年的历史, 人们很可能会感到奇怪: 尝试网上销售的公司为何如此之少呢?

➡ **pocket** ['pɒkɪt] *n.* 口袋 *vt.* 忍受

[例] The man abstracted a pen from my pocket. 那人从我口袋里偷去了一支笔。// If I calmly pocket the abuse, I'll be laughed at. 如果我平静地忍受这种辱骂, 我会被耻笑的。

[生僻词义] (孤立的) 小块地或一小批人

[例] The army controls the city apart from a few pockets of resistance. 除了一些零星的抵抗外, 部队已控制了城市。

[形近词] pocketable *adj.* 可放在口袋里的; 可供私用的; 可隐藏的

[真题连线]

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething

anger in America? (2006 阅读)

在美国是否存在不和以及潜在的不安?

➡ **poetry** ['pɔɪtri] *n.* 诗歌, 诗集

[例] Lawrence Durrell wrote a great deal of poetry. 劳伦斯·达雷尔创作了大量的诗歌。

[形近词] poet *n.* 诗人; poem *n.* 诗; verse *n.* 诗句

[真题连线]

So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (2008 翻译)

从某种意义上说他的记忆力如此之差以至于他对一个日期或一行诗句的记忆不会超过几天。

➡ **point** [pɔɪnt] *v.* ①指向; ②表明 *n.* ①要点, 看法; ②得分

[例] I pointed at the boy sitting nearest me. 我指了指坐得离我最近的那个男孩。// Earlier reports pointed to students working harder, more continuously, and with enthusiasm. 早期的报告显示学生学习更刻苦、持续的时间更长, 而且兴致高昂。// We disagree with every point she makes. 我们不同意她提出的任何观点。

[形近词] pointless *adj.* 无意义的, 钝的; pointed *adj.* 突出的, 锐利的, 率直的

[真题连线]

The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers". (2005 阅读)

国家科学院院长Bruce Alberts在专家团报告的前言中加上了这一重要观点: “科学解答不了所有问题。”

➡ **poisonous** ['pɔɪzənəs] *adj.* ①有毒的; ②恶毒的

[例] A lot of poisonous waste water comes from that chemical factory. 那个化工厂排出大量有毒的废水。// I lay awake half the night tormented by poisonous suspicions. 我半个晚上躺着都不能入眠, 被恶毒的猜疑所煎熬。

[同义词] toxic/evil/vicious/venomous *adj.* 有毒的; 恶毒的

[形近词] poison *vt.* 污染; 放毒于 *n.* 毒药



[真题连线]

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. (2006阅读)

尽管这种文化并不算高雅,但也算不上有害,移民们很快就融入了这种共同文化。

➡ **poke** [pəʊk] v. ①刺,捅,戳;②伸出

[例] He poked his finger into the hole. 他把手指戳进洞里。// He saw the dog's twitching nose poke out of the basket. 他看见那条狗抽搐的鼻子从篮子里露出来。

[识记] pock “point, 尖”→刺

[词组] poke into 探听;干涉

[例] We don't like strangers who poke their noses into our affairs. 我们不喜欢陌生人干预我们的事务。

[形近词] poker n. 拨火棍

[真题连线]

Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape. (2008阅读)

要毫不留情地挑出那些糟糕的、废话连篇的用语或不清晰的句子和段落,仔细琢磨。

➡ **pole** [pəʊl] n. ①杆;②极点,电极

[例] She banged up against the pole. 她砰地一声撞在电线杆上。// For six months of the year, there is hardly any light at the poles. 一年中的6个月里,地球的两极几乎没有任何光线。// The important fact is that the two poles of the magnet work in opposite ways. 重要的事实是,磁体两极的运行方式完全相反。

[同义词] climax n. 极点; electrode n. 电极

[形近词] poler n. 撑船者; polar adj. 极地的

[真题连线]

Astrophysicists working with ground based detectors at the South Pole and balloon borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon. (1998阅读)

天体物理学家使用南极路基探测器以及球载仪器,正越来越近地观测这些云系,也许不久就会报告其观测结果。

➡ **polish** ['pɒlɪʃ] v. ①磨光,使发亮;②使完美,改进

[例] Each morning he shaved and polished his shoes. 每天早晨他都刮胡子、擦皮鞋。// They just need to polish their technique. 他们只需要改进一下自己的技艺。

[同义词] furbish vt. [机]磨光,使发亮

[形近词] polite adj. 有礼貌的,上流的,优雅的; polished adj. 擦亮的,优美的,圆滑的

[真题连线]

But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. (2004阅读)

但是,这位47岁的指甲修饰师修剪、锉磨、上油的指甲数量却难遂其愿了。

➡ **political** [pə'litɪkəl] adj. ①政治的,政府的,政权的,政党的;②(人)关心政治的,争权夺利的

[例] The Canadian government is facing another political crisis. 加拿大政府面临着又一场政治危机。

[形近词] politics n. 政治,政治学,政见; politician n. 政客

[真题连线]

“As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. (2003阅读)

“一旦这个报道发布,我们将从乌克兰突然新增500个用户登录发布的信息”,弗莱德曼,一位前政治科学教授说。

➡ **poll** [pɒl] v. ①投票;②对...进行民意测验 n. 投票

[例] Audiences were going to be polled on which of three pieces of contemporary music they liked best. 听众将就3首现代乐曲中最喜欢哪一首接受民意调查。// The result showed he had polled enough votes to force a second ballot. 结果显示他获得了足够的选票来促使第二轮选举。

[识记] poll “ball, 小球”: “小纸团”→投票

[同义词] cast one's vote/ballot v. 投票

[形近词] politic adj. 精明的;有策略的

[真题连线]

In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. (1997阅读)

1994年年底,每月接受《经济学家》意见调查

的一组经济学家指出，美国在1995年的平均通货膨胀率将达到3.5%。实际上，8月份就降到了2.6%。

➡ **ponder** ['pɒndə] *v.* 考虑，沉思 *n.* 沉思

[例] He pondered over the difficulties involved. 他仔细思考了有关的种种困难。

[识记] pond “pound，掂量” + er → 沉思

[同义词] mull over/reflect on *vt.* 仔细考虑

[形近词] ponderous *adj.* 笨重的，沉闷的；ponderable *adj.* 可称量的，有价值的

[真题连线]

while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. (2004阅读)

而才学是审视、思考、探究、形成理论、批判和想象，学校仍然是才学备受怀疑的地方。

➡ **pool** [pu:l] *n.* 水塘

[例] Some cattle were drinking at the pool. 有几头牛在那池塘边饮水。

[生僻词义] *v.* 汇集

[例] We pooled ideas and information. 我们汇集了意见和信息。

[真题连线]

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called state Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. (2010阅读)

对于商业方法诉求的限制是个戏剧性的彻底变化，因为正是联邦巡回法院自己引进了这种专利。那是在1998年，对于所谓的美国道富银行的案件中，联邦巡回法院做出了判决，批准了筹集共同基金资产的方法具有专利权。

➡ **portion** ['pɔ:ʃ(ə)n] *n.* 部分

[例] He carved up the roast beef and gave each of us a portion. 他把烤牛肉切成块，给我们每人一份。// Damage was confined to a small portion of the castle. 城堡仅有一小部分受到了损坏。

[同义词] part/proportion *n.* 部分

[真题连线]

A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. (2002阅读)

世界上很多地区才刚刚走出经济衰落。

➡ **portray** [pɔ:'treɪ] *vt.* ①描绘；②扮演

[例] The film portrays a culture of young people who live in lower Manhattan. 这部电影描绘了在下曼哈顿地区生活的青年人文化。// In 1975 he portrayed the king in a Los Angeles revival of “Camelot.” 1975年他在洛杉矶重演的戏剧《卡米洛特》中扮演国王。

[形近词] portrayal *n.* 描绘，画像；portrayer *n.* 描画者，肖像画家

[真题连线]

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas. (2014阅读)

如今，教授把历史的逐步解读和进步的公共政策当作适当的研究主题，同时塑造保守的或古典自由主义思想。

➡ **pose** [pəʊz] *v.* ①造成，形成；②摆姿势；③提出…讨论

[例] This could pose a threat to jobs in the coal industry. 这可能对煤炭行业的就业造成威胁。// Before going into their meeting the six foreign ministers posed for photographs. 开会前，六国外长一起合影。// When I finally posed the question, “Why?” he merely shrugged. 当我最终提出“为什么？”这个问题时，他只是耸耸肩。

[同义词] take shape/shape into *v.* 形成；posture *vi.* 摆姿势

[形近词] position *n.* 位置，职位，立场；poser *n.* 难题

[真题连线]

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. (2004阅读)

因此近视的小Zysman就被插在了后排，这样一来，粗心的教师提出的有助于提高的问题就很少会问到她。

➡ **possess** [pə'zɛs] *v.* 拥有，具有（特质）

[例] He was then arrested and charged with pos-

sessing an offensive weapon... 他随后被逮捕, 并被控拥有攻击性武器。

[生僻词义] *n.* 殖民地, 托管地; 持有违禁物

[同义词] own/keep

[形近词] possession *n.* 拥有, 个人财产, 私人物品

[真题连线]

However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should posses. (2011新题型)

然而, 很多美国一流大学都要求其本科生在那些所有受教育者都应掌握的基本思想准则方面接受基础训练。

➡ potential [pə'tenʃl] *adj.* ①潜在的; ②可能的 *n.* ①潜能; ②可能性

[例] We are aware of the potential problems and have taken every precaution. 我们意识到了潜在的问题, 已经采取了一切防范措施。// The school strives to treat students as individuals and to help each one to achieve their full potential. 学校力图因材施教, 并帮助每位学生发挥他们的全部潜能。// The meeting has the potential to be a watershed event. 这次会议有可能成为一次分水岭事件。

[识记] potent “power, 力量” + ial → 潜力

[同义词] possibility/probability *n.* 可能性; latent *adj.* 潜在的

[形近词] potentiality *n.* 潜力; 可能性

[真题连线]

Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. (2012阅读)

类似于最近的采矿要求, 有一切可能。

➡ pour [pɔ:] *v.* ①灌, 注; ②倾泻

[例] He got up and poured himself another drink. 他站起身来, 给自己又倒了一杯。// Blood was pouring from his broken nose. 血正从他破了的鼻子里喷涌而出。// The rain was pouring down. 雨在倾盆而下。

[同义词] shed *v.* 倾泻; flow *v.* 涌流

[真题连线]

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's Ok to keep pouring fumes

into the air until we know for sure. (2005阅读)

就像吸烟问题一样, 来自不同领域的声音坚持认为有关全球变暖的科学资料还不完整。在我们证实这件事之前可以向大气中不断地排放气体。

➡ poverty ['pəvəti] *n.* 贫困, 短缺

[例] According to World Bank figures, 41 percent of Brazilians live in absolute poverty. 根据世界银行的统计数字, 41%的巴西人生活在赤贫中。

[同义词] indigence/impoverishment *n.* 贫穷

[真题连线]

Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. (2009阅读)

因此没有政治变革, 贫困国家可能无法摆脱贫穷的困境, 而政治改革只能通过较广泛的正规教育才有可能实现。

➡ power ['paʊə] *n.* ①权力, 势力, 能力; ②力量, 能量

[例] She interviewed six women who have reached positions of great power and influence. 她采访了6名身居高位并且颇具影响力的女士。// Power has been restored to most parts that were hit last night by high winds. 大部分昨晚遭大风袭击的地区已恢复供电。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 提供动力; 用力(使)移动

[词组] in the ~ of 在...的控制下

[例] They are only interested in preserving the power of the privileged. 他们只对维护特权阶层的权力有兴趣。

[同义词] might/force/strength *n.* 有力

[形近词] powerful *adj.* 强大的, 有力的, 有权的; powerless *a.* 无能力的, 无影响的

[真题连线]

Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems. (2008新题型)

很多作家在每写完一份初稿后, 都谨慎地将文件保存在磁盘中, 然后再打印一份, 以防停电或其他电脑问题导致文件遗失。

➡ practical ['præktɪkəl] *n.* 实践课 *adj.* ①客观存在

的, 实际的; ②切实可行的, (东西) 实用的; ③ (人) 实事求是的, 善于制作 (或修补) 的

[例] We can offer you practical suggestions on how to increase the fibre in your daily diet 我们能就如何增加你日常饮食中的纤维素量提供实际的建议。// Although the causes of cancer are being uncovered, we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it. 虽然癌症的病因正被逐步揭开, 但我们尚未有任何切实可行的办法来预防它。// You were always so practical, Maria. 玛丽亚, 你以前一向很注重实效。

[识记] pract “实践, 实际, 应用”

[生僻词义] *adj.* 几乎完全的

[同义词] *pragmatic/functional adj.* 实用的

[形近词] *practice v.* 实行; *practicable adj.* 可以实行的; *practically adv.* 几乎, 实际上, 简直; *practitioner n.* 开业者 (尤指医生、律师等), 从业者

[真题连线]

Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. (2007 阅读)

斯特恩伯格指出, 传统测试能很好地评估分析能力和语言能力, 但不能评估创造能力和实践能力, 而这两个因素对于解决问题和在生活中取得成功也至关重要。

➡ **preach** [pri:tʃ] *v.* ①说教, 讲道; ②鼓吹, 宣扬

[例] The bishop preached to a crowd of several hundred local people. 主教向一群几百名当地人布道。// Health experts are now preaching that even a little exercise is far better than none at all. 如今, 健康专家宣扬说, 即使少量的运动也比一点不运动要好得多。

[同义词] *boost/sermonize* 说教

[形近词] *preachy adj.* 爱讲道的, 爱唠叨的; *preacher n.* 牧师, 传教士

[真题连线]

I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of “have it all”, preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of she magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything. (2001 阅读)

我已从一个“获得一切”哲学 (琳达·凯茜过去七年中在《她》这本杂志所宣扬的) 的狂热支持

者, 变成了一个乐于接受任何东西只要一丁点的女人。

➡ **precede** [pri:'sid] *vt. & vi.* ①领先与; ②优于

[例] They were preceded by mounted cowboys. 他们前面是骑马的牛仔们。

[识记] pre “...前的” + ced “走”

[形近词] *precedent n.* 先例, 惯例; *precedable adj.* 可能被超前的; *preceding adj.* 在前的; *proceed vi.* 进行, 继续

[真题连线]

Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. (2006 阅读)

在为“国家移民论坛”撰稿时, 格瑞罗德里格兹报道说, 如今的移民既未达到历史最高峰, 但也不排斥同化。

➡ **precious** ['preʃəs] *adj.* 宝贵的, 珍贵的

[例] A family break allows you to spend precious time together. 一次家庭休假使你有机会和家人共度宝贵时光。// The precious gold rings and necklets were encased in box to preserve them. 珍贵的金戒指和项链珍藏在盒子里。

[识记] prec “price, 价格” + ious: “无价的” → 宝贵的

[同义词] *valuable adj.* 宝贵的

[真题连线]

If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress. (2003 阅读)

如果好人无所作为, 一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。

➡ **precise** [pri:'sais] *adj.* ①精确的; ②恰好的; ③细致的, 一丝不苟的

[例] Elgar supplied his works with precise indications of tempo. 埃尔加给自己的作品标上了精确的节奏标记。// Each motion must be delicate and precise, involving tiny movements. 每一个动作都必须小心、准确, 一点点地移动。// The restaurant in which we ate that night had more people in it at 11pm, 51 more to be precise, than it did at 10pm. 那天晚上我们去吃饭的那家餐馆晚上11点时比10点时人更多,



准确地说多了51人。

[词组] to be ~ 准确地说

[例] More than a week ago, Thursday evening to be precise, Susanne was at her evening class.一个多月星期以前,确切地说是周四晚上,苏珊在夜校上课。

[同义词] accurate/exact/correct *adj.* 准确的

[形近词] precision *n.* 精确,精确度;precisely *adv.* 精确地

[真题连线]

Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. (2012 新题型)

当然,正是这些额外的事物定义了人类文化,并最终确定了人的本质。

➡ predict [prɪ'dɪkt] *vt. & vi.* 预言,预料

[例] Many predict 1991 will rival the great vintage of 1965.许多人预测1991年酿制的葡萄酒可以与1965年生产的佳酿相媲美。

[识记] pre “预先” + dict “说”

[同义词] forecast/foretell/foresee

[形近词] prediction *n.* 预言;predictably *adv.* 可预言地;unpredictable *adj.* 不可预知的;unpredictability *n.* 不可预言

[真题连线]

And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident.” (2008 阅读)

戈登说,如果你需要预测不久将来的人类身高以便设计一套装备,基本上你“可以非常自信地使用当前数据”。

➡ predominant [prɪ'dɒmɪnənt] *adj.* ① 占优势的;② 主要的

[例] The predominant feature of his character was pride.他的性格中主要的特点是骄傲。// Love of peace is the predominant feeling of many people today.爱好和平在今天许多人的主要情感。

[识记] pre “…前的” + dominant “统治的”

[词组] be ~ over 占优势的

[同义词] dominant/chief/leading *adj.* 领导的

[形近词] predominance *n.* 优势;predominantly *adv.* 主要地

[真题连线]

In Manhattan, “there’s a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. (2004 阅读)

在曼哈顿,“在400万~1000万元的房价区间,出现了新一轮的淘金热。这笔资金主要是由华尔街股票红利注入。”股票经纪人芭芭拉可考恩说。

➡ preface ['prefəs] *v.* 为…加序言,以…开始 *n.* 前言

[例] I will preface what I am going to say with a few lines from Shakespeare. 我将引用莎士比亚的几行诗作为我讲话的开场白。// The preface of the book includes an account of the author’s life. 该书前言记述了作者生平。

[识记] pre “在前” + face “面”: “在前面” → 前言

[真题连线]

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be “morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning.” (1999 阅读)

在5月17日会议上讨论的建议序言草案中,夏皮罗表示,专家组已取得广泛的共识,认为“试图利用成人细胞核去克隆婴儿将是违背道德伦理的”。

➡ preferable ['prefərəbəl, 'prefrə-] *adj.* 更可取的,更好的

[例] A big earthquake a long way off is preferable to a smaller one nearby. 远处发生大地震总比在附近发生小地震好。

[词组] be ~ to 更好的

[例] A fresh election and a new government would be preferable to a lame - duck prime minister. 新的大选和新一届政府将比任期即将届满的总理更受青睐。

[同义词] superior/favorite/favored

[形近词] preferably *adv.* 更适宜地;preferred *adj.* 首选的

[真题连线]

While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their

own judgments. (2007翻译)

尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道的质量,但新闻记者最好凭借他们自己对重要性的理解自行做出判断。

➔ **prejudice** ['preɪdʒəɪs] *n.* ① 偏见; ② 损害 *v.* ① 使抱成见; ② 损害

[例] There was a deep-rooted racial prejudice long before the two countries became rivals and went to war.早在这两个国家成为敌人并且兵戎相见之前,它们之间就有了根深蒂固的种族偏见。// They claim the council has prejudiced their health by failing to deal with asbestos.他们声称,理事会没有处理好石棉的问题,从而损害了他们的健康。

[识记] pre “预先” + jud “判断”: 先入为主的判断

[同义词] bias

[形近词] prejudiced *adj.* 怀有偏见的

[真题连线]

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. (2001阅读)

要想利用互联网这一工具,某些贫困国家必须克服对外国投资所持的过时的反殖民主义偏见。

➔ **preliminary** [prɪ'lɪmənəri] *adj.* 预备的,初步的

[例] Preliminary results show the Republican party with 11 percent of the vote.初步结果显示共和党获得了11%的选票。

[识记] pre “在...之前” + limin “门槛”: 进入门槛前的

[同义词] initiatory/previous/precedent/introductory *adj.* 先前的

[形近词] preliminarily *adv.* 预备地

➔ **premium** ['pri:miəm] *n.* ① 保险费, 额外费用; ② 奖金, 津贴 *a.* ① 高级的; ② 售价高的

[例] It is too early to say whether insurance premiums will be affected. 现在说保险费是否会受影响还为时过早。// Callers are charged a premium rate of 48p a minute.打电话要支付每分钟48便士的附加费。// At the premium end of the market, business is booming. 高端市场业务繁荣。

[识记] prem “第一, 首要”

[词组] ~ system 奖励制度

[例] Farmers intensive requirement for land security places a premium on farmland property right system change.农户对土地保障的强烈需求,诱发了农地产权制度的变革。

[同义词] payment/interest/bonus *n.* 奖金

➔ **prescribe** [prɪ'skraɪb] *v.* ① 指示; ② 开处方

[例] Alliot told Singleton he was passing the sentence prescribed by law.阿利奥特告诉辛格尔顿他是依法判决。// Therapists cannot prescribe drugs as they are not necessarily medically qualified.由于治疗师不一定具有行医资格,所以他们不可以开处方。

[识记] pre “预先” + scrib “写”

[同义词] recommend/propose/suggest *v.* 主张

[形近词] scribe *v.* 划线; subscribe *v.* 捐献, 订购; describe *v.* 描述

[真题连线]

George Annas maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. (2002 阅读)

波士顿大学健康法律系主任乔治·安纳斯坚持认为,只要医生是出于合理的医疗目的开药,那么即使此药会加速病人的死亡,医生的行为也没有违法。

➔ **present** ['prez(ə)nt] *vt.* ① 介绍; ② 呈现 *adj.* ① 现在的; ② 出席的

[例] Their colleagues insulted them whenever the opportunity presented itself. 他们的同事们一有机会就侮辱他们。// Fox stepped forward, welcomed him in Malay, and presented him to Jack.福克斯向前跨了一步,用马来语对他表示了欢迎,接着把他正式介绍给了杰克。// The president was not present at the meeting. 总统没有出席该会议。

[同义词] current *adj.* 现在的

[形近词] presentation *n.* 描述, 陈述; presence *n.* 存在, 出席; presentism *n.* 现代主义

[真题连线]

There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. (2006 阅读)

这儿有皇家莎士比亚公司(RSC),它在Avon

的莎士比亚纪念剧院里将很多优秀的戏剧作品呈现给大家。

➡ **preserve** [prɪ'zəv] *vt.* ① 维护, 保留 (品质, 特征等); ② 保养; 保护 (使继续存活)

[例] We will do everything to preserve peace. 我们会尽全力维持和平。// Conservation is an issue which gets a lot of attention these days — whether it means preserving old buildings, or protecting the environment. 资源保护是目前备受关注的问题——不管它指的是对古建筑的保护, 还是对环境的保护。

[识记] pre “预先”

[生僻词义] *n.* 某人专有的活动, 爱好等

[同义词] maintain/conserve/save/store

[形近词] preservation *n.* 保留; reserve *v.* 保留

[真题连线]

Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. (2007 翻译)

长久以来, 法律知识在这类学校里一直被视为律师们所专有的, 而不是一个受教育者的知识素养的必要组成部分。

➡ **preside** [prɪ'zɑɪd] *v.* 主持

[例] The PM returned to Downing Street to preside over a meeting of his inner cabinet. 首相回到唐宁街去主持一场核心内阁会议。

[识记] pre “前面” + side “sit, 坐”: “坐在前面” → 主持

[同义词] chair *v.* 主持

[形近词] president *n.* 总统, 主席, 校长

[真题连线]

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real. (1998 阅读)

更难以确定的是那些商人们臆断自己正在驾驭的生产力革命是不是真有成果。

➡ **pressure** ['preʃə] *n.* ① 压力, 压强; ② 催促, 强迫 *vt.* 逼迫

[例] The window in the cockpit had blown in and the pressure dropped dramatically. 驾驶舱的窗户突然向内破裂, 气压急剧降低。// The government wilted in the face of such powerful pressure. 政府面对如

此大的压力, 失去了信心。// He will never pressure you to get married. 他永远不会强迫你结婚。

[识记] press “压”

[词组] atmospheric ~ 大气压

[同义词] strain/stress/tension

[形近词] oppress *v.* 压迫, 压制

[真题连线]

That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. (2012 阅读)

这一半是邀请一半是强迫的耳语是我们大多数人在听到“同辈压力”这个词时会想到的。

➡ **prestige** [pre'sti:(d)ʒ] *n.* 威望, 声望

[例] It was his responsibility for foreign affairs that gained him international prestige. 是他在外交事务中的尽职尽责为他赢得了国际声望。

[识记] pre “加强” + stige “stand, 站”: “高高在上” → 威望

[同义词] reputation/credit *n.* 威望, 声望

[形近词] prestigious *adj.* 有名望的

[真题连线]

His affair with a slave stained his prestige. (2008 阅读)

他与奴隶的事件玷污了他的声誉。

➡ **presume** [prɪ'zju:m] *v.* ① 推测; ② 擅自

[例] I presume you're here on business. 我想你是来这儿出差的吧。// They're resentful that outsiders presume to meddle in their affairs. 他们对外人擅自干预他们的事务怨恨不已。

[识记] pre “提前” + sume “认为”: “提前认为” → 推测

[同义词] guess *v.* 推测

[形近词] presumable *adj.* 可能有的, 可推测的; presumably *adv.* 大概

➡ **prevail** [prɪ'veɪl] *vi.* ① 盛行, 流行; ② 战胜

[例] A similar situation prevails in Canada. 同样的情况在加拿大也普遍存在。// He appears to have the votes he needs to prevail. 他看来有他胜出所需要的选票。

[同义词] obtain/win *vi.* 获胜

[形近词] prevailing *adj.* 流行的

[真题连线]

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails. (1998阅读)

第二次世界大战以来,美国人大量向南部和西部迁移,而且这种趋势如今仍很盛行。

➔ prevent [pri'vent] vt. & vi. 阻止,妨碍

[例] We recognized the possibility and took steps to prevent it happening. 我们认识到了这种可能性,并且采取了一些预防措施。

[同义词] block/hinder/obstruct/hamper

[形近词] prevention n. 预防; 阻止

[真题连线]

So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices. (2005新题型)

所以如果某些省想全权负责医疗事业,就必须证明自己有这种能力,首先要开一张省际单子来终止重复,节约管理费用,防止省和省之间的互斗,而且还要尽量争取更好的药价。

They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. (2005 Text4)

➔ previous ['pri:vɪəs] adj. 早先的; adv. 在...之前

[例] Douglas was a 29-year-old journeyman fighter, erratic in his previous fights. 道格拉斯29岁,是个技术不错的拳击手,在以前的比赛中发挥不太稳定。// The man was known to the police because of previous convictions. 因为有犯罪前科,警察们都认识这个人。

[识记] pre “之前的”

[词组] ~ to 在...之前

[例] Previous to that, we had traveled by car to Paris. 在那之前,我们驱车去了巴黎。

[同义词] foregoing/preceding/prior/former adj. 先前的

[形近词] previously adv. 先前

[真题连线]

Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in

the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language. (2012 翻译)

奥克兰大学的罗素格雷及其同事基于以前两次寻找语言普遍性的努力来考查语法的演化。

➔ prey [preɪ] vi. ①捕食; ②折磨 n. 捕食, 被捕食的动物

[例] The effect was to disrupt the food chain, starving many animals and those that preyed on them. 后果是打断食物链,使许多动物和捕食它们的动物饿死。// It was a misunderstanding and it preyed on his conscience. 这是个误会,让他的良心很不安。// The lion bounded on the prey. 那头狮子向猎物猛扑过去。

[生僻词义] n. 受害者

[例] Police officers lie in wait for the gangs who stalk their prey at night. 警察设伏等待那些在晚上跟踪目标伺机作案的歹徒。

[同义词] victim n. 受害者

[真题连线]

Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. (2006阅读)

一个原因是今天的捕鱼技术已经大大改善,可以通过卫星和声波这些在50年前不可能有的东西来发现猎物。

➔ price [praɪs] n. ①价格,价值; ②代价

[例] They expected house prices to rise. 他们预期房价会上涨。// There may be a price to pay for such relentless activity, perhaps ill health or even divorce. 这样没完没了的活动可能是要付出代价的,也许是不良健康状况甚至是离婚。

[生僻词义] vt. 标价

[例] Analysts predict that Digital will price the new line at less than half the cost of comparable IBM mainframes. 分析家们预测迪吉多公司会将其新线产品的价格定在低于可比的IBM公司大型主机成本的一半的水平。

[形近词] priceless adj. 无价的; pricey adj. 高价的

[真题连线]

It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for



export at competitive prices. (1995阅读)

它直接有助于商品以合理的价格销售，由此建立稳固的国内市场，并使商品能以富有竞争力的价格出口。

➡ **primary** ['praɪ,meri, -məri] *adj.* ①首要的，基本的；②最初的；③初等教育的

[例] That's the primary reason the company's share price has held up so well.这是公司股票价格一直居高不下的主要原因。// It is not the primary tumour that kills, but secondary growths elsewhere in the body.原发性肿瘤并不会置人于死地，致命的是身体其他部位的继发肿瘤。// Britain did not introduce compulsory primary education until 1880.直到1880年，英国才开始实行初等义务教育。

[识记] prim “第一，首要”

[生僻词义] *n.* (美国) 初选

[同义词] chief/principal/main/major/leading/foremost *adj.* 首要的

[形近词] primarily *adv.* 首先，起初；primacy *n.* 首位；prime *adj.* 首要的，最好的；primitive *adj.* 原始的

[真题连线]

Researchers in the late 1960 covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways. (2009阅读)

20世纪60年代晚期的研究者们发现，人与生俱来的应对挑战的方法主要有四种。

➡ **prime** [praɪm] *adj.* ①首要的；②最好的 *n.* ①青春；②全盛时期

[例] It could be a prime target for guerrilla attack.这可能是游击队进攻的主要目标。// It was one of the City's prime sites, near the Stock Exchange. 这是伦敦最好的地段之一，离证券交易所很近。// She was in her intellectual prime.在智力上，她正处于壮年。// Maybe I'm just coming into my prime now.也许我现在正要步入事业辉煌期。

[识记] prim “第一，主要的”

[词组] ~ Minister 首要

[例] The Prime Minister has been briefed by her parliamentary aides.首相已听取了她的议会助手的简要汇报。

[同义词] excellent/splendid *adj.* 极好的

[形近词] primitive *adj.* 原始的；粗糙的；简

单的

[真题连线]

When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. (2012阅读)

1960年由霍法领导的“国际卡车兄弟会”达到全盛之时，仅有10%的美国政府员工属于工会成员，如今这个比例升至36%。

➡ **principle** ['prɪnsəpəl] *n.* ①道德原则，行为规范；②观念；③信条；④法则，原理

[例] Buck never allowed himself to be bullied into doing anything that went against his principles.巴克从来不会因为受到威胁而做违背自己原则的事情。// The doctrine was based on three fundamental principles.这个学说建立在三条基本原理之上。

[词组] in ~ 原则上；on ~ 按原则地

[例] Taxation is not popular in principle, merely acceptable in context.征税基本上是不受欢迎的，在一定情境中才勉强为人接受。// His father, on principle, did not like to hear requests for money.从原则上来说，他父亲不喜欢别人借钱。

[真题连线]

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect. (2002阅读)

尽管裁决认为，宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自杀的权利，然而最高法院实际上却认可了“双效”的医疗原则，这个存在了好几个世纪的道德原则认为，如果某种行为具有双重效果（希望达到的好效果和可以预见得到的坏效果），那么，只要行为实施的目的是想达到好效果，这个行为就是可以被允许的。

➡ **priority** [praɪ'ɔrɪti] *n.* ①首要事情；②优先权，重点

[例] The government's priority is to build more power plants.政府的首要任务是建造更多的发电站。// Priority will be given to those who apply early.早申请者将获优先考虑。

[识记] prior “第一，主要的，首要”

[同义词] leading/seniority *n.* 优先

[形近词] prior *adj.* 优先的; 在...之前 (~ to)

➡ private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* ① 私人的; ② 秘密的

[例] The King was on a private visit to enable him to pray at the tombs of his ancestors. 国王以私人身份出访, 以便能够祭拜先祖陵墓。// Don't bug private conversations, and don't buy papers that reprint them. 不要窃听私人谈话, 不要购买重印这些谈话的报纸。

[识记] priv “单个”

[生僻词义] *adj.* 僻静的

[词组] ~ affairs/business 私事; ~property 私人财产; ~ school 私立学校; in ~ 私下地

[例] My private affairs are no one's business but my own. 我自己的事自己管, 不用其他人操心。// They want more State control over private property. 他们希望加强国家对私有财产的控制。// He attended Eton, the most exclusive private school in Britain. 他上的是伊顿公学, 英国最昂贵的私立学校。// Could I speak to you in private a moment, padre. 可否私下跟您谈谈, 牧师。

[同义词] personal/individual *adj.* 个人的

[形近词] privately *adv.* 私下地

[真题连线]

The journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. (2000 阅读)

倡导终生共享民主制的新闻记者却把自己的子女送进私立学校。

➡ privilege ['prɪvəlɪdʒ] *n.* 特权, 优惠; *vt.* 给予优惠、特权

[例] The Russian Federation has issued a decree abolishing special privileges for government officials. 俄罗斯联邦已经颁布法令废除政府官员的特权。// We want to privilege them because without the top graduate students, we can't remain a top university. 我们希望给予这些最顶尖的研究生特别照顾, 因为没有他们, 我们就无法继续处于一流大学之列。

[同义词] right

[形近词] underprivileged *adj.* 贫困的; 下层社会的

[真题连线]

On the overturned provisions the majority held

the congress had deliberately “occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers. (2013 阅读)

针对被推翻的条款, 多数票认为国会已慎重“先占领域”, 而亚利桑那州也因此而侵扰到联邦政府特权。

➡ procedure [prə'sɪdʒə] *n.* 程序, 手续, 步骤

[例] British Parliamentary procedure is perplexing at the best of times. 即使在最好情况下, 英国议会的程序也很费解。

[识记] pro “向前” + ced “走”: 向前走的过程

[形近词] proceed *v.* 继续下去; 发生

[真题连线]

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the hippocampus, they're there to stay. (2009 阅读)

但是, 不必费力试图去除旧习惯, 一旦那些惯例路径在大脑中磨出深深的“辙痕”, 它们将永久存在。

➡ proceed [prə'si:ɪd] *vi.* 继续进行

[例] The group proceeded with a march they knew would lead to bloodshed. 这群人继续进行他们知道会导致流血事件的一次游行。

[词组] proceed with 继续进行; proceed from 从...出发

[形近词] process *n.* 过程; proceeding 进行, 程序, 诉讼

[真题连线]

Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. (1999 阅读)

用户可以定制自己想要接受的信息, 然后直接进入某个公司的网址。

➡ process ['prəʊses] *n.* ① 过程, 进行; ② 方法, 步骤

[例] There was total agreement to start the peace process as soon as possible. 全体同意尽快启动和平进程。// He consulted the workers to understand the technical process. 他询问工人, 想了解技术上的程序。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 加工, 处理

[例] The material will be processed into plastic

pellets. 该原料将被加工成塑料颗粒。

[同义词] manufacture *vt.* 处理；加工

[形近词] procedural *adj.* 程序上的；processible *adj.* 适合加工的，可处理的

[真题连线]

Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection. (1995阅读)

然而，进化论的解释可能会使人难以理解普遍地渐渐遗忘过程是如何在自然选择中幸存下来的。

➡ proclaim [prə'kleɪm] *vt.* 宣告，公布

[例] Even as we proclaim our love for peace and our hatred of war, there are still convulsions in our world that endanger us all. 尽管我们宣告自己热爱和平，憎恨战争，但我们的世界仍存在危及我们所有人的动荡。

[识记] pro “前” + claim “说”：“提前说明”→宣告

[同义词] state/publish *vt.* 宣布

[形近词] proclamation *n.* 公告；宣布

[真题连线]

Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.” (2004阅读)

霍夫斯塔特说，掌握我们国家教育体系的人“沾沾自喜地、霸气十足地公然宣称敌视才学，迫不及待地认同那些看来在才学方面最难造就的孩子。”

➡ product ['prɒdʌkt] *n.* 产品

[例] A series of technical foul-ups delayed the launch of the new product. 一系列技术问题延误了新产品的上市。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 导致 *n.* (戏剧等) 上映，播出，制作；作品；出市

[词组] an end/finished ~ 成品；home/domestic ~ 国内产物

[例] Our end product is an anti-cancer antibody. 我们的最终产品是一种抗癌抗体。// My bike is a home product. 我的自行车是国产的。

[形近词] production *n.* 生产，产生，产量；

productive *adj.* 生产(性)的，多产的，富有成效的；unproductive *adj.* 不生产的，徒劳的；productivity *n.* 生产力，生产率

[真题连线]

DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before. (2013阅读)

DNT看来也不是Windows 8的明显巨大卖点——尽管此前微软在这方面将旗下的其他一些产品与谷歌进行比较，优势明显。

➡ profession [prə'feʃən] *n.* 职业

[例] Only 20 per cent of jobs in the professions are held by women. 在这些职业中，只有20%的岗位是由女性担任的。

[识记] fess “说”

[生僻词义] *n.* 宣称

[词组] the ~ 业内人士

[例] The proportion of women in the profession had risen to 17.3%. 从事该职业的女性比例已升高到17.3%。

[同义词] professed *adj.* 公开声称的

[形近词] professional *n.* 专门人员；内行；*adj.* 职业的，专业的，精通专业的；professor *n.* 教授；proficiency *n.* 熟练，精通 *n.* 侧面(像)，轮廓，人物简介，姿态，形象 *v.* 写简介，显出(某物)的轮廓

[真题连线]

As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. (2013 新题型)

截至2005年，全世界来自各个领域的专业社会科学家已有近50万人。

➡ proficiency [prə'fɪʃənsi] *n.* 熟练，精通

[例] Evidence of basic proficiency in English is part of the admission requirement. 英语基本熟练是入学条件之一。

[词组] ~ in 熟练，~test 水平测试

[例] He made little proficiency in literary accomplishments. 他在文学方面成就不多。// To get the job he has to pass a proficiency test. 为得到这份工作他必须通过水平考试。

[同义词] mastery *n.* 精通, 熟练

[形近词] nonproficiency *n.* 不精通

➡ profile ['prəʊfaɪl] *n.* ① 侧面; ② 轮廓

[例] His handsome profile was turned away from us. 他英俊的侧面轮廓转离了我们。// You can then export this profile so that other users can simply import the profile. 您可以输出这个轮廓, 这样其他用户仅仅只需要输入这个轮廓即可。

[识记] pro “前” + file “face, 脸”: “前面的脸” → 轮廓

[生僻词义] 人物简介, 资料

[例] A Washington newspaper published comparative profiles of the candidates' wives. 一家华盛顿的报纸刊登了候选人妻子们的对比简介。

[同义词] configuration *n.* 轮廓

[真题连线]

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”. (2001 阅读)

一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心, 并阻碍了我的事业发展, 这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职业, 当然, 就像面子扫尽的政府部长那样, 我也掩饰说“我只想与家人更多地待在一起”。

➡ profit ['prɒ:fɪt] *n.* ① 利润, 收益; ② 好处, 裨益, *vt. & vi.* ① 得利, 获益; ② 对...有益

[例] The bank made pre-tax profits of £3.5 million. 这家银行的税前利润为350万英镑。// He has profited by selling his holdings to other investors. 他将自己的股票卖给其他投资者, 从中获利。// Jennifer wasn't yet totally convinced that she'd profit from a more relaxed lifestyle. 珍妮弗还不完全相信更轻松的生活方式会对她有好处。

[词组] ~ by/ from 得利; at a ~ 获利地

[例] You can improve your chances of profit by sensible planning. 你可以通过合理计划来提高盈利的机会。// He resells the goods at a profit. 他转卖货品赢利。

[同义词] advantage/interest

[形近词] profitable *adj.* 无利益的; profitability *n.* 收益性

[真题连线]

Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard. (2014 阅读)

法律学校的债务意味着多数学生无法进入政府部门或从事非营利性的工作, 他们不得不非常努力地工作。

➡ profound [prə'faʊnd] *adj.* ① 深刻的, 意义深远的; ② 渊博的

[例] The illness had a profound effect on his outlook. 这场病对他的人生观产生了深刻的影响。// This is a book full of profound, original and challenging insights. 这本书充满了深刻、新颖、令人深思的见解。

[识记] pro “向前” + found “基础”: 向基础部分深入 → 深远的

[真题连线]

But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. (2007 阅读)

新闻记者应比普通公民更加透彻地了解法律, 而这种看法是基于他们对新闻媒体业已确立的规约和特殊责任的理解。

➡ progress ['prɒɡres, -rəs] *n.* ① 进展; ② 前进, 行进 *vi.* ① 进步, 改进; ② 行进; (活动) 继续进行

[例] The two sides made little if any progress towards agreement. 双方在达成协议方面的进展甚微。// Ellen would keep me abreast of the progress by phone. 埃伦会通过电话及时向我通报进展情况。// He will visit once a fortnight to see how his new staff are progressing. 他会每两个星期来访一次, 看看他的新员工进展如何。// The game was already in progress when we took our seats. 我们坐下来时, 比赛已经开始了。

[识记] gress “行走, 步”

[生僻词义] *vi.* (从做一件事) 转向 (做另一件事)

[词组] in ~ 进行; 正在进行

[例] The diaries are a mixture of confession, work in progress and observation. 这些日记里既有自白,



也有当下工作记录，还有见闻评论

[同义词] advance/proceed/move on *v.* 前进

[形近词] progressive *adj.* 进步的；先进的

[真题连线]

The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. (2001 阅读)

像世界通讯公司这样的电信公司的合并，似乎没有给消费者带来更高的费用，或减缓技术进步的速度。

➡ prohibit [prə(u)'hɪbɪt] *vt.* 阻止，禁止

[例] It means that people still dream about alternatives, so you have to prohibit this dream. 这说明了人们仍然在梦想著其他选择，所以你要去禁止这些梦想。

[识记] pro “加强语气” + hib “hand, 手” → 阻止，禁止

[同义词] block *vt.* 阻止，禁止

[形近词] prohibitive *adj.* 禁止的；prohibition *n.* 禁止；禁令

➡ project [prə'dʒekt] *n.* ① 计划；② 工程；③ 专题研究 *vt. & vi.* ① 计划，设计；② 投影，投射；③ 发射，伸出，突出

[例] A former associate of Mr. Pierce's was among the project's boosters. 皮尔斯先生的一个前合伙人是这个计划的热心支持者之一。// The Channel Tunnel project is the biggest civil engineering project in Europe. 英吉利海峡隧道是欧洲最大的土木工程。// Students complete projects for a personal tutor, working at home at their own pace. 学生完成了做私人家教的课题，在家里按自己的步调工作。// The government had been projecting a 5% consumer price increase for the entire year. 政府预测全年消费价格将增长5%。// The team tried projecting the maps with two different projectors onto the same screen. 这个小组想用两台不同的投影仪把这些地图投射到同一个屏幕上。// The remains of a war-time defence which projected out from the shore. 海滨凸出的战时防御工事的遗迹。

[识记] pro “向前” + ject “扔”：向前扔出 → 投射

[生僻词义] *vt.* 预计，推断

[同义词] plan/plot/scheme/blueprint *n.* 计划

[形近词] projector *n.* 放映机，幻灯机

[真题连线]

The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project. (2001 阅读)

该组织正在深入进行一次长期的自我剖析运动，此运动的名称是“新闻可信度调查”。

➡ prolong [prə'lɒŋ] *vt.* 延长

[例] He has decided to prolong his visit through the weekend. 他已决定把他的访问延长到过完周末。

[识记] pro “向前” + long “长”：向前拉长 → 延长

[同义词] elongate/extend/lengthen

[形近词] prolonged *adj.* 延长的

[真题连线]

It identifies the under treatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care. (2002 阅读)

它确定了医院临终关怀护理中存在的两个问题：对病痛处理不力和大胆使用“无效而强制性的医疗程序”，这些程序可能会延长死亡期，甚至会让病人临终时痛苦不堪。

➡ prominent ['prɒmɪnənt] *adj.* ① 突出的，显著的；② 杰出的

[例] In the process of practice it is not prominent this is because I should improve my English level. 但在实习的过程中这个优势却并不突出，这都是因为我的专业水平有待提高。// These are the children of very prominent or successful parents. 非常知名或成功的人士们的孩子们。

[识记] pro “前面” + min “man, 手”：“拿的出手的” → 杰出的

[同义词] excellent/remarkable/brilliant *adj.* 杰出的

[形近词] prominence *n.* 突出；显著

[真题连线]

Among the commission's 51 members are toptier university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism. (2014

阅读)

其中该委员会的51名成员都是顶级的大学校长、学者、律师、法官和公司高管,以及来自外交、电影、音乐和新闻的知名人士。

➔ **promise** ['prəmis] *n. / vt. & vi.* 答应, 许诺

[例] I'm hoping you'll keep your promise to come for a long visit. 我希望你遵守诺言来这儿多待几天。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 使很可能, 预示 *n.* 获得成功的迹象

[同义词] ensure/insure/assure/guarantee/pledge *v.* 保证

[形近词] promising *adj.* 有希望的, 有前途的

[真题连线]

Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise." (2004 阅读)

霍夫斯坦特说我们国家的教育体制掌握在这样一群人的手中,“他们沾沾自喜地、霸气十足地公然宣称他们对才智的敌意,也迫不急待地表示出对那些在才智上没有前途的孩子们的认同。”

➔ **promote** [prə'mot] *vt. & vi.* ① 促进; ② 提拔; ③ 宣传

[例] They have begun dialogues to promote better understanding between both communities. 双方已经开始了对话,以增进两个社群间的彼此了解。// I was promoted to editor and then editorial director. 我先是提升为编辑,然后又晋升为编务总监。// It's simply unethical to promote and advertise such a dangerous product. 宣传推广如此危险的产品完全是不道德的。

[识记] pro “向前” + mot “动”: 向前动→促进

[同义词] further/advance/contribute/push *v.* 促使

[形近词] promotion *n.* 促进, 提升, 宣传; promotional *adj.* 推销的, 宣传的, 增进的

[真题连线]

Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created Baby Center, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. (2011 阅读)

例如, 强生公司创建了宝宝中心网站, 它是一

家独立的媒介资产, 用于推广互补的甚至是竞争性的产品。

➔ **prompt** [prɒm(p)t] *adj.* 敏捷的, 迅速的

[例] You have been so prompt in carrying out all these commissions. 你执行所有这些任务非常迅速。

[生僻词义] 促使, 推动

[例] Japan's recession has prompted consumers to cut back on buying cars. 日本的经济衰退已促使消费者们削减购车花销。

[同义词] rapid/fast *adj.* 敏捷的; facilitate/boost *vt.* 促进

[形近词] promptness *n.* 机敏; prompter *n.* 敦促者

[真题连线]

A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family". (2001 阅读)

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➔ **pronounce** [prə'naʊns] *v.* ① 发音; ② 宣布, 断言

[例] Have I pronounced your name correctly? 我把你的名字读对了吗? // A specialist has now pronounced him fully fit. 一位专家已宣布他完全康复了。

[识记] pro “前面” + nounce “name, 称, 叫”: “在前面称”→断言

[同义词] declare *v.* 断言; articulate *v.* 发音

[形近词] pronounceable *adj.* 读得出的; pronunciation *n.* 发音

[真题连线]

If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be ever more pronounced. (2007 阅读)

如果你接着调查世界杯和职业比赛的欧洲国家青年队的话, 那么你会发现这一奇怪的现象甚至更明显。

➡ **proof** [pru:f] *adj.* 防…的, 耐…的 *n.* 证明, 证据

[例] The fortress was proof against the techniques of attack then in use. 该防御工事能抵御当时所使用的各种进攻手段。// The proof was fished up from old papers. 这个证据是从旧文件中搜寻到的。

[同义词] certification *n.* 证明

[形近词] proofreader *n.* 校对者

[真题连线]

If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value. (1995 阅读)

如果你看到一种商品不断地打广告, 我认为这是最可靠的证明, 即此商品一定与其宣传名副其实, 一定体现良好的价值。

➡ **propaganda** [prɒpə'gændə] *n.* 宣传

[例] The party adopted an aggressive propaganda campaign against its rivals. 该党采用了一场对抗其对手的咄咄逼人的宣传运动。

[识记] pro “加强” + paga “page, 书页”: “用大量书页” → 宣传

[同义词] advertisement / publicity / dissemination *n.* 宣传

[形近词] propagandistic *adj.* 宣传的, 宣传家的; propagator *n.* 宣传者; propagate *vi.* 繁殖; propagandize *vi.* 进行宣传

[真题连线]

Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive”, or left-liberal propaganda. (2014 阅读)

可悲的是, 一度盛行的调研精神已经换成了采用人文和社会科学作为“进步”, 或作为自由主义的宣传的手段。

➡ **propel** [prə'pel] *vt.* 推进, 驱使

[例] The tiny rocket is attached to the spacecraft and is designed to propel it toward Mars. 微型火箭附在宇宙飞船上, 用来推进飞船飞向火星。

[识记] pro “向前” + pel “ped, 脚”: “向前走” → 推动

[同义词] stimulate *vt.* 推进

[形近词] propellant *adj.* 推进的; propeller *n.* [航][船] 螺旋桨, 推进器; propellant *n.* 推进物, 推进燃料

[真题连线]

It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. (1998 阅读)

现在看来, 它们还对推动板块在地球表面漂移这一地球物理过程有重要影响。

➡ **property** ['prɒpəti] *n.* ① 财产, 不动产; ② 特质

[例] Richard could easily destroy her personal property to punish her for walking out on him. 理查德能轻易毁掉她的私人财产来惩罚她对他的背叛。// A radio signal has both electrical and magnetic properties. 无线电信号具有电、磁双重属性。

[识记] proper “自己的”

[词组] intellectual ~ 知识产权

[例] There was a significant decline in the size of the business as the company transitioned to an intellectual property company. 随着公司向知识产权公司转型, 其业务规模显著下降。

[同义词] quality/feature/characteristic/peculiarity/ trait/attribute/character *n.* 品质

[真题连线]

Redmon chose the keywords legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C. (2004 阅读)

雷德曼键入了关键词法律、知识产权和华盛顿。

➡ **prophet** ['prɒfɪt] *n.* 先知, 预言者

[例] The pity is that you are not a prophet. 可惜你不能未卜先知。

[识记] pro “提前” + phet “说”: “提前说” → 先知

[形近词] prophetic *adj.* 预言的, 预示的; prophesy *vt.* 预言, 预告

➡ **proportion** [prə'pɔ:ʃən] *n.* ① 部分, 份额; ② 比例, 倍数关系; ③ 匀称

[例] A substantial proportion of the population speak a French-based patois. 人口中有一大部分说法语为基础的混合语。// The proportion of women in the profession had risen to 17.3%. 从事该职业的女

性比例已升高到17.3%。// The pressure in the cylinders would go up in proportion to the boiler pressure. 汽缸内的压力会随着汽锅压力的增加而相应增加。

[识记] port “部分，分开”

[生僻词义] *n.* 面积，体积；规模，程度

[词组] in ~ (大小，数量，程度) 按比例地；out of ~ 不成比例地

[例] A man's vanity is actually in proportion to his ignorance. 一个人的虚荣心实际上是和他的愚蠢程度成正比。

[同义词] ratio/share/percentage/portion

[形近词] proportionately *adv.* 相称地；disproportionate *adj.* 不成比例的

[真题连线]

That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught. (2006阅读)

这就意味着更高比例的海洋物种正在被捕捞。

➔ **propose** [prə'poz] *vt. & vi.* ① 打算，提出（建议，解释等）；② 提名

[例] And where do you propose building such a huge thing? 那么你打算在哪里建这么一个庞然大物呢？// I asked Robin Balfour and Derek Haig to propose and second me. 我请罗宾·鲍尔弗和德里克·黑格提名并支持我。

[识记] pro “提前” + pose “放”

[生僻词义] *v.* 求婚

[同义词] offer/present

[形近词] proposal *n.* 建议，求婚；proposition *n.* 主张，陈述

[真题连线]

Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. (2009阅读)

涂尔干提出，宗教信仰具有加强社会团结的功能。

➔ **prospect** ['prəspekt] *n.* ① 可能性；② 展望；③ 前景；④ 风景；⑤ (竞赛中的) 有望获胜者

[例] Unfortunately, there is little prospect of seeing these big questions answered. 不幸的是，几乎不可能看到这些重大问题得到回复。// They now face the prospect of having to wear a cycling helmet by law. 他们现在面临的情形是：不久将需要依法佩戴摩托车头盔。// I chose to work abroad to improve my career prospects. 我选择出国工作以求在事业上

有更好的发展。

[识记] pro “向前” + spect “看”

[词组] in ~ of ... 预期

[例] We won't pretend we savour the prospect of a month in prison. 我们不会装作我们满心盼望着在监狱中度过一个月。

[同义词] expectation/hope/outlook

[形近词] prospective *adj.* 未来的；可能的

[真题连线]

Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening. (2004阅读)

消费者似乎只是有一些担心，没有恐慌，很多人说，即使在他们稍微节省开支的时候，对经济的前景也仍是乐观的。

➔ **prosper** ['prəspə] *vt. & vi.* ① 繁荣；② 使成功

[例] The high street banks continue to prosper. 商业街上的银行仍旧一派繁荣景象。// His teams have always prospered in cup competitions. 他的队伍在杯赛上总是成绩不俗。

[识记] pro “向前” + sper “希望”：充满发展的希望→繁荣

[同义词] thrive/flourish

[形近词] prosperity *n.* 繁荣；prosperous *adj.* 繁荣的

[真题连线]

Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. (2000阅读)

美国人不再视繁荣为理所当然之事。

➔ **protest** ['prəʊtest] *v.* ① 抗议；② 断言

[例] They were protesting soaring prices. 他们在抗议不断飞涨的物价。// When we tried to protest that Mo was beaten up they didn't believe us. 当我们坚持说莫遭到了毒打时，他们都不相信。

[识记] pro “加强” + test “验证”：“反复验证”→抗议

[同义词] declare *vt.* 断言

[形近词] protestant *adj.* 抗议的

➔ **prove** [pruv] *vt. & vi.* ① 证明；② 显示出是，被发现是

[例] I have to prove myself as a respectable, bal-



anced, person.我必须证明自己是正派、稳重的人。// As a composer he proved himself adept at large dramatic forms.身为作曲家的他证明自己在创作大型戏剧方面驾轻就熟。

[识记] prov “测试，证明”

[词组] ~ out 成功

[例] This irrigation project can't prove out until a great deal more money is spent on it.这灌溉工程还不能证实有预期的效果，除非花上更大一笔钱。

[同义词] certify/demonstrate/establish/testify

[形近词] proof *n.* 证据；disprove *v.* 证明…不正确；approve *v.* 赞成

[真题连线]

If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example from the initial influential prove resistant, for example the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people. (2010阅读)

例如，假若此“人际影响网络”中与最初有影响力人士存在两个层级距离的人们展现出对这种影响的抵制，那么变化的“瀑布流”就不会传播得太远，或者影响很多人。

➡ provided [prə'vaɪdɪd] *conj.* 假如，若是

[例] The other banks are going to be very eager to help, provided that they see that he has a specific plan. 如果看到他有具体的计划，其他银行会很愿意提供帮助。

[同义词] providing/if

➡ province ['prɒvɪns] *n.* 省

[例] The government plans to transfer some 30,000 government jobs from Paris to the provinces.政府计划将30000个政府职位从巴黎下放到外省去。

[生僻词义] 领域，范围

[例] Tattooing is not just the province of sailors. 纹身不只是水手们才感兴趣的事。

[同义词] domain/territory *n.* 领域

[真题连线]

So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. (1990阅读)

到目前为止，改善妇女就业机会的行为已经成为行业性的集体交涉的范围。

➡ provision [prə'vɪʒ(ə)n] *n.* ① 准备；② 供应品

[例] The department is responsible for the provision of residential care services. 该部门负责住宿照顾服务的提供。// Special provision should be made for children. 应该给孩子们特别的供给。

[生僻词义] *n.* 规定，条款

[例] He backed a provision that would allow judges to delay granting a divorce decree in some cases. 他支持允许法官在有些情况下推迟离婚判决的规定。

[形近词] provisional *adj.* 临时的；provider *n.* 供应者；provide *vt.* 提供

[真题连线]

In Arizona v. United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. (2013阅读)

最高法院推翻了亚利桑那州移民法案四项有争议条款中的三项，即州和地方警察可强制执行移民法。

➡ provoke [prə'vəʊk] *vt.* ① 激怒，挑衅；② 引起

[例] He started beating me when I was about fifteen but I didn't do anything to provoke him. 我大约十五岁时，他开始打我，但我并没有做什么招惹他的事情。// His election success has provoked a shocked reaction. 他的竞选胜利已经引起了震惊的反应。

[识记] pro “加强” + voke “voc, 话语”：“加强语气”→ 挑衅

[形近词] provoking *adj.* 刺激的，令人生气的；provocation *n.* 挑衅

[真题连线]

The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a long-standing commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations. (2012阅读)

这个公司是新英格兰地区主要的能源提供商，该公司引起了佛蒙特州人们的义愤，因为上周它宣称它不想遵守严格的核能规定。

➡ prudent ['pru:d(ə)nt] *adj.* 谨慎的

[例] It is clearly prudent to take all precautions. 采取一切防范措施显然是慎重的。

[同义词] cautious/wary *adj.* 谨慎的

[形近词] prudential *adj.* 谨慎的 ; prudence *n.* 审慎

[真题连线]

With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now. (2005 阅读)

随着风险越来越明显, 并且不断增加, 一个谨慎的民族现在应该准备一份保单了。

➔ psychology [saɪˈkɒlədʒi] *n.* 心理学

[例] Psychology began as a purely academic offshoot of natural philosophy. 心理学最初是自然哲学一个纯粹的学术分支。

[识记] psycho “心智, 灵魂” +logy “学科”

[形近词] psychologist *n.* 心理学家 ; psychological *adj.* 心理的 ; psychoanalyst *n.* 心理分析学者 ; psychoactive *adj.* 作用于精神的

[真题连线]

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. (2012 阅读)

她对许多公共健康运动缺陷的批判十分准确 : 他们没能调动起同侪压力以用于健康习惯的生成, 且他们表现出对心理理解的严重错误。

➔ publication [ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃən] *n.* ① 出版物 ; ② 出版 ; ③ 发表, 刊登

[例] They have started legal proceedings against two publications which spoke of an affair. 他们对两本提及一桩婚外情的出版物提起法律诉讼。

// The guide is being translated into several languages for publication near Christmas. 该手册正被译成数种语言, 将在临近圣诞节时出版。// A spokesman said: “We have no comment regarding the publication of these photographs.” 一位发言人说, “对于这些照片的公之于众, 我们不予置评。”

[识记] publ “人民”

[同义词] magazine/journal/periodical/press 出版物

[形近词] publish *v.* 出版, 公布 ; publisher *n.* 发行人 ; public *adj.* 公共的 ; publicity *n.* 公开, 宣传 ; publicity *n.* 宣传, 报道, 宣传业

[真题连线]

That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future. (2013 阅读)

这正是我们创建《Arc》这样一本致力于研究近期未来的新刊物的原因之一。

➔ punch [pʌn(t)] *vt.* 开洞 *n.* 冲压机, 打洞器

[例] I took a ballpoint pen and punched a hole in the carton. 我拿了一支圆珠笔在纸板箱上戳了个孔。// Make two holes with a hole punch. 用打孔器打两个孔。

[识记] punc “point, 尖” → 打孔

[形近词] puncher *n.* 穿孔机 ; punctual *adj.* 准时的

[真题连线]

Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. (2010 阅读)

后来, 更多的公司竞相添加这样的专利权, 希望这样一个防御性的行为可以先下手为强。

➔ puppet ['pʌpɪt] *n.* ① 木偶 ; ② 傀儡

[例] Yes, only a rat puppet beat them out. 没错, 只有一个老鼠木偶打败过他们。// When the invasion occurred he seized power and ruled the country as a puppet of the occupiers. 他趁入侵之时夺取了政权, 作为占领者的傀儡统治着这个国家。

[形近词] puppeteer *n.* 操纵木偶的人 ; puppeteer *vt.* 操纵

➔ purchase ['pɜːtʃəs] *vt. & vi.* 买, 购买 *n.* 购买的物品

[例] Most of those shares were purchased from brokers. 大部分的股份是从经纪人手中购得的。// She opened the tie box and looked at her purchase. It was silk, with maroon stripes. 她打开领带盒, 看着她买回的东西 : 一条带有褐红色条纹的丝制领带。

[识记] chas “追 ; 捉”

[真题连线]

Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. (2008 阅读)

杰斐逊一就职, 便通过1803年的“路易安娜购地案”扩大了奴隶制。

➡ pursue [pə'su] vt. & vi. ① 追赶, 追踪; ② 继续, 从事

[例] She pursued the man who had stolen a woman's bag. 她追赶那个偷了一个妇女提包的男人。// She had come to England to pursue an acting career. 她来英格兰投身演艺事业。

[词组] ~ a degree 攻读学位

[例] Why do you want to pursue a doctor's degree? 你为什么想继续攻读博士学位?

[同义词] follow/chase/trace/track

[形近词] pursuit n. 追求 (in ~ of); 职业

[真题连线]

Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education -- not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. (2004阅读)

甚至我们的学校也只是我们送孩子去接受实用教育, 而不是为了知识而去求知的地方。

➡ put [pʊt] vt. ① 放, 安置; ② 致使 (…处于某种状态)

[例] She hesitated, then put her hand on Grace's arm. 她犹豫了一下, 然后把手搭在格雷斯的臂膀上。// This is going to put them out of business. 这将使他们歇业。

[生僻词义] vt. 说, 表达

[例] He admitted the security forces might have made some mistakes, as he put it. 如他所说的, 他承认治安部队可能犯了一些错误。

[同义词] set/establish vt. 放置

[形近词] putter vi. 闲荡

[真题连线]

We are fortunate that is it, because new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. (2009阅读)

我们庆幸这个观念不对, 因为创立新的教育体制, 让足够多的人接受教育以推动经济发展需要两代或三代人来完成。

## Q

➡ qualification [kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] n. ① 资格; ② 限制条件

[例] She has met the minimum educational requirements for qualification. 她已达到了资格取得所需的最低教育水准。// The empirical evidence considered here is subject to many qualifications. 这里所考虑的经验证据有许多限制条件。

[识记] quali “quality, 质量” + fic “figure, 计算”: “质量的计算” → 资格

[同义词] membership n. 资格; limitation/restriction 限制条件

[形近词] qualified adj. 有资格的; qualify v. 使具有资格

[真题连线]

While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner. (1996阅读)

在与你谈话时, 你未来的雇主将根据你的教育、你的经验和你其他的资历来确定雇用你是否值得, 因此你必须把你的“商品”和能力以有序而合理连贯的方式陈列出来。

➡ quality ['kwɒlɪti] n. 质量, 品质, 特性

[例] Other services vary dramatically in quality. 其他服务在质量上差别很大。// Little of the existing housing is of good enough quality. 现有的住房几乎少有质量过关的。

[识记] qual “性质, 特征”

[同义词] property/feature/characteristic/trait/attribute n. 特性

[形近词] qualitative adj. 性质上的; qualify vt. & vi. 证明合格; quantity n. 量, 数量, 大量; quantify vt. & vi. 量化; quantitative adj. 数量的

[真题连线]

By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance of his works. (2014翻译)

据大家所说, 贝多芬是个思想自由而且有勇气的人, 我发现勇气是理解他作品的本质, 更是演奏

他作品的关键。

➔ **quarter** ['kwɔ:tə] *n.* ① 四分之一; ② 季; ③ 一刻钟 *vt.* 将...分成四部分 *vi.* 住宿

[例] A quarter of the residents are over 55 years old. 1/4的居民年龄在55岁以上。// The group said results for the third quarter are due on October 29. 该集团表示第三季度的结果将于10月29日公布。// I got a call at quarter of seven one night. 一天晚上6点45分时,我接到了一个电话。

[生僻词义] *n.* 方向,区域;(pl.)住处,人、团体(尤指可能提供援助、消息等的)*v.*(~sb on)供某人住宿

[例] Look for hotels in the French Quarter. 在法国人居住区寻找旅馆。// Help came from an unexpected quarter. 援助来自一个意想不到的团体。

[同义词] district/region/area/section/zone *n.* 地区

[真题连线]

A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. (2012阅读)

美国公共部门中四分之一的员工具有大学学历。

➔ **quest** [kwɛst] *v.* 寻求 *n.* 寻求

[例] My quest for a better bank continues. 我继续在搜寻一家更好的银行。// He had been questing for religious belief from an early age. 他从早年开始就一直在寻求宗教信仰。

[识记] ques “question, 提问”→ 寻求

[同义词] pursuit *n.* 寻求

[形近词] quester *n.* 探求者; question *n.* 问题; questionnaire *n.* 问卷调查

[真题连线]

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. (2002阅读)

实际上对真正的人工智能的追求已经产生了各种各样的效果。

➔ **quit** [kwɪt] *vt. & vi.* ① 离开,退出; ② 停止,放弃,辞职

[例] He figured he would quit before Johnson fired him. 他估计自己会在约翰逊炒他鱿鱼之前先辞职。// I was trying to quit smoking at the time. 当时我正在努力戒烟。

[识记] quit “自由”

[同义词] cease/pause/halt *v.* 停止

[真题连线]

In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. (2011阅读)

最近几周,雅芳和美国运通两家公司的二号主管分别离职,并解释说他们在寻求CEO职位。

➔ **quite** [kwat] *adv.* ① 十分,完全,相当,颇; ② 的确,真正

[例] I was doing quite well, but I wasn't earning a lot of money. 我干得还算不错,可是挣的钱却不算多。// I can state quite definitely it will be terrible. 我可以非常明确地说,情况会十分糟糕。

[词组] ~ a lot 相当多

[例] I got quite a lot of ribbing from my teammates. 队友们经常开我的玩笑。

[同义词] fairly/pretty

[形近词] quiet *n.* 安静,和平

[真题连线]

It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the children. (2011阅读)

这样看来,将“为人父母者的后悔”同“无子女者的后悔”相比较,似乎有失公平。

➔ **quote** [kwot] *vt. & vi.* ① 引用,引述; ② 举例说明; ③ 报价,(公司)上市 *n.* 引文

[例] She quoted a great line from a book by Romain Gary. 她引用了罗曼·加里的一本书中的名句。// He quoted a price for the repairs. 他给出了维修费用的报价。// Always get a written quote for any repairs needed. 每次进行修理都索要一份书面的报价单。

[同义词] cite *v.* 引用

[形近词] quotation *n.* 引用,引证

[真题连线]

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. (2005新题型)

省长们喜欢有选择地引用罗马诺先生的报告,特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的部分。



## R

➡ **race** [reɪs] *n.* ① 赛跑；② 人种，种族；③ 属，种；④ 竞争 *v.* ① 赛跑，竞争；② 快速移动

[例] In the 10 years I raced in Europe, 30 drivers were killed. 在我10年的欧洲赛车生涯中，有30名车手丧生。// The high point of this trip was a day at the races. 此行的高潮是去看赛马会的那一天。// The race is on to build up membership fast. 举办这次竞赛是为了迅速招募成员。

[同义词] nation/people *n.* 民族

[形近词] racial *adj.* 种族的

[真题连线]

If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class. (2001 阅读)

如果它做到了的话，就会开放它的（雇员）的多样化项目（这个项目目前只注重不同种族与性别），雇用那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层完全不同的记者。

➡ **radiate** ['reɪdɪət] *v.* ① 辐射；② 流露；③ 发光

[例] Many kinds of woodland can be seen on the various walks which radiate from the Heritage Centre. 从遗产中心向外伸展的各条走道上可以看到多种林地。// She radiates happiness and health. 她浑身洋溢着快乐与健康。// The metal plate behind my head radiated heat. 我脑后的金属盘散发出热量。

[识记] radi “radiation, 辐射” + ate → 辐射

[形近词] radial *adj.* 半径的，放射状的；radiant *adj.* 辐射的，容光焕发的；radical *adj.* 基本的，激进的

➡ **radical** ['rædɪkl] *adj.* ① 根本的，彻底的；② 激进的 *n.* 激进分子

[例] There will be a radical swing to the right or the left. 这样将出现极左或极右的情况。// This thesis led to a radical reshaping of Labour policies. 这篇论文导致了工党政策的彻底改变。

[识记] radic “根”

[同义词] basic/essential/fundamental/vital *adj.* 基本的

[形近词] radically *adv.* 根本上；eradicate *v.* 根

除

[真题连线]

The publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants. (2000 阅读)  
激进书籍的出版商到三星级宾馆就餐。

➡ **rage** [reɪdʒ] *n.* 狂怒，盛怒，流行；*vi.* ① 动怒；②（暴风雨等）猛烈持续；③（疾病等）蔓延

[例] The rage in his eyes made her blood run cold. 他眼中的怒火吓得她汗毛倒竖。// I saw her in a towering rage only once. 我只有一次见过她大发雷霆。

[识记] rage “疯狂，怒气”

[同义词] anger/indignation

[形近词] enrage *vt.* 激怒；outrage *n.* 暴行

[真题连线]

In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. (2012 阅读)

在南卡罗来纳州，一项名为“怒对烟雾”的政府资助反吸烟活动开始致力于让吸烟成为很土气的行为。

➡ **railroad** ['reɪlroʊd] *n.* 铁路 *vt. & vi.* 由铁路运输

[例] The railroad finally reached Santa Barbara in 1877. 铁路终于在1877年修到了圣巴巴拉。// He railroaded the reforms through. 他强制性地推行了改革。

[同义词] railway

[真题连线]

Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. (2008 阅读)

写作提纲应当指引你从一个点自然过渡到下一个点，但是不能让你的提纲使你仓促行事。

➡ **raise** [reɪz] *vt. & vi.* ① 举起，提成；② 增加；③ 饲养，抚养，引起，提出 *n.* 加薪

[例] She went to the window and raised the blinds. 她走到窗前，拉起了百叶窗。// They had raised the white flag in surrender. 他们举白旗投降了。

[词组] ~ eyebrows 使不满，使不快

[例] You may also raise your eyebrows when you doubt or disapprove something. 当你对某件事情表示怀疑或否定时，你也会扬起眉毛。

[同义词] arise/rise/lift *v.* 上升, 举起

[真题连线]

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. (2006阅读)

把价格提高太多将是一件令人遗憾的事, 因为这样做将会赶走斯特福特镇最有吸引力的客户群——年轻人。

➡ **random** ['rændəm] *adj.* 随机的, 随意的 *n.* 随机, 随意

[例] The competitors will be subject to random drug testing. 参赛者将要接受随机药检。// Children's words and actions are often fairly random. 小孩子的言行常常是随性而为。

[识记] ran “跑” + dom “领域”: 在各个领域跑 → 随意的

[词组] at ~ 随机地

[例] The teacher might suddenly address individual students at random. 老师可能随意突然地与个别学生谈话。

[同义词] irregular/arbitrary/casual *adj.* 随意的

[形近词] randomly *adv.* 随便地, 未加计划地; randomness *n.* 随意; randomize *v.* 使...随机化

[真题连线]

By the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” — the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. (2005 阅读)

到了20世纪70年代末, 神经学家们转而认为梦是“精神噪声”, 即睡眠时所进行神经修复活动的随机副产品。

➡ **range** [reɪndʒ] *n.* ① 范围, 领域; ② 排列, 连续; ③ (山) 脉 *vt. & vi.* 排列成行

[例] A wide range of colours and patterns are available. 各种颜色和样式都有。// The average age range is between 35 and 55. 平均年龄在35岁到55岁之间。

[识记] range “排列, 顺序”

[词组] ~ over 包括; ~ between 在一定范围内

[例] Animals range over the hills and plains. 动物在山丘和平原上出没。// Prices range between 7 and 10. 售价在7英镑和10英镑之间。

[真题连线]

In Manhattan, “there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. (2004阅读)

在曼哈顿, “在400万至1000万元的房价区间, 出现了新一轮的淘金热。这笔资金主要是由华尔街股票红利注入。”股票经纪人芭芭拉可考恩说。

➡ **rank** [ræŋk] *v.* 评定等级 *n.* ① 等级; ② 社会地位

[例] His prices rank high among those of other contemporary photographers. 他的要价与其他同时代的摄影师相比居高。// He eventually rose to the rank of captain. 他最终升到了船长的职位。// He must be treated as a hostage of high rank, not as a common prisoner. 他一定要被作为一个高级人质而不是一般囚徒来对待。

[同义词] degree/classification *n.* 等级

[形近词] ranking *adj.* 上级的; 头等的

[真题连线]

If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be ever more pronounced. (2007阅读)

如果你接着调查世界杯和职业比赛的欧洲国家青年队的话, 那么你会发现这一奇怪的现象甚至更明显。

➡ **rapid** ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 快, 急速的 *n.* (pl.) 急流, 湍滩

[例] This signals a rapid change of mind by the government. 这标志着政府思想的急剧转变。// He walked at a rapid pace along Charles Street. 他快步走过查尔斯大街。

[同义词] fleet/quick/hasty/swift/speedy *adj.* 快的

[真题连线]

However, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. (2009阅读)

传统观点认为教育应成为促进贫困国家经济快速发展首要考虑的因素之一, 然而这种观点是错误的。

➡ **rare** [reə(r)] *adj.* ① 稀有的, 珍奇的; ② 稀疏的

[例] She collects rare plants. 她收集稀有植物。

// It's apparently rare for anyone to have two legs the same length. 显然, 一个人两条腿的长度完全相同的情况是很少见的。// Ferris has a rare ability to record her observations on paper. 费里斯具备把自己的观察结果记录下来的超强能力。

[同义词] occasional/uncommon/scarcely *adj.* 稀罕的

[形近词] rarely *adv.* 很少; 稀有地

[真题连线]

So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. (2004阅读)

因此一些近视的、姓氏字母排后的学生就固定在后面几排了。而一些粗心的老师很少向这些孩子提问, 提问其实有利于他们智力的提高。

➡ **rate** [reɪt] *n.* ① 速率; ② 等级; ③ 价格 *vt. & vi.* ① 评估; ② 评级

[例] The rate at which hair grows can be agonisingly slow. 头发生长的速度可能极其缓慢。// His heart rate was 30 beats per minute slower. 他的心率每分钟慢了30次。

[词组] at the ~ of 以...速度; interest ~ 利率; birth/death ~ 出生/死亡率; divorce ~ 离婚率; survival ~ 存活率; inflation ~ 通货膨胀率; crime ~ 犯罪率; at any ~ 无论如何, 至少

[例] The car was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. 轿车以每小时40英里的速度行驶。// Investment is a function of the interest rate. 投资随着利率的变化而变。// The city is condemned for its high crime rate. 这个城市因它的高犯罪率而受到谴责。

[同义词] estimate/appraise/assess/value *v.* 估价

[形近词] ratio *n.* 比率

➡ **rational** ['ræʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *adj.* ① 合理的; ② 理性的

[例] He's asking you to look at both sides of the case and come to a rational decision. 他是在要求你看到问题的两面, 然后做出理性的决定。// Now try to find a rational reason for each one. 现在尝试为每一个找到一个理性的理由。

[同义词] reasonable/logical *adj.* 合理的

[形近词] rationale *n.* 基本原理; ration *n.* 定量, 口粮; rationality *n.* 合理性; rationalize *v.* 实行合理化

➡ **reach** [ri:tʃ] *vt. & vi.* 抵达, 到达; *n.* ① 臂展;

② 影响范围; ③ 组织部门

[例] He did not stop until he reached the door. 他走到门边才停下。// I reached across the table and squeezed his hand. 我把手伸到桌子的另一边, 捏住他的手。// Can you reach your toes with your fingertips? 你能用手指尖碰到你的脚趾吗?

[词组] ~ out to/~ for 伸手, 够到; 达成

[例] By day and by night, it seemed they need only reach out to touch the sky. 不分白天黑夜, 他们似乎只要一伸手就可以碰到天空。// The soldier reached for his gun. 那名士兵伸手去拿枪。

[同义词] attain/achieve/arrive *v.* 达到

[真题连线]

At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. (2004阅读)

在大学毕业典礼上, 姓氏字母排前的学生先得到奖励, 而轮到那些姓氏字母靠后的人时, 大多数参加者差不多都在打鼾了。

➡ **react** [rɪˈækt] *v.* ① 反应; ② 反抗

[例] They reacted violently to the news. 他们对这条新闻反应强烈。// My father never saved money and perhaps I reacted against that. 我父亲从不攒钱, 也许我反对这种做法。

[识记] re “相对” + act “行动”: “相对行动” → 反应

[同义词] impact on/work on *v.* 反应

[形近词] reaction *n.* 反应; reactionist *adj.* 反动的; reactant *n.* [化学] 反应物

[真题连线]

In the last decades or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. (2013阅读)

尤其是近十年, 科技的进步使得Zara、H&M、Uniqlo等世界各大时装厂商能够更快更准确地对市场需求做出反馈, 这也就意味着更快捷的设计、更多次的展示、更丰厚的利润。

➡ **real** [rɪəl] *adj.* ① 真的, 真实的; ② 实际的, 现实的

[例] Legends grew up around a great many figures, both real and fictitious. 围绕着许多人物都有传

说流传开，有真实的也有虚构的。// Whitechild's life becomes increasingly real to the reader. 怀特蔡尔德的生活在读者面前显得越来越真实。

[词组] for ~ 真正的；认真的；in reality 事实上

[例] We will see whether the “save our cities” - campaign is for real or just window dressing. 我们要看看这次“拯救我们的城市”运动是认真的还是装门面。

[同义词] authentic/genuine/actual/sincere *adj.* 真的

[形近词] reality *n.* 现实；实际经历；really *adv.* 确实，实在，真正地；realistic *adj.* 现实主义的；unrealistic *adj.* 不切实际的

[真题连线]

“Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. (2004阅读)

“你现在只能在两到三套房子之间选择了，而不是二十或三十套。”海湾地区房地产经纪人约翰·梯尔迪说道。

➔ realize ['ri:əlaɪz] *vt.* ①实现；②认识到

[例] As soon as we realized something was wrong, we moved the children away. 我们一意识到出了问题，就立即把孩子们转移开了。// All his worst fears were realized. 他最担心的事情都变成了现实。

[识记] real “真实的” + ize : “使真实” → 实现

[同义词] accomplish/carry out/fulfill *vt.* 实现

[形近词] reality *n.* 现实；realizable *adj.* [数] 可实现的，可实行的；realistic *adj.* 实际可行的，现实主义的，逼真的；reality *n.* 现实

[真题连线]

Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. (2007阅读)

在瑞典长大的埃里克森，一直研究核工程，直到他认识到，如果他转向心理学领域，他将会有更多机会从事自己的研究。

➔ reap [ri:p] *v.* ①收获，获得；②收割

[例] You'll soon begin to reap the benefits of being fitter. 你很快就会获得身体更健康带来的好处。// The peasants leaned down to reap wheat. 农民们俯身收割小麦。

[识记] reap “ripe, 成熟” → 收割；收获

[同义词] acquire/earn *vt.* 收获；crop/to harvest *v.* 收割

[形近词] reaper *n.* 收割者；收割机

➔ rear [riə] *vt.* ①培养；②饲养 *adj.* 后方的

[例] She reared sixteen children, six her own and ten her husband's. 她抚养大了16个孩子，6个她自己的，10个她丈夫的。// She spends a lot of time rearing animals. 她花很多时间饲养动物。// Manufacturers have been obliged to fit rear seat belts in all new cars. 生产商不得不在所有的新车上安装后座安全带。

[同义词] cultivate/foster *vt.* 培养

[形近词] rearward *adj.* 向后方的；在末尾的；rearmost *adj.* 最后的

[真题连线]

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, “I love My Children, I Hate My Life,” is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. (2011阅读)

毫无疑问，Jennifer Senior在有煽动意味的杂志封面故事中表达了她的独到见解，“我爱我的孩子们，我讨厌我的生活”——这唤起了人们的谈兴。人们一谈到养孩子就会觉得这是一件完全令人愉悦、生活充实的事情。

➔ reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *a.* ①合理的；②通情达理的；③适度的

[例] At the time, what he'd done had seemed reasonable. 那时他的所作所为似乎很合理。// It seems reasonable to expect rapid urban growth. 似乎有理由期望城市快速发展。

[同义词] rational/sensible *adj.* 明智的

[形近词] reasonably *adv.* 合理地；unreasonable *a.* 不合理的；reasoned *a.* 合理的；reasoning *n.* 推理

[真题连线]

What could be more reasonable? (2014阅读)  
什么可能是更合理的？

➔ reassure [ri:ə'ʃʊə] *vt.* 使…安心

[例] But if your clinic would reassure me that I would not be at risk, then I would happily donate. 但



是,如果诊所让我放心,保证我不会有危险,那么,我将愉快地捐赠。

[识记] re “反复” + sure “确定的”: “反复确定” → 使放心

[形近词] reassuring *adj.* 安心的

➡ rebel ['reb(ə)l] *vi.* ① 反叛; ② 叛逆

[例] Voters rebelled against high property taxes. 投票者们反对高额财产税。// The child who rebels is unlikely to be overlooked. 叛逆的孩子不太可能被忽视。

[识记] re “对抗” + bel “bat, 棍子”: “拿着棍子反抗” → 反叛

[同义词] strive against *vi.* 反叛

[形近词] rebellious *adj.* 反抗的, rebellion *n.* 叛乱

[真题连线]

Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebeling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic world-view of Isaac Newton. (1998阅读)

想想看,17世纪伽利略为他叛逆性的信仰而遭受天主教会的审判,还有诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械的世界观所发表的尖锐批判。

➡ recall ['ri:kɔ:l] *vt.* ① 召回; ② 回想起

[例] The company said it was recalling one of its drugs and had stopped selling two others. 该公司说它正在召回它的一种药品,而且已经停售了另外两种药品。// Henderson recalled that he first met Pollard during a business trip to Washington. 亨德森记起他是在一次去华盛顿出差的途中第一次与波拉德结识的。

[识记] re “反复” + call “呼喊”: “反复呼喊” → 召回

[真题连线]

“With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. (2007阅读)

“在经过大约20小时的训练之后,第一个试验对象(复述)的数字跨度从7个上升到20个,”埃里克森回忆说。

➡ receive ['ri:si:v] *vt. & vi.* ① 拿到,收到; ② 接待; ③ 接纳,接受

[例] They will receive their awards at a ceremony

in Stockholm. 他们会在斯德哥尔摩举行的仪式上接受颁奖。// The shop assistant received me indifferently while leaning on a counter. 商店售货员靠在柜台上漫不经心地招呼我。// He went to prison for receiving stolen scrap iron. 他因为收购偷来的废铁而入狱。

[识记] ceive “拿,抓,握住”

[同义词] accept/admit *v.* 接受

[形近词] reception *n.* 接待,接待区,招待会,接收,接受; recipient *n.* 接受者; perceive *v.* 发觉; deceive *v.* 欺骗; conceive *v.* 想象,构想,怀孕

[真题连线]

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. (2012阅读)

发现声明一旦公开化,发现者即会获得学术赞誉。

➡ recipient [ri'sipiənt] *n.* 接受者

[例] If you know when that is, tell your recipient. 如果你知道这个期限,告诉你的接受者。

[识记] recip “receive, 接受” + ient → 接受者

[同义词] receiver *n.* 接受者

[真题连线]

Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them. (2004阅读)

求职面试、选举投票、会议发言或参加会议等诸多名单,也是按字母表顺序排序,当人们费劲地向下查看时,兴趣随之索然。

➡ reckon ['rekən] *vt. & vi.* ① 认为; ② 预算; ③ 指望

[例] Toni reckoned that it must be about three o'clock. 托妮估计当时肯定是3点钟左右。// Police officers on the case are reckoning to charge someone very shortly. 调查这个案子的警官正在考虑尽快起诉嫌疑人。

[词组] ~ with 估计到; ~ on 指望,依靠

[例] Giles had not reckoned with the strength of Sally's feelings for him. 贾尔思没有料想到萨利对他的感情如此强烈。// He reckons on being world heavyweight champion. 他相信自己能成为世界重量级冠军。

[同义词] measure/judge/assess

[真题连线]

In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science. (2001 阅读)

然而,从科学这个整体来看,19世纪应该被视为科学结构发生变化的关键时期。

➔ **recognize** ['rekəgnaɪz] vt. & vi. 认出, 意识到, 承认

[例] The receptionist recognized him at once. 接待员一眼就认出他了。// Well, of course I recognize that evil exists. 嗯,我当然承认邪恶的存在。

[识记] cogn “知道”

[生僻词义] vt. 认可, 赞赏; 正式致谢

[词组] social recognition 社会认同

[同义词] acknowledge/admit/confess/concede v. 承认

[形近词] recognition n. 认出, 承认; cognition n. 认识 precognition n. 预感

[真题连线]

They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. (2002 阅读)

他们建造的机器人在受控的工厂环境里,能够识别仪器板上若干分之一毫米的误差。

➔ **recommend** [ˌrekəˈmend] vt. & vi. ① 推荐; ② 劝告, 建议

[例] I have just spent a holiday there and would recommend it to anyone. 我刚刚在那里度过假,很想把它推荐给每一个人。// We strongly recommend reporting the incident to the police. 我们强烈建议报警。

[识记] mend “委托”

[生僻词义] vt. 使受欢迎

[例] He had little but his enthusiasm to recommend him. 他拥有的优势只有他的热情。

[同义词] advocate/propose/suggest/prescribe v. 劝告, 主张

[形近词] recommendation n. 推荐; 推荐信

[真题连线]

Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. (2005 新题型)

它下设的公共药物评估机构向各省推荐应该在清单上增加的新药。

➔ **reconcile** ['rek(ə)nsaɪl] vt. ① 使一致; ② 使和解

[例] It's difficult to reconcile the demands of my job and the desire to be a good father. 协调我工作的要求与我当个好父亲的愿望很难。// He never believed he and Susan would be reconciled. 他不认为他和苏珊会和好。

[识记] re “再次” + con “一起” + cile “call, 喊叫”: “再在一起喊叫” → 使和解

[同义词] accord/unify vt. 使一致

[形近词] reconcilable adj. 不矛盾的

➔ **recovery** [rɪˈkʌvəri] n. ① 痊愈, 复原; ② 重获; ③ 收复

[例] He made a remarkable recovery from a shin injury. 他的胫骨伤恢复得相当不错。// In many sectors of the economy the recovery has started. 许多经济领域已经开始复苏。// She has a reasonable prospect of recovery from the insurer. 她有望从保险公司拿到赔偿。

[词组] economic~经济复苏; make a ~from 从...中痊愈

[例] The Labor Department figures underscore the shaky state of the economic recovery. 劳工部的数据进一步印证了经济复苏状况的不稳定。

[同义词] renewal/improvement n. 改造

[形近词] recoverable adj. 可痊愈的; 可收回的

[真题连线]

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. (2011 阅读)

随着经济复苏的迹象开始显现,副总裁们可能更愿意在没有候选职位的情况下跳槽。

➔ **recreation** [ˌrekriˈeɪʃ(ə)n] n. 娱乐, 消遣

[例] Saturday afternoon is for recreation and outings. 周六午后是休闲和外出游玩的时间。// There are plans to enlarge the recreation area. 已经有了扩大娱乐场地的计划。

[词组] ~ area 娱乐休闲区; open-air/outdoor recreation 户外娱乐活动

[例] There are plans to enlarge the recreation area. 已经有了扩大娱乐场地的计划。

[同义词] pastime n. 娱乐

[形近词] recreate v. 使得到消遣或娱乐; 再创

造

➡ **recruit** [rɪ'kru:t] *v.* ① 招募；② 吸收

[例] The police are trying to recruit more black and Hispanic officers. 警方正试图招收更多的黑人和西班牙裔的警官。// Our football fan club began to recruit new members last week. 我们的足球球迷俱乐部上周开始招收新会员。

[形近词] recruitment *n.* 征募新兵；recruiter *n.* 招聘人员，征兵人员

[真题连线]

In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as Love Life recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers. (2012 阅读)

在南非，预防HIV，即众所周知的“热爱生命”活动要求年轻人要安全性生活。

➡ **rectify** ['rektɪfaɪ] *vt.* 纠正，整顿

[例] Only an act of Congress could rectify the situation. 只有国会法案才能矫正这种形势。// The matter will rectify itself in a few days. 那件事过几天就会变好。

[识记] rect “正确”

[词组] ~ the financial order 整顿金融秩序

[同义词] amend/correct/correct/remedy *v.* 纠正

➡ **recur** [rɪ'kɜ:(r)] *vi.* ① 再发生；② 重新提起

[例] Economic crises recur periodically. 经济危机周期性地发生。// He did not recur in thought to New York or the flat. 他再也没去想纽约或者他的公寓。

[识记] re “重新” + cur “进行”

[真题连线]

Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. (2005 阅读)

卡特赖特认为人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演。

➡ **reduce** [rɪ'dju:s] *vt. & vi.* ① 减少，降低；② 简化，概括

[例] It reduces the risks of heart disease. 这降低了患心脏病的风险。// They wanted the army reduced to a police force. 他们想把这支队伍降级为一支警察部队。

[识记] duce “引导，引来”

[生僻词义] *vt.* 使陷入窘境

[例] They were reduced to extreme poverty. 他们陷入极端贫困的状态。

[同义词] decrease/diminish/lessen *v.* 减少

[形近词] reduction *n.* 减少，折扣；induce *v.* 引诱，导致；deduce *v.* 演绎；seduce *v.* 勾引

[真题连线]

The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. (2001 阅读)

像世界通讯公司这样的电信公司的合并，似乎没有给消费者带来更高的费用，或者减缓技术进步的速度。

➡ **reference** ['refrəns] *n.* ① 说到或写到的事；② 提及，谈到；③ 查阅，征询

[例] He made no reference to any agreement. 他没有提到什么协议。// This might be done without reference to Parliament. 这件事情也许可以绕过国会直接进行。// The firm offered to give her a reference. 公司主动给她开具介绍信。

[词组] with/in ~ to 关于

[例] I am writing with reference to your article on salaries for scientists. 我写此信是为了回应你那篇探讨科学家薪水的文章。

[同义词] quotation/citation *n.* 提及；relevance/relation/correlation *n.* 关联

[形近词] refer *vt. & vi.* 涉及

[真题连线]

On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (2013 翻译)

各种各样奇幻的元素在这里展示，其参照依据，就某种层面来说，似乎就是大自然。

➡ **refine** [rɪ'faɪn] *vt.* ① 精炼，提纯；② 改善

[例] Oil is refined to remove naturally occurring impurities. 油经过提炼去除天然生成的杂质。// Surgical techniques are constantly being refined. 外科手术技术正在不断得到完善。

[识记] re “反复” + fine “好的”：“反复变好” → 改善

[同义词] improve/polish up *vt.* 改善

[形近词] refinement *n.* 精制；refinery *n.* 精炼厂

➔ **reflect** [rɪ'flekt] *vt. & vi.* ① 反映；② 表现；③ 反省；④ 考虑

[例] Concern at the economic situation was reflected in the government's budget. 政府的预算反映了对经济运行状况的关注。// The sun reflected off the snow-covered mountains. 冰雪覆盖的山峰反射着阳光。

[识记] re “反” + flect “弯曲”：弯曲过来 → 反映

[词组] ~ on 思索；证明；招致

[例] I often reflect on my schooldays. 我经常回忆起我上学的日子。

[同义词] mirror *v.* 反射

[形近词] reflexion/reflection *n.* 影像，反省

[真题连线]

But, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. (2001 阅读)

但到了20世纪，局部的研究只有结合并考虑到更广阔的地质学问题时才会逐渐被专业人员接受。

➔ **reform** [rɪ'fɔ:m] *n./vt.&vi.* ① 改良；② 改正

[例] The party embarked on a programme of economic reform. 这个党开始进行经济改革。// The Socialists introduced fairly radical reforms. 社会主义者推行了相当激进的改革。

[识记] re “重新” + form “形成”：重新形成 → 改革

[生僻词义] *vt. & vi.* 使…悔改

[例] When his court case was coming up, James promised to reform. 他的案子即将开审的时候，詹姆斯保证会改过自新。

[词组] education ~ 教育改革

[形近词] reformatory *adj.* 改革的，革新的

[真题连线]

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. (2012 阅读)

改革一直遭到坚决反对，其中最严重的或许是教育部门，其中，特许学校，专科院校以及教师绩效工资（制度）都面临旷日持久的战斗。

➔ **refresh** [rɪ'freʃ] *v.* ① 更新；② 使…恢复

[例] I've refreshed the page a few times and still see no comments. 这一页我已经反复刷新了几次，但是仍未见到任何评论。// The lotion cools and refreshes the skin. 润肤液使皮肤凉爽清新。

[识记] re “再次” + fresh “新鲜的”：“再次变新鲜” → 更新

[同义词] renovate/update *vt.* 更新；revive *v.* 恢复精神

[形近词] refreshing *adj.* 提神的；refresher *n.* 可提神的人或物

➔ **refuse** [rɪ'fju:z] *vt. & vi.* ① 拒绝；② 回绝

[例] He refused to comment after the trial. 庭审之后他拒绝作出评论。// She was refused access to her children. 她被禁止探视她的孩子。

[生僻词义] *n.* 废料，垃圾

[例] The District Council made a weekly collection of refuse. 区政务委员会每周收取一次垃圾。

[同义词] decline/reject/repel/deny *v.* 拒绝

[形近词] refusal *n.* 拒绝，回绝；refute *v.* 反驳，驳斥

[真题连线]

All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. (2000 阅读)

尽管如此，任何一个有思想的人都不会拒绝接受他们的基本主张：我们情感生活的巨大变化要求表达方式也随之变化。

➔ **regard** [rɪ'ga:d] *vt. & vi.* ① 把…视为；② 注视、凝视 *n.* ① 关注；② 尊重，致意

[例] He was regarded as the most successful Chancellor of modern times. 他被认为是现代最为成功的财政大臣。// Displays of emotion are regarded with suspicion. 情感的流露会招致猜疑。

[识记] gard “监视，看护”

[词组] with/in ~ to 关于；就…而言

[例] Try to view situations more objectively, especially with regard to work. 要尽量客观地分析情况，尤其是在工作上。

[同义词] admire/honor/respect/esteem *v.* 尊重；consider/count/deem/reckon *v.* 认为

[形近词] regarding *prep.* 关于，有关；regardless



*adj./adv. (~of)* 不管…的, 不注意的

[真题连线]

While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. (2005 阅读)

在20世纪60年代以前, 仅受过些许教育的人在下笔时都会寻求一种更高雅的强调; 而那之后, 即使最受好评的文章也倾心于口语化。

➡ **regime** [reɪˈzi:m] *n.* ①政权, 政体; ②管理体制

[例] The dictator banned all newspapers and books that criticized his regime. 独裁者取缔批评他政权的报刊书籍。// The authorities moved him to the less rigid regime of an open prison. 当局把他移送到管理相对宽松的不设防监狱。

[识记] reg “rule, 规则” + ime → 政体

[同义词] government/power *n.* 政权

[形近词] regimen *n.* [医] 养生法; 生活规则; 政体

[真题连线]

the crisis of the old regime (2007 阅读)

旧政权的危机

➡ **region** [ˈriːdʒən] *n.* 地区, 行政区, 范围

[例] The scheme will cost in the region of six million pounds. 这个计划将耗资大约600万英镑。// Every country in the region was a military dictatorship. 该地区的所有国家都是军事独裁国家。

[识记] reg “统治”

[词组] in the ~ of 大约, 接近

[例] I have a pain in the region of my heart. 我的心脏部位痛。

[同义词] area/district/zone

[形近词] regional *adj.* 地区的; regionally *adv.* 地区性地; regime *n.* 政体, 政权

[真题连线]

Home prices are holding steady in most regions. (2004 阅读)

在多数地区, 房价稳定上涨。

➡ **regret** [rɪˈɡret] *n./vt. & vi.* ①遗憾, 懊悔; ②抱歉

[例] I simply gave in to him, and I've regretted

it ever since. 我就向他屈服了, 从那以后我一直后悔。// Five years later she regrets having given up her home. 5年后她对当初放弃自己的家感到后悔。

[识记] gret “问候, 悲泣”

[同义词] repent *vt. & vi.* 后悔

[形近词] regretful *adj.* 后悔的; regrettable *adj.* 可叹的

[真题连线]

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? (2011 阅读)

在一个如此执着于颂扬生育的社会, “承认对生儿育女感到后悔”就等同于“承认赞同残杀小猫”, 这又有什么奇怪的呢?

➡ **regulate** [ˈregjuleɪt] *vt.* ① (用规则条例) 控制, 管理; ②调节, 调整

[例] The powers of the European Commission to regulate competition are increasing. 欧盟委员会对竞争的监管权越来越大。// This system can regulate the temperature of the room. 这种系统能调节室内温度。

[识记] regul “统治”

[词组] ~ the traffic 交通管制; ~ one's spending 控制开支

[同义词] handle/manage/govern *v.* 管理

[形近词] regulation *n.* 规章制度, 法规, 管理, 控制; regular *adj.* 有规律的, 固定的, 正常的, 平常的, 惯常的 *n.* 老主顾; regularity *n.* 规律性

[真题连线]

But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. (2011 新题型)

但是, 取得人文学科的博士学位通常需要九年。

➡ **reign** [rem] *vi.* ①统治; ②盛行; *n.* ①统治, 支配; ②统治时期

[例] A relative calm reigned over the city. 城市相对平静了一些。// Coco Chanel reigned over fashion for half a century. 可可·香奈儿在半个世纪里一直主宰着时尚界。

[词组] ~ over 统治

[例] The commanders accused him of carrying

out a reign of terror. 指挥官们谴责他实行恐怖统治。

[同义词] rule *v.* 统治

➔ reinforce [riːnˈfɔːs] *v.* ① 加强, 加固; ② 增援

[例] I hope this will reinforce Indonesian determination to deal with this kind of threat. 我希望这会加强印度尼西亚对付这类威胁的决心。// Both sides have been reinforcing their positions after yesterday's fierce fighting. 在昨天的激战后, 双方一直在增援各自的阵地。

[识记] re “反复” + in “向内” + force “力量”: “反复加强内力” → 加强

[同义词] enhance/cement *v.* 加强

[形近词] reinforcement *n.* 加固, 增援; reinforcer *n.* 增强剂

[真题连线]

The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. (2001 阅读)

其整体的结果是使业余人员进入专业性地质学杂志更加困难, 而审稿制度的全面引进使这个结果得到加强, 这一制度开始是在19世纪的全国性杂志进行, 进入20世纪后也在一些地方性地质杂志实行。

➔ reject [riːdʒekt] *vt.* ① 拒绝; ② 抵制; ③ 驳回; ④ 丢弃; ⑤ 排斥

[例] Seventeen publishers rejected the manuscript before Jenks saw its potential. 17家出版社回绝了这部手稿, 直到詹克斯看到了它的潜在价值。// One of my most able students was rejected by another university. 我的一个最有能力的学生申请另一所大学落选了。// We reject any suggestion that the law needs amending. 对于任何暗示该法律需要修改的观点我们都拒绝接受。

[识记] re “回” + ject “扔”: 被扔回来 → 驳回

[同义词] refuse/decline/repel/deny *v.* 拒绝

[形近词] rejection *n.* 拒绝, 抵制, 排斥; eject *v.* 逐出; inject *v.* 注射; deject *v.* 使沮丧

[真题连线]

Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control.

(2004 阅读)

鼓励孩子们排斥精神生活, 会使他们很容易被利用和控制。

➔ relate [rɪˈleɪt] *vt. & vi.* ① 把...联系起来, 证明...有关联; ② 有关联, 与...相关

[例] Other recommendations relate to the details of how such data is stored. 其他建议涉及此类信息储存方面的一些细节。// There were officials to whom he could relate the whole story... 有一些官员会听他讲述整个故事。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 叙述

[例] She related her tale of living rough. 她讲述了自己艰苦谋生的故事。

[词组] ~ to 与...有关

[例] It is difficult to relate his argument to the facts. 很难把他的论证同事实联系起来。

[同义词] link/attach/associate *v.* 联合

[形近词] relation *n.* 联系, 关系, 亲戚; relationship *n.* 关系; relative *n.* 亲戚 *adj.* 比较而言的, 相对的, 关于或涉及...的; relevant *adj.* 紧密相关的, 切题的, 有价值的, 有意义的; relevance *n.* 适当, 中肯; irrelevant *adj.* 不相关的, 不中肯的; irrelevantly *adv.* 不相关地

[真题连线]

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. (2008 新题型)

当你完成了初稿, 就可以删除与论题不相关的内容, 添加需要的材料更好地阐明观点并使文章更有说服力。

Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

你的幽默必须与听众息息相关, 应该能使他们感到, 你是他们中的一员, 或者你了解他们的情况并赞同他们的观点。

➔ release [rɪˈliːs] *vt.* ① 释放; ② 放开; ③ 发泄; *n.* ① 释放, 排放; ② 解脱; ③ 发泄

[例] He is expected to be released from hospital today. 他有望今天出院。// He called for the immediate release of all political prisoners. 他要求立即释放

所有政治犯。// Serious complications have delayed his release from hospital. 各种严重的并发症延迟了他的出院。

[生僻词义] *n.* 发行, 发行的东西 *vt.* 公布, 发行; 免除 (某人的职责、责任、合同等)

[例] Figures released yesterday show retail sales were down in March. 昨天公布的数据显示零售额在3月份有所下滑。

[词组] on ~ 在公映, 发行

[例] The video has sold three million copies in its first three weeks on release. 影碟推出的前3周就卖出了300万张。

[同义词] free/liberate/discharge *v.* 释放

[真题连线]

Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent release, and more profit. (2013 阅读)

更快的周转意味着更少的库存浪费和更频繁的推新, 即更多的利润。

➡ **reliable** [rɪ'laɪəbl̩] *adj.* 可靠的, 可信赖的

[例] She was efficient and reliable. 她办事很有效率, 也很可靠。// Japanese cars are so reliable. 日本产的汽车质量非常可靠。

[词组] rely on 依靠, 依赖; 信赖, 指望

[例] You can rely on me for help. 你可指望我来帮忙。

[同义词] loyal/stable/trustworthy/faithful *adj.* 可靠的

[形近词] reliant *adj.* 信赖的, 依靠的; reliance *n.* 信任, 依赖; reliability *n.* 可靠性

[真题连线]

And since these messages have an agenda — to lure us to open our wallets — they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. (2006 阅读)

由于这样的信息都有一项任务——诱使我们打开钱包——从而使“快乐”的概念本身显得虚假。

➡ **relief** [rɪ'li:f] *n.* ① (痛苦等) 减轻, 解除; ② 补助; ③ 搜救; ④ 救济

[例] The news will come as a great relief to the French authorities. 这个消息会让法国当局大大松了一口气。// This brought considerable relief from the pain. 这相当大地缓解了疼痛。

[词组] to one's ~ 令...感到放心的是

[同义词] comfort/ease/leisure/relaxation/rest *n.*

舒适

[形近词] relieve *v.* 减轻; 解除; 减少

[真题连线]

Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time-consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases. (2003 阅读)

如果托运商觉得被索价过高, 他们有权上诉到联邦政府的“陆路运输局”, 要求降低费率, 但这个过程既耗财又耗时, 并且只有在极端特殊的情况下才有效。

➡ **religion** [rɪ'lɪdʒən] *n.* 宗教

[例] This guy got religion about a year back. 这家伙一年前信了教。// The impact of religion on voting has been analysed far too simplistically. 有关宗教对选举的影响的分析太过简单了。

[形近词] religious *adj.* 宗教 (信仰) 的; (人) 笃信宗教的

[真题连线]

Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*. (2006 阅读)

如今一个普通西方人面对的信息轰炸不是宗教的, 而是商业的, 而且是永远快乐的。

➡ **reluctant** [rɪ'lʌktənt] *adj.* 不愿的

[例] The police are very reluctant to get involved in this sort of thing. 警方很不愿意卷入这类事情。// The workers are reluctant to be ordered around by the employers. 工人们不愿被雇主们差来遣去地随便使唤。

[词组] ~ to do 不愿的

[例] We were reluctant to start the long trudge home. 我们很不愿意踏上如此漫长艰辛的回家之路。

[同义词] unwilling/loath/disinclined *adj.* 不愿意的

[形近词] reluctantly *adv.* 不情愿地

[真题连线]

Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. (2013 新题型)

尽管存在这种种因素, 许多社会科学家似乎并不愿意去应对此类问题。

➔ **remain** [rɪ'meɪn] *vi.* 剩下, 余留; 仍然是

[例] From time to time, James remained at home with his family. 詹姆斯偶尔留在家陪家人。// There remains deep mistrust of his government. 仍然有人对他领导的政府很不信任。

[识记] main “留”

[词组] ~ to be seen 稍见分晓

[形近词] remains *n.* 剩余, 遗迹; remainder *n.* 剩余物, 其余的人, 余数

[真题连线]

Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening. (2004阅读)

消费者好像仅仅是中度关注, 没有恐慌, 很多人说, 即使当他们稍微勒紧裤腰带的时候, 他们对经济的远景还是乐观的。

➔ **remark** [rɪ'mɑ:k] *vt. & vi.* 评论, 谈论 *n.* ①注意; ②言辞

[例] She has made outspoken remarks about the legalisation of cannabis in Britain. 她对英国关于大麻的立法进行了大胆评论。// One of the apprentices made an insulting remark to a passing officer. 其中一名学徒对着一名路过的警官说了一句侮辱他的话。

[词组] make a~ 批评, 发表评论; ~ on 评论, 谈论

[例] Everyone remarked loudly on his absence. 大家大声地议论他的缺席。

[同义词] notice/mind/attend *v.* 注意

[形近词] remarkable *adj.* 值得注意的, 显著的, 异常的, 非凡的

[真题连线]

If you are part of the group, which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. (2002阅读)

如果你是谈话对象集体中的一员, 就可以设身处地地了解你们所有人共有的经历和问题, 你可以在对食堂极难吃的食物或领导在选择领带方面差劲的品味评头论足。

➔ **remedy** ['remɪdi] *vt.* 补救, 纠正 *n.* ①补救; ②治疗

[例] A great deal has been done internally to remedy the situation. 内部已经采取了很多措施来挽救局面。// The remedy lies in the hands of the government. 解决办法就在政府手中。// There are many different kinds of natural remedies to help overcome winter infections. 很多不同种类天然药物有助于克服冬季传染病。

[同义词] therapy/cure *n.* 治疗

[形近词] remedial *adj.* 治疗的, 补救的; remediable *adj.* 可治疗的, 可矫正的

[真题连线]

Tighten the belt, the single remedy. (2004阅读)  
节约是唯一的解决办法。

➔ **remind** [rɪ'maɪnd] *vt.* ①提醒; ②使想起

[例] So she simply welcomed Tim and reminded him of the last time they had met. 因此她只是欢迎了蒂姆, 让他想起他们上次的相遇。// Can you remind me to buy a bottle of wine? 你能提醒我买一瓶葡萄酒吗?

[识记] re “再次” + mind “大脑”: “使再次出现在大脑里” → 使想起

[形近词] remindful *adj.* 提醒的, 留意的; reminder *n.* 暗示, 提醒的人/物

[真题连线]

In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. (2006阅读)

在西方, 在大众传媒和文学普及之前, 最有效的大众媒体是教堂, 它提醒信徒们, 他们的灵魂处于危险之中, 他们总有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。

➔ **remote** [rɪ'məʊt] *adj.* ①远的; ②偏僻的; ③关系疏远的; ④漠不关心的

[例] She looked so beautiful, and at the same time so remote. 她相貌如此美丽, 同时又如此清高不群。// Statistically our chances of being the victims of violent crime are remote. 从统计数据来看, 我们成为暴力犯罪受害者的可能性微乎其微。

[识记] re “相反” + mot “移动”: 向反方向运动 → 远的



[同义词] distant/far-off/faraway/removed *adj.* 遥远的

[真题连线]

The prospect seems remote. (2010 阅读)  
前景似乎很渺茫。

➡ **remove** [rɪ'mu:v] *vt. & vi.* ① 移开, 去掉; ② 去除, 使消失; ③ 免除 (职务等); ④ 相距

[例] At least three bullets were removed from his wounds. 从他的伤口至少取出了3颗子弹。// This treatment removes the most stubborn stains. 这种处理方式会清除最顽固的污渍。// The student senate voted to remove Fuller from office. 学生评议会投票免除了富勒的职位。

[词组] be removed from 与...大相径庭, 与...不相干

[例] The president could only be removed from power once free elections were organized. 总统只有在开始自由选举时才能被免职。

[同义词] move/shift/transfer *v.* 移往另一处

[形近词] removal *n.* 移动, 除去

[真题连线]

If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example from the initial influential prove resistant, for example the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people. (2010 阅读)

例如, 假若此“人际影响网络”中与最初有影响力的人士存在两个层级距离的人们展现出对这种影响的抵制, 那么变化的“瀑布流”就不会传播得太远, 或者影响很多人。

➡ **render** ['rendə(r)] *vt.* ① 使得, 致使; ② 提出, 提供, 呈报 *vi.* 给与补偿

[例] It contained so many errors as to render it worthless. 它错误太多, 所以毫无用处。// He had a chance to render some service to his country. 他有了一个为国服务的机会。

[识记] rend “给”

[同义词] cause

[形近词] surrender *vt. & vi.* 投降, 屈服

[真题连线]

One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the

courage to fight it renders life worth living. (2014 翻译)

人们会将贝多芬的很多作品解释为——痛苦是难免的, 但是与痛苦抗争的勇气表明生命值得活下去。

➡ **repertoire** ['repətwa:] *n.* 全部节目

[例] Meredith D'Ambrosio has thousands of songs in her repertoire. 梅雷迪思·丹布罗西奥的全部曲目达到几千首。

[识记] re “反复” + pert “put, 放置” + oire: “反复放置” → 全部节目

[形近词] repertory *n.* 储备; 仓库

[真题连线]

Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. (2011 阅读)

仅仅增加乐团演出的曲目可能是不够的。

➡ **replace** [rɪ'pleɪs] *vt.* ① 取代, 替换; ② 把...放回原处

[例] One species of tree replaces another as a forest ages. 随着森林老化, 一种树会取代另一种树。// Replace the caps on the bottles. 把瓶盖盖回到瓶子上。

[识记] re “再次” + place “放置”: “再次放置” → 放回原处

[形近词] replaceable *adj.* 可替换的; replaceability *n.* 可替换性; replacement *n.* 代替

[真题连线]

Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. (1996 阅读)

许多旧式公司被责任有限公司所取代, 由领薪经理构成其管理机构。

➡ **represent** [reprɪ'zent] *v.* ① 代表; ② 象征; ③ 描绘

[例] The general secretary may represent the president at official ceremonies. 秘书长可以在官方仪式上代表主席。// New York represents everything that's great about America. 纽约象征着美国伟大的一切。// The popular press tends to represent him as an environmental guru. 大众媒体倾向于把他描绘成环保领袖。

[同义词] stand for *v.* 代表

[形近词] representative *n.* 代表, 代理人; representational *adj.* 代表的

[真题连线]

Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. (1996阅读)

对资本与企业的如此大规模的非个人操纵大大地增加了作为一个阶级的持股人的数量及其地位的重要性。他们在国民生活中代表着非责任性的财富，与土地及土地所有者责任相分离，几乎也同样与企业的责任经营相分离。

➔ **reproduce** [ri:prə'dju:s] v. ① 复制；② 再生，繁殖

[例] We are grateful to you for permission to reproduce this article. 我们很感激您允许我们复印这篇文章。// We are reproducing ourselves at such a rate that our numbers threaten the ecology of the planet. 我们繁衍得如此之快，以至于人口数量威胁到地球的生态系统。

[识记] re “再次” + produce “生产”：“再次生产” → 再生

[同义词] generate/breed v. 再生，繁殖

[形近词] reproductive *adj.* 生殖的，再生的

➔ **reputation** [ˌrepju'teɪʃn] *n.* 名誉，名声

[例] Alice Munro has a reputation for being a very depressing writer. 艾丽斯·芒罗以文风沉郁闻名。// This college has a good academic reputation. 这所大学有良好的学术声誉。

[同义词] fame/honor/glory/renown *n.* 名誉

[真题连线]

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. (2012阅读)

公司似乎已下定论：既然它在佛蒙特州的名誉已经严重受损，它与佛州开战也不会再失去什么了。

➔ **requirement** [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt] *n.* ① 需要（的东西）；② 要求，必要条件

[例] Its products met all legal requirements. 它的

产品符合所有的法律要求。// I knew that concentration was the first requirement for learning. 我知道专心致志是学习的首要条件。

[识记] quir “询问”

[词组] ~ of/for 对…的要求

[例] Graduate status is the minimum requirement for entry to the teaching profession. 研究生学历是从事教学工作的最低要求。

[同义词] indispensable/need/necessity/imperative *n.* 必需品

[形近词] require v. 需要，需求；required *adj.* 必需的；inquire v. 询问；enquiry *n.* 询问

[真题连线]

They found that the principal requirement for what we call “global cascades” — the widespread propagation of influence through networks — is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people. (2010阅读)

他们发现，所谓的“全球瀑布流”——影响经由“社交网络”实现的广泛传播——最主要的形成条件并不是少数几个有影响力人士的存在，而是关键的大批易受影响人士的参与。

➔ **rescue** ['reskju:] *vt.* 营救，援救 *n.* 营救，援救

[例] Helicopters rescued nearly 20 people from the roof of the burning building. 直升机从着火的楼顶救出来了将近20个人。// A major air-sea rescue is under way. 一项重要的海空营救行动正在进行中。

[识记] re “表方向” + scue “series, 连续”：“跟上” → 营救

[形近词] rescuer *n.* 救助者

[真题连线]

Helicopters are used for rescue work. (1987阅读)  
直升机被使用于营救工作。

➔ **resent** [rɪ'zent] *vt.* 对…表示愤恨，愤恨

[例] He should resent you. 他应该怨恨你。

[识记] re “反对” + sent “感觉”

[同义词] hate/grudge

[形近词] resentment *n.* 愤恨

[真题连线]

Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin. (2005阅读)

事实上,只要在另一个房间出现了葡萄(根本没有猴子吃它),就足以引起雌性卷尾猴的愤怒了。

➡ **reserve** [rɪ'zɜ:v] *n.* ①自然保护区;②储备物;③缄默 *vt.&vi.* ①保留;②预定

[例] A friend can be a reserve of help in times of trouble. 朋友可以在困难的时候提供帮助。// I will reserve a table of four. 我要预订一张4人的桌子。

[识记] serv “保留;服务”

[词组] all rights reserved 版权所有; gold ~黄金储备; in ~ 保留

[同义词] retain/preserve/conserve *v.* 保存

[形近词] reserved *adj.* 有节制的; reservoir *n.* 水库; preserve *v.* 保护, 保存; dissuade *v.* 危害; observe *v.* 观察, 遵守

[真题连线]

to reserve space for more messages (2003 阅读)  
预留空间以储存更多的信息

➡ **residence** ['rezɪdəns] *n.* ①住处;②居住

[例] hotels and private residences 旅馆和私人住宅// They have applied for permanent residence. 他们已经申请了永久居留权。

[识记] re “表加强” + sid “坐”: 久坐之地 → 住处

[同义词] dwelling/shelter/habitation

[形近词] resident *n.* 居民 *adj.* 居住的

[真题连线]

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” (2006 阅读)

1990年的人口普查结果显示,“来自十五个最主要移民输出国的移民大多数在居住十年后英语讲得‘不错’或‘非常好’”。

➡ **resign** [rɪ'zain] *v.* ①辞职;②使听从

[例] Mr Robb resigned his position last month. 罗布先生上个月辞去了他的职位。// Pat and I resigned ourselves to yet another summer without a boat. 帕特和我将就着又过了一个没有船的夏天。

[识记] re “再次” + sign “签署”: “再次签署” → 辞职

[同义词] quit *vt.* 辞职

[形近词] resignedly *adv.* 服从地; resignation *n.* 辞职

➡ **resist** [rɪ'zɪst] *vt.&vi.* ①抵抗;②抵制

[例] I am not able to resist it. 我抵抗不了。

[识记] re “反” + sist “站”: 站在对立面 → 抵抗

[词组] ~ the impact 抵抗冲击; ~ the temptation 抵制诱惑; disease resistance 抗病能力

[同义词] object/oppose/protest

[形近词] resistance *n.* 抵抗, 抵抗力; resistant *adj.* 抵抗的

[真题连线]

Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. (2005 新题型)

魁北克反对成立国家代理机构是地方保护主义的表现。

➡ **resolve** [rɪ'zɒlv] *vt.&vi.* ①表决;②决心做某事;③解决; *n.* ①决心;②解决;③决议

[例] We must resolve these problems. 我们必须解决这些问题。// He resolves to report this matter. 他决定把这件事汇报上去。

[识记] re “加强” + solv “松开”

[同义词] decide/determine/settle *v.* 决定

[形近词] resolute *adj.* 坚决的, 果断的; resolution *n.* 坚决, 决议; resolved *adj.* 下决心的

[真题连线]

They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. (2007 新题型)

他们还应学会如何解决问题和处理冲突, 还要培养集思广益和进行批判性思考的能力。

➡ **resort** [rɪ'zɔ:t] *vi.* 求助, 诉诸 *n.* ①凭借, 手段;②度假胜地

[例] His punishing work schedule had made him resort to drugs. 他那累人的工作日程已经使他不得不求助于毒品了。// Congress has a responsibility to ensure that all peaceful options are exhausted before resort to war. 国会有责任确保在所有和平的手段用尽之后再诉诸武力。// The ski resorts are expanding to meet the growing number of skiers that come here. 该滑雪胜地正在扩建以应付来这里滑雪的不断增长的人数。

[同义词] instrument/implement *n.* 凭借, 手段

[真题连线]

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. (1999 阅读)

网上公司并不是非得依靠“推销”策略方能挣钱。

➡ **resource** [ri'sɔ:s] *n.* (常用复数) 资源, 财力

[例] A country's important resource is its brain-power. 一个国家的重要资源是其人才资源。

[生僻词义] *n.* 办法, 智谋, 应变之才

[例] He is full of resource in any emergency. 他富有随机应变的才能。

[词组] productive ~ 生产资料; natural ~ 自然资源; finite ~ 有限的资源; tap ~ 开发资源

[形近词] recourse *n.* 求援, 求助

[真题连线]

Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. (2003 阅读)

有些学者认为, 政府资金有限, 应该停止为维持超过一定年龄的生命的医疗支付费用——比如83岁左右。

➡ **respect** [ri'spekt] *n.* ① 尊敬, 重视; ② (事物的) 方面, 细节; *vt.* 尊敬, 慎重对待

[例] I want him to respect me. 我希望他尊重我。

// In many respects women see themselves as equal to their men. 在很多方面, 女性都认为自己 and 丈夫是平等的。

[识记] spect “看”

[词组] with ~ to 至于, 关于

[例] The two groups are similar with respect to age. 这两组人在年龄方面相似。

[同义词] admire/honor/regard/esteem *v.* 尊重

[形近词] respective *adj.* 各自的; retrospect *v.* 回顾; expect *v.* 期望

[真题连线]

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. (2001 阅读)

要想利用互联网这一工具, 某些贫困国家必须克服对外国投资所持的过时的反殖民主义偏见。

➡ **respond** [ri'spɒnd] *vt.&vi.* ① 回答, 回应; ② 灵敏, 做出(正确)反应

[例] We should respond positively. 我们应该做出积极回应。// He is responding to treatment. 他的治疗取得了积极的效果。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 有改进, 现出效果

[词组] ~ to 回答; 响应

Police must respond to public demand. 警察必须服务于公众的需求。

[同义词] reply/retort

[形近词] response *n.* 回答, 响应, 反应 (be ~ for 对...负责, 是造成...的原因); responsibility *n.* 责任, 义务; responsible *adj.* 承担责任的, 负责的 (be ~ for), (某人) 应受责备, (事物) 成为起因, (事情) 责任重大的; correspond *v.* 符合; 协调

[真题连线]

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. (2013 阅读)

广告商将作何反应尚不清楚。

➡ **responsible** [ri'spɒnsɪb(ə)l] *adj.* ① 负责的, 可靠的; ② 责任重大的

[例] He feels that the media should be more responsible in what they report. 他觉得媒体应该对他们的报道更负责些。// You are too young for such a responsible position. 对于这样一个责任重大的职位, 你太年轻了。

[生僻词义] *adj.* 是...的原因

[例] His critics maintain that he's responsible for many of Algeria's ills. 他的批评者们坚持认为他应该为阿尔及利亚所面临的许多难题负责任。

[同义词] reliable *adj.* 可靠的

[形近词] response *n.* 响应, 回答; responsibility *n.* 责任, 职责; respond *v.* 回答

[真题连线]

“The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” (2007 阅读)

“保护消费者信息的能力是市场价值的关键因素, 这是董事会应该为了股东的利益而承担的责任。”

➡ **restore** [ri'stɔ:(r)] *vt.&vi.* ① 恢复原状, 重新采用; ② 修复; 归还



[例] The army has been brought in to restore order. 军队被调来重整秩序。

[识记] store “储存”

[同义词] recover/reclaim/regain *v.* 重新获得

[形近词] restorative *adj.* 恢复健康体力的；滋补的

[真题连线]

Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore. (2007 阅读)

甚至最愚笨的管理人员也必定清楚地知道：信任，这个经济资产中最有价值的东西，很容易遭到破坏，而修复起来代价高昂。

➡ **restrict** [rɪ'strɪkt] *vt.* 限定，限制，约束

[例] The government restricted the press. 政府限制了新闻自由。

[识记] strict “严格的”

[词组] ~ to 限制于

[同义词] limit/confine

[形近词] restricted *adj.* 受限制的；restriction *n.* 限制；restrictive *adj.* 限制性的；restricting *adj.* 限制的

[真题连线]

The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. (2008 阅读)

许多资助机构质问，商业出版商为何要通过限制科研成果的使用从政府资助的研究项目中获利，这种压力和网络的发展使人们获取科研成果变为现实。

➡ **resume** [rɪ'zju:m] *v.* ① 重新开始，继续；② 恢复 *n.* 履历，简历

[例] After the war he resumed his duties at Wellesley College. 那场战争之后，他继续在韦尔斯利学院任职。// It symptomatizes that they will resume their relations. 这表明他们将恢复关系。// I know nothing about her resume. I have no idea whether she has talent. 我对她的履历也一无所知，我不知道她是不是天赋异禀。

[同义词] recover/start over *vt.* 重新开始

[形近词] resumption *n.* 恢复；重新开始

[真题连线]

“I struck gold,” says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company. (2004 阅读)

他说：“我掘到了金子。”他把个人简历用电子邮件寄给了雇主，接着就得到了一份驻公司顾问的职务。

➡ **retail** ['ri:teɪl] *n./vt.&vi.* 零售

[例] It originally retailed at 5 yuan. 它原来的零售价格是5元。

[词组] ~ price 零售价

[反义词] wholesale *n.&v.* 批发

[形近词] retailer *n.* 零售商

[真题连线]

This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. (2010 新题型)

这种发展趋势正在促使整个欧洲食品服务部门一年的批发需求增长4%~5%，相比之下，零售需求的增长只有1%~2%。

➡ **retreat** [rɪ'tri:t] *vi.* 撤退 *n.* ① 撤退；② 休息寓所

[例] The French, suddenly outnumbered, were forced to retreat. 法军在人数上突然处于劣势，被迫撤退了。// He spent yesterday hidden away in his country retreat. 他躲在乡间的休养地度过了昨天。

[识记] re “表方向” + treat “tract, 拉，拖”：“向后拉” → 撤离

[同义词] withdrawal/pullback *n.* 撤退

[形近词] retreatment *n.* 再处理，再精制

[真题连线]

We won't retreat in the face of any threats. (1997 阅读)

我们不会在任何威胁面前退却。

➡ **retrospect** ['retrəspekt] *n.* 回顾，追溯

[例] In retrospect, I wish that I had thought about alternative courses of action. 回想起来，我真希望自己当初考虑过其他的行动方案。

[识记] retro “向后” + spect “spy, 看”：“向后看” → 回顾

[同义词] review/recalling *n.* 回顾，追溯

[形近词] retrospective *adj.* 回顾的，怀旧的；

retrospection *n.* 回顾; 反省

[真题连线]

happiness in retrospect (2011 阅读)

回忆中的幸福

➔ **reveal** [rɪ'vi:l] *vt.* ① 揭示, 透露; ② 展示, 露出

[例] Experts reveal how much money is spent. 专家们透露了投入的资金。

[同义词] disclose/expose/uncover *v.* 揭露

[形近词] unveil *v.* 揭露

[真题连线]

This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors. (2009 阅读)

这种DNA只能揭示一两位祖先的基因信息。

➔ **revenge** [rɪ'ven(d)ʒ] *v.* 报复 *n.* 报复, 复仇

[例] The paper accused her of trying to revenge herself on her former lover. 这家报纸指责她企图报复她以前的情人。// He secretly entertained thoughts of revenge. 他暗中怀有报复的想法。

[同义词] vengeance/retaliation *n.* 报复, 复仇

[形近词] revengeful *adj.* 深藏仇恨的

[真题连线]

to resist the temptation to revenge (1992 阅读)

抵御复仇的诱惑

➔ **revenue** ['revənju:] *n.* 财政收入, 收益

[例] a shortfall in tax revenue 税收收入不足

[词组] anticipated ~ 预期收入

[同义词] income

[真题连线]

It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. (2006 阅读)

RSC认为, 正是看戏的人给镇上带来了丰厚的收入, 因为他们在此过夜(有些人会住四到五个晚上), 自然也就将大量的钱花费在酒店和餐馆中。

➔ **reverse** [rɪ'veɜ:s] *v.* ① 颠倒; ② 逆转 *n.* 背面, 相反

[例] Because the normal word order is reversed in passive sentences, they are sometimes hard to follow. 由于正常语序在被动句中被颠倒过来了, 所以有时很难理解。// They have made it clear they will not

reverse the decision to increase prices. 他们已经明确表示不会为了提高价格而改变这一决定。// A chart on the reverse of this letter highlights your savings. 这封信背面的图表着重写明了你的存款情况。

[词组] in ~ 相反, 向相反方向

[例] Amis tells the story in reverse, from the moment the man dies. 埃米斯以倒叙方式讲这个故事, 从那个男人死去的那一刻开始。

[形近词] reversible *adj.* 可逆的, 可撤消的

[真题连线]

Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. (2003 阅读)

但是很少有人愿意扭转它。

➔ **revolution** [revə'lʊ:ʃn] *n.* ① 旋转(尤指)天体绕转; ② 革命, 大变革

[例] To start a revolution, you need discipline. 要革命就要纪律。

[识记] volu “转, 卷”

[形近词] revolve *vt. & vi.* 旋转, 环绕, 转动; revolutionary *adj.* 革命的 *n.* (支持)改革者, (支持)革命者; evolution *n.* 进化

[真题连线]

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. (2003 阅读)

最近的这次革新不单单是一个人可以读他人的邮件。

➔ **reward** [rɪ'wɔ:d] *n.* ① 报酬, 回报; ② 赏金 *vt.* 奖励, 奖赏

[例] a reward for good behavior 优秀行为奖金// The company is only just starting to reap the rewards of long-term investments. 这家公司才刚刚开始收获长期投资的回报。

[词组] ~ for 报酬, 赏金

[同义词] award *v.* 给予奖励

[形近词] rewarding *adj.* 报答的, 有益的, 值得的; award *n.* 奖品

[真题连线]

Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. (2005 阅读)

拒绝一份较少的酬劳可以完全将这些情绪十分明确地传达给组内其他成员。

➡ **rhythm** ['rɪð(ə)m] *n.* 节奏, 韵律

[例] His music of that period fused the rhythms of Jazz with classical forms. 他那段时期的音乐融合了爵士乐的节奏和古典音乐的形式。

[识记] rhy “river, 水流” + thm : “潺潺水声” → 节奏

[形近词] rhythmical *adj.* 有节奏的, 有韵律的

[真题连线]

Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. (2002阅读)

我们的工厂里轰鸣着机器人生产线的节奏。

➡ **ridiculous** ['rɪdɪkjʊləs] *adj.* 可笑的, 荒谬的

[例] It is ridiculous to suggest we are having a romance. 说我们之间有风流韵事真是荒唐可笑。

[形近词] ridiculousness *n.* 荒谬, 滑稽

➡ **rigid** ['rɪdʒɪd] *adj.* ①严格的; ②僵硬的, 死板的

[例] In the times of the emperors, the formality within the Forbidden City was rigid beyond belief. 在帝王时代, 紫禁城内的礼仪异常严格, 令人难以置信。// She was a fairly rigid person who had strong religious views. 她是个相当刻板、有着很强宗教观念的人。

[识记] rig “rule, 规则” + id : “讲规则的” → 严格的

[同义词] strict/precise *adj.* 严格的

[形近词] rigorous *adj.* 严格的, 严厉的, 严密的; rigidity *n.* [物] 硬度, [力] 刚性

[真题连线]

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. (2000阅读)

战后婴儿出生高峰期的到来及妇女进入男性主宰的就业市场, 限制了青少年的发展机遇, 这些青少年已经开始质疑在进好学校, 找好工作, 而攀登日本等级森严的社会阶梯的过程中所做出的沉重的个人牺牲是否值得。

➡ **rise** [raɪz] *n./vt.&vi.* ①上升, 提高; ②增加, 增强; *v.* 升起, 起立, 竖起

[例] Smoke rises from his cigarette. 烟雾从香烟上升起。// Exports rose 1.5%. 出口额上升了1.5%。

[识记] ris “升起, 唤醒”

[生僻词义] *vi.* (河流) 发源, 起义

[词组] on the ~ 在增加; 在上涨

[同义词] arise/raise *v.* 上升

[真题连线]

“With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20,” Ericsson recalls. (2007阅读)

埃里克森回忆说: “第一位测试者在经过了约20个小时的训练后, 他所记住的数字从7个增至20个。”

➡ **risk** [rɪsk] *vt.* ①冒…的危险; ②使…面临危险; *n.* 冒险, 风险

[例] This is one risk that paid off. 这是一个成功的冒险。// I risked a glance back. 我壮着胆回头瞟了一眼。

[词组] at ~ 处境危险; at the ~ of 冒着…的危险, run/take the risk of 冒…的危险

[同义词] danger/hazard/threat *n.* 危险

[形近词] risky *adj.* 危险的, 冒风险的, 大胆的

[真题连线]

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. (2007阅读)

在上一代人中, 美国中产阶级家庭原本依靠努力工作和公平竞争就能保持稳定的经济状况, 如今因经济风险和新的现实状况而发生了变化。

➡ **ritual** ['rɪtʃʊəl] *adj.* ①仪式的; ②例行的 *n.* ①仪式; ②惯例

[例] I realized that here the conventions required me to make the ritual noises. 我意识到这里的习俗要求我得说套话。// This is the most ancient, and holiest of the Shinto rituals. 这是最古老、最神圣的神道教仪式。

[识记] rit “rule, 规则” + ual : “有规则的” → 仪式的

[同义词] tradition/convention *n.* 惯例; routine/ceremonial *adj.* 仪式的; ritualistic *adj.* 仪式的

[形近词] rite 仪式, 惯例; ritualise *vt.* 使仪式

化, 使成惯例

[真题连线]

important rituals (2009 阅读)

重要的仪式

➔ rival ['raɪvəl] *n.* 竞争对手 *vt. & vi.* 竞争 *adj.* 竞争的

[例] He eliminated his rivals. 他将对手铲除了。

[同义词] compete/contend/contest *v.* 竞赛

[真题连线]

Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. (2010 阅读)

后来越来越多老牌公司也竞相将此类专利归入自己的案卷中, 哪怕仅仅是作为防止竞争对手抢占先机的预防性措施。

➔ rot [rɒt] *v.* ① 腐烂; ② 堕落 *n.* ① 腐烂; ② 腐败

[例] If we don't unload it soon, the grain will start rotting in the silos. 如果我们不马上卸货, 这些粮食在仓中将开始腐烂。// Most governments simply leave the long-term jobless to rot. 大多数政府只能任由长期失业者颓废下去。// Much rain will make the fruit rot. 这么多雨会使水果腐烂。

[同义词] corruption *n.* 腐败; decomposition *n.* 腐坏

[真题连线]

One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. (2004 阅读)

按字母表顺序排名靠后的人在享受闲暇时光时凭空想出一种理论, 认为这种倒霉事老早就开始了。

➔ rotate [rəʊ'teɪt] *vt. & vi.* (使) 旋转

[例] The Earth rotates round the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

[识记] rot “轮子, 转, 滚”

[同义词] revolve/roll/spin/whirl *v.* 宣传

[形近词] rotation *n.* 旋转

➔ rough [rʌf] *adj.* ① 粗糙的; ② 粗略的; ③ 艰苦的

[例] His hands were rough and callused, from years of karate practice. 他的双手由于多年的空手

道练习, 粗糙而布满老茧。// We were only able to make a rough estimate of how much fuel would be required. 我们只能对所需燃料的量作一个粗略估计。

// All women have a rough time in our society. 我们社会所有妇女都过着艰难的日子。

[同义词] crude/coarse *adj.* 粗糙的

[形近词] roughish *adj.* 略粗糙的, 略粗暴的; roughen *v.* 变粗糙; roughage *n.* 粗饲料, 粗粮

[真题连线]

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. (2011 阅读)

过去, 市场营销的成功诀窍简而言之就是一分钱一分货。

➔ route [ru:t] *n.* ① 路线; ② 途径

[例] They have arrived in London en route to the United States. 他们在前往美国的中途到达伦敦。// He lined out the route for the sightseers. 他给游客们画出了路线图。// Researchers are trying to get at the same information through an indirect route. 研究者们正试图通过一条间接途径获取同样的信息。

[识记] route “road, 道路” → 路线

[同义词] channel/thread *n.* 路线

[形近词] routine *n.* 惯例

[真题连线]

But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. (2012 阅读)

但是, 在日常的科学实践中, 发现总是来自含糊不清却复杂的过程。

➔ routine [ru:'ti:n] *adj.* 常规的; 乏味的; *n.* 常规, 乏味

[例] He checked up on you as a matter of routine. 他给你做例行检查。

[生僻词义] *n.* 一系列 (动作)

[例] an athletic dance routine 一套体育舞蹈动作

[同义词] habit/order/arrangement *n.* 惯例

[形近词] routinely *adv.* 例行公事地

[真题连线]

Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties — he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (2006 翻译)



像其他人类一样，科学家在行使日常职责时也会面临道德方面的问题——他不应该伪造实验结果，编造证据，或修改报告。

➡ **ruin** ['ru:ɪn] *v.* ① 毁坏；② 使破产 *n.* ① 废墟，毁坏；② 破产

[例] My wife was ruining her health through worry. 我妻子的忧虑正在损害着她的健康。// One dead child was found in the ruins almost two hours after the explosion. 一名遇难儿童在爆炸发生近两小时后在废墟中被找到。// The farmers say recent inflation has driven them to the brink of ruin. 那些农民们说最近的通货膨胀已经把他们逼到了破产的边缘。

[同义词] demolition/disruption *n.* 毁坏；devastate *vt.* 毁灭；go bankrupt *vi.* 破产

[形近词] ruinous *adj.* 破坏性的 ruination *n.* 毁灭

[真题连线]

The Middle Class in Ruins (2007 阅读)

《毁灭的中产阶级》

➡ **rumor** ['ru:mə] *n.* 谣言，传闻

[例] The rumor rocked the whole city. 谣言使整个城市惊慌不安。

[识记] rum “rude，粗鲁的” + or：“粗鲁的言语” → 谣言

[同义词] hearsay *n.* 谣言

[形近词] rumormonger *n.* 造谣者

[真题连线]

Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism/evolution are in the publisher's pipelines. (1996 阅读)

有传言说，有20多本关于创世纪论与进化论之争的书即将出版。

## 第四章 字母 S—Y

### S

➡ **sacrifice** ['sækrɪfaɪs] *n.* ① 牺牲；② 牺牲品；*vt. & vi.* 献祭

[例] He was willing to make any sacrifice for peace. 他愿意为和平作出任何牺牲。// Kitty Aldridge has sacrificed all for her first film. 姬蒂·奥尔德里奇为自己的首部影片牺牲了一切。// The priest sacrificed a chicken. 祭司用一只鸡作祭品。

[识记] sacri “神圣” + fice “制作”

[词组] ~ for/to 献祭，牺牲；personal ~ 个人牺牲

[例] We sacrifice our personal lives to our work. 我们为工作牺牲了私人生活。// It is attained at great personal sacrifice on the part of the parents. 就家长来说要作出很大的个人牺牲才能得到。

[真题连线]

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. (2000 阅读)

随着婴儿潮一代的成年，以及女性进入由男性主导的就业市场，都限制了青少年的发展机遇，这些青少年已经开始质疑在为了进好学校，找好工作，而攀登日本等级森严的社会阶梯的过程中所付出的沉重的个人代价是否值得。

➡ **sample** ['sæmpəl] *n.* 样品，标本 *vt.* 抽样调查

[例] These figures were often spuriously computed by selecting particularly favorable sample groups. 这些数字往往是用错误的方法计算出来的，所用的都是特别挑选出来的对自己有利的样本组。// We based our analysis on a random sample of more than 200 males. 我们随机抽查了200多名男性，并在此基础上进行分析。

[识记] ampl “拿，获得”

[同义词] example/instance/case/illustration *n.* 例子

[形近词] ample *adj.* 充分的

[真题连线]

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. (2009阅读)

批评者还指出, 商业基因检测的准确率取决于用于样本比对的参考数据库。

➔ **satisfy** ['sætɪsfai] *vt. & vi.* (使) 满足

[例] Cheap goods are available, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy demand. 有一些廉价的商品, 但是数量不足以满足需求。

[识记] satis “足够”

[生僻词义] *v.* 向 (某人) 证实, 使确信

[词组] be satisfied with... 对...感到满意

[例] I told myself I would be satisfied with whatever I could get.

我告诉自己, 不管得到什么我都会心满意足的。

[同义词] meet/fulfill

[形近词] dissatisfy *v.* 不满足; satisfactory *adj.* 令人满意的; satisfied *adj.* 感到满意的; satisfaction *n.* 满足; dissatisfaction *n.* 不满; unsatisfactory *adj.* 令人不满的

[真题连线]

Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. (2007新题型)

虽然工作的起薪好像很低, 难以满足一个即将成年的孩子实现自我满足的需求, 但是如果这个准成年人已经做好了准备, 那么他在从学校向职场的转变中遭遇的挫折也许会少些。

➔ **saturate** ['sætʃəreɪt] *vt.* 使浸透; 使充满

[例] To saturate with water and make soggy or unusable. 吸取过量用水浸透使湿润或不能用。

[识记] satur “足够”

[同义词] drench *v.* 使湿透; soak *v.* 使浸透

[形近词] saturated *adj.* 饱和的; saturation *n.* 饱和; 浸透

[真题连线]

In the early days, too, long lines would have been more saturated with fish. (2006阅读)

早些年, 长线上本可以挂满更多的鱼。

➔ **savage** ['sævɪdʒ] *adj.* ①野蛮的, 未开化的; ②凶狠的 *n.* 未开化的人

[例] Such a savage punishment is abhorrent to a civilized society. 这样残暴的惩罚是与文明社会相抵触的。//He received a savage blow on the head; that did for him. 他头上遭到一记猛击, 就完蛋了。//Their conviction that the area was a frozen desert peopled with uncouth. 他们深信该地区曾是严寒的沙漠并居住着未开化的野人。

[同义词] barbarous/ruthless/untamed/fierce/uncivilized/inhuman/cruel *adj.* 野蛮的

[真题连线]

Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” (2000阅读)

达尔文曾用一句话来描述那些对进化一无所知的人: 他们“看有机的生命如同野人看船, 好像看着某种完全超出其理解力的东西”。

➔ **saving** ['seɪvɪŋ] *n.* 储蓄; 存款 *adj.* 节约的

[例] Try to get into the habit of saving your work regularly. 要努力养成经常将工作内容存盘的习惯。//Fill in the form below and you will be making a saving of £6.60 on a one-year subscription. 填写以下表格, 全年订阅即可为您节省 6.60 英镑。

[生僻词义] *prep.* 除...之外

[词组] bank savings 银行存款

[例] His bank savings, with his wife's jewels, amount to three million dollars. 他的银行存款加上他太太的首饰合计达 300 万元。

[形近词] laboursaving *adj.* 节约劳力的

[真题连线]

For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. (2007阅读)

去年的大半年之中, 布什总统致力于将社会保障体系变成个人储蓄账户模式。在这种模式下, 退休人员将他们的大部分或全部的退休金变为依赖回报率的投资。

➔ **scale** [skeɪl] *n.* ①刻度; ②天平; ③比例尺;

④规模 *vt.&vi.* 测量

[例] The patient rates the therapies on a scale of zero to ten. 患者按十分制给这些治疗方法打分。// The map, on a scale of 1:10000, shows over 5000 individual paths. 该地图以 1:10000 的比例尺显示了 5000 多条不同道路。// I step on the scales practically every morning. 我几乎每天早上都称一下体重。

[词组] ~ down/back 缩减

[例] One factory has had to scale down its workforce from six hundred to only six. 一家工厂不得不将员工人数从 600 名裁减至仅剩 6 名。

[同义词] hierarchy *n.* 等级

[真题连线]

In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “United we stand, divided we fall”. (2005 翻译)

在应付如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说，“联合，我们就生存；分裂，我们就灭亡。”

➡ **scarce** [skeəs] *adj.* ①缺乏的；②稀少的

[例] Fresh food is so scarce that prices have rocketed. 新鲜食物非常匮乏，导致价格猛涨。// Scarce water resources are shared between states who cannot trust each other. 稀有的水资源被两个互不信任的国家所共享。

[同义词] scanty/rare *adj.* 稀有的

[形近词] scarcity *n.* 缺乏，稀有；scarcely *adv.* 几乎不，刚刚；scare *v.* 惊吓

➡ **scatter** ['skætə(r)] *vt.&vi.* 撒播，(使)分散

[例] Scatter the tomato over, then dress the salad. 把西红柿散放在上面，然后给色拉加调味汁。

[同义词] disperse/spread/diffuse *v.* 分散

[形近词] scattered *adj.* 离散的，分散的

[真题连线]

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. (1999 阅读)

地球上分布着 100 多个被地质学家称为热点的互不相邻的小火山活跃区。

➡ **scene** [si:n] *n.* ①地点，现场；事件，场景；②景色，景象，舞台；(戏)一场

[例] The area has been the scene of fierce fighting for three months. 这一地区 3 个月以来不断发生激

战。// It's a scene of complete devastation. 那是一副满目疮痍的景象。// the opening scene of 'A Christmas Carol'. 《圣诞颂歌》的开篇场景

[生僻词义] *n.* 争吵，吵闹

[词组] come on the~ 到场，出现

[例] Taoist Wang was but a clown who happened to come on the scene. 王道士只是这出悲剧中错步上前的小丑。

[同义词] place/position/spot/situation/location/setting *n.* 场景；view/sight/scenery/landscape *n.* 景色

[形近词] scenery *n.* 风景，舞台布景；scenic *adj.* 风景的，舞台布景的

[真题连线]

Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. (2010 阅读)

背地里，他们却将矛头对准了其他人：会计准则制定者。

➡ **schedule** ['skedʒu:l] *n.* ①时间表；②清单；目录 *vt.* 安排

[例] It will be completed several weeks behind schedule. 这将比原计划晚几个星期完成。// The jet arrived in Johannesburg two minutes ahead of schedule. 喷气式飞机提前两分钟到达了约翰内斯堡。// It is the mother who is expected to reorganize her busy schedule. 应该让母亲来重新安排自己紧张的日程。

[词组] on~ 准时；behind~ 落后于计划进度；ahead of~ 提前；be scheduled for 定在某时进行

[例] Barring strong headwinds, the plane will arrive on schedule. 如果不是猛烈的顶头风，飞机会准点到达的。// Causes a thread be scheduled for execution. 使线程得以按计划执行。

[同义词] list/catalogue/register/roll/table/chart *n.* 名单

[形近词] scheduled *adj.* 安排好的

[真题连线]

These are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life. (2001 翻译)

这些都属于新世纪头几十年发展计划之列，届时，超级计算机将急剧加速各个生活领域的发展。

➡ **scheme** [ski:m] *n.* ①计划；②阴谋；③配置；

④安排 vt.&vi. 计划；阴谋

[例] They would first have to work out some scheme for getting the treasure out. 他们首先得想个法子把财宝取出来。// The bride's family were scheming to prevent a wedding. 新娘家人正密谋阻止婚礼。// The company was pouring around \$30 million into the scheme. 该公司要向该计划注资约 3000 万美元。

[词组] the ~ of things 格局

[例] We realize that we are infinitely small within the scheme of things. 我们认识到在大千世界中我们极其渺小。

[同义词] plan/design/plot/blueprint *n.* 计划

➡ scholar ['skɒlə(r)] *n.* ①学者；②奖学金获得者；③勤奋的学生

[例] He is not a scholar. 他不是一个学者。// He came to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and studied law. 他作为罗兹奖学金的获得者来到牛津学习法律。// She could be a good scholar if she didn't let her mind wander so much. 如果她没有如此心不在焉，可能会成为一名好学生。

[同义词] academic *n.* 学者；pupil/student/learner *n.* 学生

[形近词] scholarship 奖学金

[真题连线]

According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. (2008 阅读)

根据经合组织的报告，目前已有75%的学术刊物可以在线阅读。

➡ scope [skəʊp] *n.* ①(活动)范围；②机会；③余地

[例] Mr Dobson promised to widen the organisation's scope of activity. 多布森先生许诺拓宽该组织的活动范围。// Banks had increased scope to develop new financial products. // 银行已为开发新的金融产品留出了更大余地。// There is still scope for new writers to break through. 仍有一些领域需要新作家们去开拓。

[识记] scop=spec “看”

[同义词] sphere/reach/range/extent *n.* 范围

[形近词] microscope *n.* 显微镜；telescope *n.* 望远镜

[真题连线]

When social scientists do tackle practical issues,

their scope is often local. (2013 新题型)

当社会学家确实解决实际问题时，他们的关注面通常只限于当地。

➡ score [skɔ:(r)] *n.* ①得分，分数；②二十个 *v.* 得分，获胜

[例] India while not racking up such an impressive score beat Japan 3-0. 印度尽管没有大胜，却也以3比0击败了日本。// A score of countries may be producing or planning to obtain chemical weapons. 大概有20个国家可能正在制造或计划获取化学武器。// Congress as an institution scores low in public opinion polls. 作为一个公共机构，国会在公众民意调查中得分很低。

[真题连线]

People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. (2007 阅读)

人们被邀请去询问玛丽琳·沃斯·萨文特，玛丽琳·沃斯·萨文特在10岁时测试的智力水平达到别人23岁时的水平，这使得她的智商高达228——是有记录以来的最高水平。

➡ scorn [skɔ:n] *vt.&vi.* 轻蔑 *n.* 蔑视

[例] Researchers greeted the proposal with scorn. 研究员们对这个建议嗤之以鼻。// Sequins have often aroused the scorn of arbiters of taste. 闪光装饰片经常引起时尚引领者的鄙视。

[词组] pour ~ on 鄙视；讥讽

[例] It is fashionable these days to pour scorn on those in public life. 如今人们都看不起那些从事公务工作的人。

[同义词] despise/disdain/look down upon *v.* 轻蔑

➡ scrap [skræp] *n.* ①碎片，碎屑；②少量，点滴

[例] A crumpled scrap of paper was found in her handbag. 在她的手提包里发现了一张皱巴巴的小纸片。// They need every scrap of information they can get. 任何能够得到的信息他们都需要。

➡ scratch [skrætʃ] *v.* 抓，擦，划

[例] Knives will scratch the worktop. 小刀会在工作台上留下划痕。

[词组] from ~ 从零开始，白手起家



[例] It's completely ruined, so we'll have to start from scratch. 它完全毁了, 我们只好从头做起。

[真题连线]

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want. (2001 阅读)

遗憾的是, 这次新闻机构可信度调查计划结果只获得了一些肤浅的发现, 诸如新闻报道中的事实错误, 拼写或语法错误, 和这些低层次发现交织在一起的还有许多令人挠头的困惑, 譬如读者到底想读些什么。

➡ **scream** [skri:m] *v.* 尖叫, 惊叫 *n.* 尖叫声

[例] If I hear one more joke about my hair, I shall scream. 如果我再听到有人拿我的头发开玩笑, 我就会尖叫。// There was a scream of brakes from the carriageway outside. 外面车行道上传来刺耳的刹车声。

➡ **screen** [skri:n] *n.* ① 屏幕; ② 银幕, 电影界; ③ 屏风, 帘; ④ 遮蔽物; ⑤ 筛子

[例] A list of items is repeatedly flashed up on the screen. 一个选项列表反复出现在屏幕上。// Producers decided to end her on-screen romance with Pierce Lawton. 制片人决定结束她在影片中与皮尔斯·劳顿的恋情。// They put a screen in front of me so I couldn't see what was going on. 他们在我面前竖了一面屏风, 所以我看不到发生了什么事情。// Most of the road behind the hotel was screened by a block of flats. 宾馆后面的那条路大部分被一片公寓楼遮住了。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 遮挡; 掩蔽, 包庇; 筛, 筛选

[词组] ~sb/sth for sth 检查, 测试 (有无疾病、缺陷等)

[例] Off-screen, Kathy is under the watchful eye of her father Terry. 生活中的凯茜受到父亲特里的严格看管。

[同义词] conceal/hide *v.* 隐蔽

[真题连线]

These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions. (2008 新题型)

修改时这些打印文本比屏幕上的内容读起来更方便。

➡ **scrutiny** ['skru:təni] *n.* 仔细检查, 认真观察

[例] The President promised a government open to public scrutiny. 总统承诺政府将接受公众监督。

[形近词] scrutinize *vt.* 仔细检查, 细察

[真题连线]

But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. (2012 阅读)

但它需要周密的观察和认可才能使一个发现成为真正的发现。

➡ **sector** ['sektə(r)] *n.* ① 部门, 领域, 行业; ② 区域; ③ 扇形

[例] The news from Body Shop rattled the rest of the retail sector. 从“美体小铺”传来的消息令整个零售行业不安。// Hungary may have to lower its hopes of shrinking its state sector. 匈牙利可能不得不降低其缩小国家军事管制区的期望。// The sector dam broke and its water drowned the entire valley. 扇形水坝倒塌了, 水淹没了整个山谷。

[识记] sect “切”

[形近词] section *n.* 部分, 地区, 部门

[真题连线]

In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. (2012 阅读)

2009年, 美国公共部门中工会会员数量超过了私营部门中工会会员数量。

➡ **security** [sɪ'kjʊərəti] *n.* ① 安全, 保障; ② 抵押品; ③ 证券

[例] Strict security measures are in force in the capital. 首都采取了严密的安全措施。// The central bank will provide special loans, and the banks will pledge the land as security. 中央银行会提供特殊贷款, 而这些银行会以土地作为抵押。// National banks can package their own mortgages and underwrite them as securities. 国家银行能够合并自己的抵押贷款并以证券形式包销。

[识记] cure “关心”

[词组] be secure from/against 免于...; public security 公共安全; security alarm 安全警报

[例] To be prepared is to be secure from attack. 有准备就不致遭受袭击。// A guy with that kind of

money doesn't have a security alarm? 像他那种有钱人竟然没有配备防卫装置?

[形近词] secure *adj.* 安全的, 放心的 insecure *adj.* 不安全的

[真题连线]

"Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one," he says. (2007阅读)

他说,“为(数据)安全,冗余(备份)以及修复设立恰当的投资标准是个管理问题,而不是技术问题”。

➡ seek [si:k] *v.* ① 寻找, 追求; ② 试图, 设法

[例] They have had to seek work as labourers. 他们只好找体力活儿干。// He also denied that he would seek to annex the country. 他还否认会试图吞并该国。

[真题连线]

Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. (2008阅读)

版权留在刊物出版社手上, 辛苦探求知识的研究者反倒要花钱订阅刊物。

➡ segment ['segment] *n.* ① 部分 ② 块, 瓣, 节 *vt. & vi.* 分割, 划分

[例] She cleaned a small segment of the painting. 她擦干净了这幅画的一小部分。// The big six record companies are multinational, and thus can segment the world market into national ones. 六大唱片公司都是跨国经营, 因此能够将世界市场按国家划分。// Give me a segment of a tangerine to taste. 给我一瓣柑橘尝一尝。

[识记] seg=sect “切”

[同义词] part/piece/section/division/portion/fraction/fragment/share *n.* 部分

[形近词] segmental *adj.* 部分的; segmentation *n.* 分割

[真题连线]

In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand. (2013翻译)

通过这种做法, 他们就将宁静赋予了他们立足的那片沉默无言的环境。

➡ select [sr'lekt] *vt.* 选择, 挑选

[例] Be sure to select firm, unblemished fruit. 一定要选坚实、无疤痕的果子。

[形近词] selection *n.* 选择, 挑选

[真题连线]

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. (2012阅读)

但是, 很难确定的是, 专家和官员能否成功选择我们的同辈, 控制好他们的行为能在道德的道路上发展。

➡ send [send] *v.* ① 送, 寄; ② 派遣, 打发

[例] He sent a basket of exotic fruit and a card. 他送了一篮子异域水果和一张卡片。// Inspector Banbury came up to see her, but she sent him away. 班伯里巡官过来看她, 却被她打发走了。

[真题连线]

Consumers passionate about a product may create “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. (2011阅读)

痴迷于某种产品的消费者, 可能会乐意将之推荐给朋友, 从而为企业创造因产品的优良品质带来的“无偿”(earned)媒介。

➡ sense [sens] *vt.* 觉得, 意识到 *n.* ① 感觉, 感官; ② 见识, 判断力

[例] He looks around, sensing danger. 他四下看了看, 感觉到有危险。// She stared at him again, unable to believe the evidence of her senses. 她再度盯着他看, 无法相信自己的眼睛和耳朵。// And I'll buzz over to talk some sense into old Ocker. 我会不厌其烦地给那个固执己见的澳大利亚老头讲道理。

[形近词] nonsense *n.* 胡说, 废话; sensation *n.* 感觉, 知觉

[词组] make ~ 讲得通, 有意义; make ~ of 理解

[例] It would make sense to leave early. 还是早点走好。// How can we make sense of such a story as this? 我们如何能理解这样的事?

[真题连线]

Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of

grievance. (2005阅读)

这种行为被看作“人之长情”，其潜在的假定其他动物不可能具有如此高度发达的不公平意识。

➡ **sensible** ['sensəbl] *adj.* 明智的；可觉察的

[例] His advice was always sensible and his energy unbounded. 他的建议总是很明智，他的精力似乎永远也用不完。// Their ideas seem to be far more down to earth and sensible. 他们的想法貌似更务实也更合理。

[识记] sens “感觉”

[词组] be ~of 可觉察的

[例] “If my children are silly, I must hope to be always sensible of it.” “要是我自己的孩子果真蠢，我决不愿意没有自知之明。”

[同义词] wise/rational/intelligent *adj.* 聪明的

[形近词] sensitive *adj.* 敏感的，易受伤的；sensation *n.* 感觉，激动；sentiment *n.* 情绪

➡ **sentence** ['sentəns] *n.* 句子 *vt.* 宣判，处决

[例] She was sentenced to nine years in prison. 她被判9年徒刑。// The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. 每一个段落的句子都应该与一个单独的主题有关。

[真题连线]

Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor. (2002阅读)

考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，颠倒它们的秩序，并注入一些幽默。

➡ **sentiment** ['sentimənt] *n.* ①感情，情绪；②意见，观点

[例] Political life has been infected by growing nationalist sentiment. 政治生活已受到了不断高涨的民族主义情绪的影响。// The Foreign Secretary echoed this sentiment. 外交大臣附和了这一看法。

[识记] -sent- “sense，认知” + -ment → “感情”

[形近词] sentimental *adj.* 伤感的，多愁善感的

[真题连线]

egalitarian sentiments (2007阅读)

追求平等的观点

➡ **separate** ['seprət] *adj.* 分离的，分开的；*v.* (使) 分离，(使) 分开

[例] Each villa has a separate sitting-room. 每栋别墅都有一间独立的起居室。// Police moved in to separate the two groups. 警方介入进来，将两拨人分开。

[形近词] inseparable *adj.* 不可分的，分不开的

[真题连线]

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare, but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. (2006阅读)

众所周知Stratford-on-Avon只有一个特色，那就是威廉·莎士比亚，但这儿却有两个相互独立的部门，他们随着时间的变化而日益变得敌对。

➡ **sequence** ['si:kwəns] *n.* ①一系列，一连串；②顺序；③按顺序的排列

[例] He described the sequence of events leading up to the robbery. 他描述了抢劫案发生前的一系列有关情况。// The book is more satisfying if you read each chapter in sequence. 如果你按顺序阅读每一章，这本书会更令人满意。// The best sequence in the film occurs when Roth stops at a house he used to live in. 电影中最棒的一组镜头出现于罗思在他曾住过的一幢屋子前驻足。

[识记] sequ “跟随”

[词组] in ~ 按顺序；a ~ of 一系列

[例] Polling is a synchronous mechanism, where devices are serviced in sequence. 查询是一种同步机构，其中的各个设备是依次接受服务的。// Do you think life is a sequence of agreeable events? 你认为人生就是一连串愉快的事情吗？

[同义词] progression/series/succession *n.* 连续，顺序

[形近词] sequent *adj.* 接续而来的；sequential *adj.* 连续的；subsequent *adj.* 后来的；sub sequence *n.* 成果；consequence *n.* 结果

➡ **series** ['siəri:z] *n.* ①一系列，接连；②系列节目

[例] The Jamaica Festival is planning a series of workshops and business seminars. 牙买加节正在筹划一系列研习班和商务研讨会。// He was carrying on about some stupid television series. 他喋喋不休地说着某个无聊的电视连续剧。

[词组] in ~ 按顺序；a ~ of 一系列

[同义词] progression / sequence / succession *n.* 连

续, 顺序

[真题连线]

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. (2010完型)

1924年, 美国国家研究委员会派出两名工程师到芝加哥附近的一家电话配件厂(霍桑工厂)指导一系列实验研究。

➡ **session** ['seʃn] *n.* ① 会议, 一届会期; ② (某项活动的) 集会 (或一段时间)

[例] The parliamentary session ends on October 4th. 议会会期在10月4日结束。// The two leaders emerged for a photo session. 两位领导现身接受记者拍照。

[识记] -sess- “sit, 座, 坐” + -ion → “坐—开会”

[词组] in ~ 开会

[例] Congress is now in session. 国会现在正在开会。

[真题连线]

The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in session again next spring. (1996阅读)

污染问题以及其他的一些问题在明年春季召开的国会会议中要加以讨论。

➡ **settle** ['setl] *v.* ① 在(某国等)殖民, 定居; ② 解决, 调停

[例] This was one of the first areas to be settled by Europeans. 这是欧洲人最早的定居地之一。// They agreed to try to settle their dispute by negotiation. 他们同意通过谈判来努力解决纠纷。

[词组] ~ down 定居

[例] One day I'll want to settle down and have a family. 总有一天, 我会想安定下来, 成个家。

[形近词] **settlement** *n.* 解决, 定居点; **settler** *n.* 殖民者, 开拓者

[真题连线]

Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. (1995阅读)

通过远程会议, 专家知识能在全世界范围内被分享, 有争议的问题也能被解决, 同时人们也不必放下工作、别离家人, 大老远去开会了。

➡ **severe** [sɪ'viə(r)] *adj.* ① 极为恶劣的; ② 严厉的; ③ 严重的; ④ 艰巨的

[例] In severe cases, the skin can crack and weep. 在恶劣的条件下, 皮肤可能会开裂并流脓。// I got a severe telling off for not phoning him. 我因为没给他打电话, 被狠狠训斥了一顿。// She had quite severe bruising and a cut lip. 她身上有严重的淤伤, 嘴唇也破了。

[同义词] serious/grave/solemn *adj.* 严肃的

[真题连线]

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. (2008阅读)

并不是每个人都像阿德琳阿尔瓦雷兹一样承受这种长期沉重的压力。

➡ **shadow** ['ʃædəʊ] *n.* ① 阴影, 阴暗处; ② 影子

[例] Most of the lake was in shadow. 湖面的大部分都处在背阴中。// All he could see was his shadow. 他能看见的只有他的影子。

[形近词] **overshadow** *v.* 使阴暗, 使黯然失色

[真题连线]

A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears. (2005阅读)

一个世纪前, 弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论, 即梦是人们潜意识中欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示。

➡ **shape** [ʃeɪp] *n.* 形状, 外形 *v.* ① 形成, 使成形; ② 决定...的性质, 对...有重大影响

[例] Each mirror is made to order and can be designed to almost any shape or size. 每面镜子都是定制的, 几乎可以设计成任何形状和尺寸。// Like it or not, our families shape our lives and make us what we are. 无论喜欢与否, 家庭影响了我们的生活, 决定了我们成为什么样的人。// Cut the dough in half and shape each half into a loaf. 将生面团一切为二, 再分别揉成长条形。

[词组] in good ~ 状况良好; take ~ 成形, 形成

[例] 1912 women's events were added, and the modern Olympic programme began to take shape. 1912年增加了女子比赛项目, 现代奥林匹克运动会开始初具雏形。// The old actor is still in good shape. 那个老演员身体还很健康。



[真题连线]

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. (1997阅读)

开拓者的严酷生活现实也促成了这一好客的传统。

➡ **share** [ʃeə(r)] *v.* ①分配, 均分; ②合用, 分享 *n.* ①一份, 份额; ②股票, 股份

[例] Two Americans will share this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine. 两名美国人将共同摘得今年的诺贝尔医学奖。// For some months the share price remained fairly static. 有那么几个月, 股票价格一直非常地稳定。// I felt we both shared the same sense of loss, felt the same pain. 我觉得我们两个有着共同的失落感, 经受着同样的痛苦。// Sara also pays a share of the gas, electricity and phone bills. 萨拉也分摊燃气费、电费和电话费。

[词组] ~ with 分享

[例] All artists have part of themselves that they can never share with anyone else. 所有艺术家内心深处都有一些不愿和他人分享的东西。

[真题连线]

That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues. (2013阅读)

而且联邦一直期望各州和行政当局在打击非法移民方面步调一致, 互通有无。

➡ **sharp** [ʃɑ:p] *adj.* ①锋利的; ②分明的, 清晰的; ③急剧的; ④敏捷的, 机警的

[例] Using a sharp knife, cut away the pith and peel from both fruits. 用一把锋利的刀削去两种水果的外皮和中果皮。// I felt a sharp pain in my lower back. 我感觉到后腰一阵剧痛。// Futures prices recovered from sharp early declines to end with moderate losses. 期货价格在早盘深幅下跌后出现反弹, 收盘时未见严重损失。// Gates is known to be a superb analyst with a sharp eye and an excellent memory. 盖茨是公认的杰出分析家, 他目光敏锐且记忆力超群。

[生僻词义] *adv.* (指时刻) 正; 突然地

[同义词] *acute/shrewd adj.* 锐利的, 敏锐的

[形近词] *sharpen vt.&vi.* 削尖, 变锋利

[真题连线]

"On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets. (2004阅读)

Seth Peets说: “发送信息后的当天, 我们的网站访问量就会急剧上升”。

➡ **shed** [ʃed] *v.* ①脱落, 脱去; ②流出, 流下

[例] Some of the trees were already beginning to shed their leaves. 有些树已经开始落叶了。// They will shed a few tears at their daughter's wedding. 他们会在女儿的婚礼上落泪的。

[词组] ~ light on 阐明

[例] However, the report also shed light on some grim realities of begging. 然而, 这项调查也揭示了一些乞讨行为中严酷的现实。

➡ **shelter** [ˈʃeltə(r)] *n.* 掩蔽处, 保护 *vt.&vi.* 掩蔽, 庇护

[例] The number of families seeking shelter rose by 17 percent. 寻求避难的家庭户增加了17%。// Many are sleeping in the open because they have no shelter. 很多人因为没有栖身之所, 只好露宿在外。

[识记] shel看作shell(壳)

[同义词] defend/protect/safeguard/guard/shield/harbour *v.* 保护

[真题连线]

A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. (2013翻译)

安宁的圣地(体现的)是人类特有的需要, 无论怎样属于雕琢, 它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同, 后者(反映的)是动物特有的需要。

➡ **shift** [ʃift] *vt.&vi.* ①替换, 转移; ②改变 *n.* ①转换, 转变; ②轮班

[例] He shifted from foot to foot. 他从一只脚换到另一只脚。// Attitudes to mental illness have shifted in recent years. 最近几年对精神病的态度已有所改变。// His father worked shifts in a steel mill. 他父亲是一家炼钢厂的轮班工人。

[识记] 电脑上的shift键的作用

[词组] make ~ 尽力做到; ~ for oneself 自力更生; ~ one's ground 改变立场

[例] We had no chairs, so we had to make shift

with old boxes. 我们没有椅子, 所以将就使用旧箱子当椅子。// It's impossible to prove him wrong because he keeps shifting his ground. 要证明他错是不可能的, 因为他不断地改变立场。

[同义词] move/transfer/remove *v.* 从一处移往另一处

[形近词] downshift 调低档速

[真题连线]

Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. (2008新题型)

段与段之间要过渡自然, 不要出现唐突或者令人困惑的突然转变。

➡ **short** [ʃɔ:t] *adj.* ①短的, 矮的; ②缺乏, 不足

[例] I use the short-wave radio to get the latest war news. 我用短波收音机收听最新的战事新闻。// Supplies of everything are unreliable, food is short. 各种补给都不稳定, 食品也短缺。

[词组] be ~ of 短缺; fall ~ of 达不到, 不符合

[例] We're short of cash. 我们现在现金不足。// We still fall far short of what the Party expects of us. 我们离党的要求还差得远。

[形近词] shortly *adv.* 立刻, 不久; shortage *n.* 不足, 缺少

[真题连线]

The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. (2006阅读)

这个概念就是说人们已经很难观察得到大范围海洋中发生的变化, 因为他们只是回顾从过去以来相对短的时间。

➡ **shrink** [ʃrɪŋk] *vt. & vi.* 起皱; 退缩

[例] Alistair saw Henry shrink, as if the words had touched a nerve. 阿利斯泰尔看到亨利向后缩了一下, 好像那些话触到了他的痛处。// Washing wool in hot water will shrink it. 在热水中洗毛织品会使其缩水。

[词组] ~ away/back from 退缩, 畏缩

[例] He can not shrink back from danger. 他不会从危险中退缩出来。

[同义词] condense/compress/contract *v.* 收缩, 压缩

[形近词] shrinkage *n.* 缩水; shrinking *n.* 萎缩

➡ **significant** [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] *adj.* 重要的, 意义重大的

[例] The learner's attention needs to be directed to the significant features. 需要将学习者的注意力引向那些着重点上。

[形近词] insignificant *adj.* 微不足道的, 不重要的; significance *n.* 重要性, 重大

[真题连线]

Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. (2010阅读)

然而, 在20世纪出版的最重要的文艺评论集中, 人们读到的大部分评论文章都是从报纸上收集而来的。

➡ **simple** ['sɪpl] *adj.* ①简单的; ②朴素的

[例] The letter was short — a simple recitation of their problem. 信写得很短——只是简单地说了一下他们的问题。// The Holy Family Church was closed and the parish now celebrates mass in this simple chapel. 圣家堂关闭了, 现在该教区的居民在它旁边的简陋的小教堂里做弥撒。

[形近词] simplicity *n.* 简单, 朴素; simplify *vt.* 简化, 使简明; simply *adv.* 简单地, 完全, 简直

[真题连线]

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. (1995阅读)

在这样一个不断变化的复杂社会里, 以前简单地获取信息的方法变得复杂了。

➡ **simulate** ['sɪmjuleɪt] *vt.* 模仿, 模拟

[例] Smoke was used to simulate steam coming from a smashed radiator. 用烟来模拟从撞碎的散热器中冒出的蒸汽。

[识记] -sim- “same, 相同, 相似” + -ate → “模拟, 模仿”

[形近词] simulation *n.* 模仿, 模拟

[真题连线]

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human link. “By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what feel and,

hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments.”(1997阅读)

皮尔森还预言了人机连接的突破。他说：“通过与人的神经系统直接连接，电脑能获得人的感受，并且有望模拟人类的感觉。”

➡ **simultaneous** [ˌsɪml'teɪniəs] *adj.* 同时发生的，同时存在的，同步的

[例] There were several simultaneous attacks by the rebels. 反叛者同时发动了几起攻击。

[识记] -sim- “相似” + -tane- “time, 时间” + -ous → “同时间”

[同义词] coincident

➡ **sink** [sɪŋk] *v.* 下沉，下落

[例] In a naval battle your aim is to sink the enemy's ship. 在海战中的目的就是击沉敌船。

[词组] ~ in 理解，领会

[例] The implication took a while to sink in. 其中的含意要花点时间才能完全领会。

[真题连线]

The full import may take a while to sink in. (1997阅读)

要充分理解这一法案的深刻意义可能需要一段时间。

➡ **situated** ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] *adj.* ① 位于…的，坐落在…的；② 处于…的境地

[例] The home is situated within easy access of shops and other facilities. 房子位置便利，距离商店及其他设施都不远。// The village is situated at the margin of a forest. 村子位于森林的边缘。

[形近词] situation *n.* 位置，形势

➡ **skeptical** ['skeptɪkəl] *adj.* 表示怀疑的

[例] They are skeptical about how much will be accomplished by legislation. 他们对于立法成效心存疑虑。

[同义词] dubious/doubting *adj.* 可疑的

[真题连线]

But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. (2010阅读)

但是，银行股票交易价格低于账面价值，这表明投资者持怀疑态度。

➡ **sketch** [sketʃ] *n.* ① 略图，草图；② 梗概，大意

[例] The sketch should be a kind of rehearsal for the eventual painting. 草图应该是最终绘画的某种演练。// I had a basic sketch of a plan. 我有一个基本的计划框架。

[词组] ~ out 概述，草拟

[例] Diaries, letters and biographies sketch out the lives of many interesting figures. 日记、信札和传记粗线条地勾画出了那些有趣人物的人生。

[真题连线]

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. (1996阅读)

你的简历实际上是对你的职业生涯的简单描述，它包括教育、经验和证明人。

➡ **slack** [slæk] *adj.* ① 懈怠的；② 松弛的；③ 萧条的 *n.* 淡季 *vt.&vi.* 懈怠

[例] Many publishers have simply become far too slack. 许多出版商就是变得过于懈怠了。// The boy's jaw went slack. 男孩张大了嘴巴。// The workload can be evened out, instead of the shop having busy times and slack periods. 其工作量可以平均开来，不像商店那样有时很忙，有时很闲。

[词组] ~ off 放松，缓和

[例] Slack off those ropes there; there's a storm coming! 把那里的绳索放松，暴风雨就要来了！

[同义词] loose *adj.* 松弛的

[真题连线]

Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. (2005阅读)

事实上，如果他还有懒散的名声，你甚至可能会义愤填膺。

➡ **slip** [slɪp] *vt.&vi.* ① 滑到；② 溜走 *n.* ① 疏忽，笔误；② 纸条

[例] Emergency workers fear that the burning ship could slip its moorings. 急救人员担心燃烧着的船只可能会脱链滑走。// He gave reporters the slip by leaving at midnight. 他在午夜时分离开，避开了记者的追踪。

[词组] let sth ~ 无意中讲出

[例] He lets the news slip. 他走漏了消息。

[同义词] error/fault/ flaw/shortcoming/defect *n.* 错误

[形近词] slippery *adj.* 滑的; 狡猾的

[真题连线]

Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months. (2007阅读)

现在, 一张解雇通知书, 一个恶性诊断结果, 或者配偶的离去, 都可以使一个稳固的中产阶级家庭在几个月内成为新的贫困户。

➡ sly [slaɪ] *adj.* 狡猾的, 狡诈的

[例] He's a sly old beggar if ever there was one. 他确实是个老奸巨猾的家伙。

[识记] sly “slide, 滑” → “狡猾的”

[词组] on the ~ 秘密地, 偷偷地

[例] Was she meeting some guy on the sly? 她是不是偷偷地在见什么人?

[真题连线]

Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. (2000阅读)

当然这样就带来了许多不良后果, 其中的一些后果就是雄心被赶入地下, 或暗藏于胸。

➡ sober ['səʊbə(r)] *adj.* ① 未醉的; ② 认真的, 郑重的, 审慎的

[例] When Dad was sober he was a good father. 不喝醉的时候, 爸爸是一个好父亲。// It was a room filled with sad, sober faces. 房间里坐满了人, 大家都一脸的忧伤和严肃。

[形近词] sobriety *n.* 清醒, 未醉, 严肃

[真题连线]

“Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic. (2011阅读)

“好啊, 终于好了!” Anthony Tommasini 写道, 他可是一个以严肃著称的古典音乐评论家。

➡ social ['səʊʃl] *adj.* 社交的

[例] We ought to organize more social events. 我们应当组织更多的社交活动。

[生僻词义] 社会的, 群体的

[例] The worst effects of unemployment, low pay and other social problems. 失业、低工资以及其他社会问题造成的最糟糕的影响。

[形近词] sociable *adj.* 好交际的, 合群的; sociology *n.* 社会学

[真题连线]

Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them. (2011阅读)

比如, 社交网络用户正领悟到, 他们可以通过“劫持”媒介来对最初创建该媒介的企业施加压力。

➡ solar ['səʊlə(r)] *adj.* 太阳的, 日光的

[例] A total solar eclipse is due to take place some time tomorrow. 明天某个时刻会发生日全食。

[识记] -sol- “sun, 太阳” → “太阳的”

solid ['sɒlɪd] *n.* 固体 *adj.* ① 固体的; ② 结实的, 稳固的, 可靠的

[例] He did not eat solid food for several weeks. 他数周以来都没有食用固体食物。// Solids turn to liquids at certain temperatures. 固体在一定的温度下会变为液体。// Some solid evidence was what was required. 需要的是一些确凿的证据。

[形近词] solidarity *n.* 团结; consolidation *n.* 巩固, 合并

[真题连线]

In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. (2000阅读)

1995年, 当日本还在奋力拼搏的时候, 美国却可以对5年的稳固发展作一回顾了。

➡ solution [sə'lu:ʃn] *n.* ① 解决, 解决办法; ② 溶解, 溶液

[例] Although he has sought to find a peaceful solution, he is facing pressure to use greater military force. 尽管他试图寻求和平解决, 但现在却面临使用更多武力的压力。// Vitamins in solution are more affected than those in solid foods. 溶液里的维生素比固体食物里的维生素受到的影响更大。

[真题连线]

The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world. (2003阅读)

胜出了一大截的胜者, 却是弗吉尼亚的一家小公司, 名为“公开来源解决方案”, 它的明显优势是它对电子世界的把握。



➡ somehow ['sʌmhəʊ] *adv.* 不知怎么地

[例] We'll manage somehow, you and me. I know we will. 我和你，我们总能应付过去的。我知道我们会的。

[真题连线]

It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. (2006阅读)

这可能比抽烟更加毒害人的健康，然而，不知为何，也许会带来一股清新的气息。

➡ somewhat ['sʌmwɒt] *adv.* 稍微，有点

[例] He faced the press, initially, in a somewhat subdued mood. 他最初面对媒体时情绪有点忧郁。

[真题连线]

Often they choose — and still are choosing — somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State. (1998阅读)

他们常常选择——现在依然这样选择——一些气候较冷的地区，如俄勒冈、爱达荷和阿拉斯加，为的是躲开“金州”加利福尼亚的烟雾、犯罪和其他城市化进程中的问题。

➡ sort [sɔ:t] *n.* 种类，类别 *vt.&vi.* 分类，挑选

[例] I really feel aggrieved at this sort of thing. 我真为这种事感到委屈。// The students are sorted into three ability groups. 学生们被按照各自的能力分成了3个组。

[词组] ~out分类，整理，解决；in some ~在某种程度上

[例] He would sort out his own problems, in time. 他早晚会解决自己的问题。// He replied, "I am indeed a Yorkist, and in some sort, a spy." 他回答说，“我确是一个约克党人，而且也带着点儿探子的成分。”

[同义词] kind/type/class/classification/category/variety *n.* 种类

[真题连线]

At Harvard, Mr Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read" -they form a sort of social glue. (2011年新题型)

在哈佛大学，梅南德发现，“学生之所以阅读伟大的著作是因为它们曾被人读过”——这些著作成为了一种社会黏合剂。

➡ sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] *n.* 君主，元首 *adj.* 具有独立主权的

[例] The Russian Federation declared itself to be a sovereign republic. 俄罗斯联邦宣布自己为主权独立的共和国。// In March 1889, she became the first British sovereign to set foot on Spanish soil. 1889年3月，她成为第一位踏上西班牙领土的英国君主。

[识记] -sover- “super-, 超” + reign “rule, 规则” → “超统治—君主”

[形近词] sovereignty *n.* 主权，独立自主

➡ space [speɪs] *n.* ①间隔，距离，空白处；②空间，太空

[例] Under the plan, bits of open space — fields, golf-course borders and small parks — will be preserved. 在这份规划里，一些开放空间——运动场、高尔夫球场边缘以及小公园——将得以保留。// They've come a long way in a short space of time. 他们在很短的时间之内就大老远地赶了过来。

[形近词] spacious *adj.* 宽广的，宽敞的

[真题连线]

But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media— for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. (2011阅读)

在某些情况下，某营销者的自有媒介会成为另一个营销者的付费媒介。比如，当某电子商务零售商出售其网站的广告空间时。

➡ span [spæn] *n.* ①跨距，跨度；②一段时间 *vt.* 横跨，跨越

[例] Gradually the time span between sessions will increase. 会议之间的间隔将逐渐延长。// It is a very pretty butterfly, with a 2 inch wing span. 这是一只非常美丽的蝴蝶，翼展2英寸。// Travellers get from one side to the other by walking across a foot-bridge that spans a little stream. 游客通过一座横跨小溪的步行桥从一边来到另一边。

[真题连线]

"With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. (2007阅读)

“在经过大约20小时的训练之后，第一个试验对象（复述）的数字跨度从7个上升到20个，”埃里克森回忆说。

➔ **special** ['speʃl] *adj.* ①特殊的, 特别的; ②专门的, 特设的

[例] You're very special to me, darling. 亲爱的, 你对我来说很重要。// Police are still searching for a convicted rapist, who escaped from Broadmoor special hospital yesterday. 警方仍然在搜寻昨天从布罗德莫尔专科医院逃跑的一名强奸犯。

[形近词] specialise/specialize *vt.* 专门研究, 专攻; specialist *n.* 专家; speciality/specialty *n.* 专业, 专长; specify *vt.* 明确说明, 具体指出

[真题连线]

Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. (1999阅读)

像Virtual Vineyards这样的公司业已开始采用类似的技术将有关特价商品、产品推销或其他活动的信息“推”向用户。

➔ **species** ['spi:ʃi:z] *n.* 种, 物种

[例] Since the birds interbreed they cannot be classed as different species. 由于这些鸟进行杂交繁殖, 不能把它们归为不同的物种。

[识记] speci “种类”

[同义词] kind/type/class/classification/category/variety *n.* 种类

[真题连线]

The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years. (2013阅读)

化石记录证明许多物种已经延续了数百万年之久。

➔ **specific** [spə'sɪfɪk] *adj.* ①特定的; ②具体的; ③独特的 *n.* 详情, 细节

[例] Massage may help to increase blood flow to specific areas of the body. 按摩有助于增加身体特定部位的血液流量。// Your decision must be translated into specific, concrete actions. 你的决定必须转化为具体明确的行动。// I'll start with some generalities and then examine a few specific examples. 我首先进行概述, 然后会分析几个实例。// Most companies are looking to sponsor students on specific courses. 大部分公司在寻求机会资助学习某些特定课程的学生。

[识记] spec “看”

[词组] have a ~ aim 有明确的目标; at ~ time 在

特定的时间

[例] Take off from the ground at specific time, attack and move strenuously fast and. 个别时候从地面起飞, 扑腾得又快又费劲。

[同义词] concrete *adj.* 具体的; explicit/definite *adj.* 明确的; special/particular/exceptional/peculiar *adj.* 特殊的

[形近词] specification *n.* 详述, 规格; specify *v.* 具体指定, 详细说明; specified *adj.* 专用的

[真题连线]

And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development. (2013新题型)

在欧洲, 有些人正竭力反对一项“终止专用于社会科学研究的基金项目, 而将其融入可持续发展的跨领域课题”的提案。

➔ **spectacle** ['spektəkl] *n.* ①景象, 壮观, 场面; ②(复数)眼镜

[例] He looked at me over the tops of his spectacles. 他从眼镜框的上方看了看我。// It was a spectacle not to be missed. 这是个不容错过的奇观。

[识记] -spect- “看” + -cle → “场面”

[真题连线]

Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants. (2000阅读)

相反, 我们目睹了比以前任何时候都多得多的虚伪景观: 美国物欲主义批评家在南安普顿拥有一幢避暑别墅; 激进的出版商到三星级宾馆就餐。

➔ **speculate** ['spekjuleɪt] *vi.* ①推测; ②投机; ③思索 *vt.* 推断

[例] It is premature to speculate about the resumption of negotiations. 现在猜谈判是否会重新开始还为时过早。// The banks made too many risky loans which now can't be repaid, and they speculated in property whose value has now dropped. 各银行贷出去太多高风险贷款, 目前无法收回, 他们还进行地产投机, 而地产的价值目前已经下跌了。// People speculate about virtuality systems, but we're already working on it. 人们才开始构思虚拟系统的时候

候, 我们已经进行开发了。

[识记] spect “看”

[词组] ~ on/about 预测; ~ in 投机

[例] Well, at present we won't speculate on hypothetical. 嗯, 目前我们不想去推测那些假想的东西。// This is one of the peculiarly dangerous months to speculate in stocks. 这是投机股票相当危险的一个月份。

[同义词] deliberate/mediate/reflect v. 思考, 判断

[形近词] speculation n. 猜测, 推测; speculative adj. 思考的, 推断的

[真题连线]

But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big picture was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. (2013 完型)

但是 Uri Simonsohn 博士猜测, 不能考虑全景会导致做决定时不受外界因素的干扰。

➡ spell [spel] vt. 拼写

[例] How do you spell 'potato'? 'potato' 这个词怎么拼写?

[生僻词义] vt. 招致, 意味着 n. 一段时间

[例] A report has just arrived on government desks which spells more trouble. 刚刚有一份报告被送到政府手中, 这意味着将要出现更多的麻烦。// There has been a long spell of dry weather. 很长一段日子里天气一直很干燥。

[真题连线]

Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries. (2002 阅读)

虽然一开始在20世纪60年代和70年代有过一段乐观的时期——那时候仿佛晶体管电路和微处理器的发展将使他们在2010年能够模仿人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年, 甚至数百年。

➡ spin [spm] v. ① 旋转; ② 纺纱

[例] The Earth spins on its own axis. 地球绕着地轴自转。// Michelle will also spin a customer's wool fleece to specification at a cost of \$2.25 an ounce. 米

歇尔也会按顾客的要求为其纺羊毛呢, 每盎司收费2.25 美元。

[真题连线]

Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. (1988 阅读)

中国儿童玩一种扇形玩具, 这种玩具可以旋转上升, 然后随着旋转的停止而落地。

➡ splash [splæʃ] v. (使液体) 溅泼 n. (光、色等的) 斑点

[例] He closed his eyes tight, and splashed the water on his face. 他紧闭双眼, 将水泼在自己脸上。// Anne has left the walls white, but added splashes of colour with the tablecloth and the paintings. 安妮让墙壁维持白色, 但用桌布及油画进行了色彩点缀。

[真题连线]

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. (2003 阅读)

在这个新的电子世界中最引起轰动的是一个叫司特雷福的公司, 它是得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的一个私营的情报分析公司。

➡ split [split] vt. & vi. 使裂开, 使分离 n. ① 分化; ② 裂口

[例] Her company has had to split up and work from two locations. 她的公司不得不被拆开, 分别在两处办公。// Yet it is feared the Republican leadership could split over the agreement. 但有人担心, 共和党的领导层可能会在该协议上出现意见分歧。// The seat of his short grey trousers split. 他的灰色短裤的臀部开裂了。

[词组] ~ up 分裂, 分离; ~ the difference 折中, 妥协

[例] Her company has had to split up and work from two locations. 她的公司不得不被拆开, 分在两处办公。// Shall we split the difference and say \$7500? 我们折中一下, 7500美元怎么样?

[同义词] tear/rip v. 撕裂

[真题连线]

By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the informa-

tion and use it as the basis for further research. (2001 阅读)

通过将学科细化成更小的单位,人们能够继续掌握这些不断膨胀的信息并将它们作为深入研究的基础。

➔ **spoil** [spɔɪl] *vt.&vi.* ① 损坏,破坏; ② 宠坏,溺爱

[例] They could not afford to spoil those maps by careless colouring. 若是上色的时候不小心弄坏了那些地图,他们可承担不起。// A spoilt child is rarely popular with other children. 被宠坏的孩子很难得到其他孩子的喜爱。

[同义词] break/destroy/ruin/wreck/damage *v.* 损坏 indulge *v.* 纵容

➔ **sponsor** ['spɒnsə(r)] *n.* ① 发起人,主办者; ② 保证人 *vt.* 发起

[例] Please could you sponsor me for my school's campaign for Help the Aged? 我在参加我们学校举办的“助老”募捐活动,您能赞助我吗? // Given the strength of pressure on both sides, the superpowers may well have difficulties sponsoring negotiations. 迫于来自对方的强大压力,两个超级大国想要组织谈判肯定会有困难。

[同义词] underwriter/supporter/backer/promoter *n.* 赞助人,保证人

[真题连线]

It sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. (2001 阅读)

它主办许多研讨会,搞可信度调查项目,企图了解顾客为什么不满意,为何顾客会大量流失。

➔ **spontaneous** [spɒn'teɪniəs] *adj.* 自发的,无意识的

[例] Spontaneous applause broke out as soon as she finished speaking. 她一讲完,大家不约而同都鼓起掌来。

[识记] -spo- “spirit, 呼吸” + -tan- “-tain-, 保持” + -ous → “呼吸—自发的”

[形近词] spontaneity *n.* 自发性,自然发生,自发行为

➔ **sport** [spɔ:t] *n.* 运动,运动会

[例] I'd say football is my favourite sport. 我最喜欢的运动要数足球了。

[生僻词义] *n.* 游戏,娱乐,消遣

[例] For what do we live, but to make sport for our neighbours, and laugh at them in our turn? 我们活着是为了什么? 不就是给邻居当笑柄,再反过来笑他们吗?

➔ **spot** [spɒt] *n.* 点; 地点 *vt.&vi.* ① 认出,弄脏; ② 用点做记号

[例] They stayed at several of the island's top tourist spots. 他们在岛上最著名的几处旅游景点做了停留。// A sudden break in the cloud allowed rescuers to spot Michael Benson. 天气的突然放晴帮助救援人员找到了迈克尔·本森。// He wears a cap to cover a spot of baldness. 他戴帽以遮斑秃。

[词组] hot ~ 热点; on the ~ 当场

[例] Even clever people are not terribly clever when put on the spot. 即便聪明人在面对难题时也未必就能表现得特别聪明。// Here, the crime hot spot simply pops up in a nearby area. 这种情况下,犯罪热点会在临近区域再冒出来。

[同义词] place / position / situation / site / location / setting / scene *n.* 地点

[真题连线]

Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on. (2012 阅读)

她对许多公共健康运动缺陷的批判十分准确。

➔ **spur** [spɜ:(r)] *v.* 刺激,激励 *n.* 激励因素

[例] It's the money that spurs these fishermen to risk a long ocean journey in their flimsy boats. 是金钱驱使这些渔民驾着破旧小船冒险出海远航。// Redundancy is the spur for many to embark on new careers. 裁员促使很多人开始从事新事业。

[词组] on the ~ of the moment

[例] They admitted they had taken a vehicle on the spur of the moment. 他们承认是一时冲动偷走了一辆车。

[真题连线]

They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. (2008 阅读)

他们多半是受了1998年DNA事件的影响。那个事件证明托马斯·杰弗逊至少和他的奴隶萨利·赫明思生过一个孩子。



➡ **squeeze** [skwi:z] v. 挤, 压榨

[例] Joe put the plug in the sink and squeezed some detergent over the dishes. 乔用塞子塞住水槽, 往盘子上挤了点洗涤剂。

[识记] s- “ex-, 强化语气” + -queez- “crowd, cram, 挤压” → “挤压”

[真题连线]

On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies — to which heavy industry has shifted — have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed. (2002阅读)

另一方面, 进口石油的新兴国家由于转向了重工业, 消耗能量更大, 因此可能会受到石油危机的强烈影响。

➡ **stable** ['sterbl] a. 稳定的, 安定的 n. 马厩

[例] The price of oil should remain stable for the rest of 1992. 油价会在1992年剩下的时间里保持稳定。// The animals had been fed and stabled. 牲畜已经喂好并关进马厩里了。

[词组] ~ prices 稳定的价格

[例] Higher, more stable prices would provide an incentive for commercial collection. 高昂而稳定的价格, 对大规模回收是一种鼓励。

[同义词] firm/steady *adj.* 稳固的

[形近词] stability *n.* 稳定性 (a long period of stability 长治久安)

[真题连线]

This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the word economy.

这种现象引起人们对小型经济型公司和民族商人的作用以及对世界经济的最终稳定性的极大关注。

➡ **stain** [stem] v. 玷污, 污染, 染色

[例] Some foods can stain the teeth, as of course can smoking. 某些食物会在牙齿上留下污渍, 吸烟当然也会。

[真题连线]

His affair with a slave stained his prestige. (2008阅读)

他与奴隶的私情玷污了他的名声。

➡ **startle** ['sta:tl] v. (使) 惊吓, (使) 受惊

[例] They have nightmares, they startle easily. 他们做噩梦, 经常从梦中惊醒。

[识记] -st- “stick, 棍子—敲打” + -le → “惊异—吃惊”

[真题连线]

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. (1999阅读)

当一个苏格兰研究小组透露三个月前他们克隆了一只成年绵羊时, 世界为之震惊, 克林顿总统迅速做出反应。

➡ **starve** [sta:v] v. (使) 挨饿, (使) 饿死

[例] The animals were left to starve to death. 那些动物只能等着饿死。

[识记] -st- “stick, 敲打—死” → “饿死”

[词组] be ~ed to death 饿死

[例] I am going to be starved to death if there's no more food. 没有更多的食物我就要饿死了。

➡ **state** [steit] *n.* ① 状态, 情况; ② 国家, 政府 *v.* 陈述, 说明

[例] Some weeks ago I recommended to EU member states that we should have discussions with the Americans. 几周前, 我曾向欧盟成员国提议我们应该和美国人进行磋商。// For the first few months after Daniel died, I was in a state of clinical depression. 丹尼尔去世后的最初几个月里, 我一直处于临床抑郁症的状态。// Clearly state your address and telephone number. 清楚地报上你的地址和电话号码。

[形近词] statement *n.* 陈述, 说法; statesman *n.* 国务活动家, 政治家

[真题连线]

It was moreover a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business. (1996阅读)

而且这也是公司摆脱个体创造, 走向集体化和市营、国营迈出的一步。

➡ **statistics** [sta'tɪstɪks] *n.* ① 统计; ② 统计学; ③ 统计数据

[例] The degree provides a thorough grounding in both mathematics and statistics. 该学位课程将为数学

和统计学打下扎实的基础。//A close look at the statistics reveals a troubling picture. 仔细看过统计数据后, 会发现情况令人担忧。//Government statistics show the largest drop in industrial output for ten years. 政府统计数据显示这是10年来工业产量最大幅度的滑坡。

[形近词] statistical *adj.* 统计的, 统计学的

[真题连线]

This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underline by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

仅这一点就足以表明, 要在电视行业中生存下来并非易事, 统计数据也突显了这一点, 统计表明, 1989年80家欧洲电视网络中, 多达一半出现了亏损。

➡ status ['stetəs] *n.* ①地位, 身份; ②情形, 状况; ③重视程度

[例] Despite her status, the Duchess will not be given preferential treatment. 虽然地位显赫, 但是公爵夫人并不会得到优待。//He has risen to gain the status of a national hero. 他已被推崇为民族英雄。//That adds up to an endorsement of the status quo. 那算是对现状的赞同。

[识记] stat “站”

[同义词] condition/state/situation/circumstance *n.* 状况

[真题连线]

Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. (2007阅读3)

如今家庭的开支预算达到了双收入这种新经济状况的极限。

➡ stick [stɪk] *v.* ①刺, 戳, 插; ②粘贴, 粘住

[例] They sent in loads of male nurses and stuck a needle in my back. 他们派来了很多男护士, 在我的背上扎了一针。//Don't forget to clip the token and stick it on your card. 别忘了剪下标志, 贴到你的卡上。

[词组] ~ to 坚持; ~ with 保持

[例] I tend to stick to fresh fruit for pudding. 我一直坚持用新鲜水果做甜点。//They prefer, in the end, to stick with what they know. 他们最终选择了继续做自己熟悉的事。

[形近词] sticky *adj.* ①黏的, 黏性的; ②困难的, 棘手的

[真题连线]

You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system. (2002阅读)

如果你选择去评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊, 那你就很安全。

➡ stimulate ['stimjuleɪt] *vt.&vi.* 刺激, 使兴奋, 激励, 促进

[例] Stimulate the site of greatest pain with a small negative current. 以微弱负电流刺激疼得最厉害的部位。

[识记] stimul “刺激”

[词组] ~ sb's interest 激起某人的兴趣; 激励, 鼓舞

[例] A sketch can stimulate one's own interest. 图能促进一个人的兴趣。

[同义词] encourage/inspire/excite *v.* 鼓励

[形近词] stimulus *n.* 刺激物; stimulation *n.* 刺激; stimulant *n.* 刺激物

➡ stir [stɜ:(r)] *v.* ①搅拌, 搅动; ②激励, 鼓励

[例] Stir the soup for a few seconds. 将汤搅和几秒钟。//Stir yourself! 动起来!

[词组] ~ up 激起, 引起

[例] Don't stir up trouble between them. 不要在他们之间惹麻烦。

➡ stock [stɒk] *n.* ①备料, 库存, 现货; ②股票, 公债 *vt.&vi.* 储存

[例] I had to stock the boat up with food. 我得上船备足干粮。//She built up her fortune by cannily playing the stock market. 她炒股有方, 发了大财。//Drain the beans thoroughly and save the stock for soup. 将豆角彻底控干, 并把滤出的豆汁留下做汤。

[词组] in~ 现有; laughing~ 笑柄; on the stocks 在建造中; put~ in 信任

[例] Before he finished one novel, he had another on the stocks. 他一本小说尚未完稿, 已在进行另一本小说的写作了。

[同义词] store/gather/collect/accumulate *v.* 聚集

[形近词] stockholders 股东; stock market 股市; stockpile *n.* 积蓄

[真题连线]

The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. (2010 阅读)

FASB和IASB过去一直都是如此,例如,他们不顾特殊利益团体的强烈反对。

➡ **stop** [stɒp] *n.* ① 车站; ② 停止, 终止 *v.* ① 停止, 中断; ② 阻止, 阻挠

[例] Stop throwing those stones! 不要再扔那些石头了! // He proposed a new diplomatic initiative to try to stop the war. 他提出了一项新的外交计划以尽力阻止这场战争。// They waited at a bus stop. 他们在一个公共汽车站等车。// He slowed the car almost to a stop. 他放慢车速, 车几乎停住了。

[形近词] nonstop *adj.* 不断的, 不停的

[真题连线]

Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. (2013 阅读)

发送DNT不等于可以叫停跟踪采集, 用不着听那些信誓旦旦的誓言。

➡ **store** [stɔ:(r)] *n.* ① 贮藏, 储备 (品); ② 店铺, 商店 *v.* 贮存, 储备

[例] Bombs were planted in stores in Manchester and Blackpool. 炸弹被安放在曼彻斯特和布莱克浦的几家商店里。// Store the cookies in an airtight tin. 把饼干贮存在一个密封罐里。// I handed over my secret store of chocolate biscuits. 我交出了自己偷偷藏起来的巧克力饼干。

[词组] in ~ (for) 储存着; 即将发生

[例] Who knows what lies in store for the President? 谁知道总统将要面临什么? // We must keep some of these in store for next year. 我们必须储藏一部分明年用。

[形近词] storage *n.* 贮藏, 储存

[真题连线]

Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. (1995 阅读)

计算机技术使人们可以把大量的数据储存到机读文件里, 还能通过计算机编程找到某一信息。

➡ **straight** [streɪt] *adj.* ① 直的, 笔直的; ② 正直的, 直率的 *adv.* 直接地, 径直地

[例] Using the straight edge as a guide, trim the cloth to size. 用直尺比照, 将布料裁剪成合适的尺寸。// What a shifty arguer he is, refusing ever to give a straight answer. 他真是个狡诈的辩论家, 总是拒绝给出直截了当的回答。// He finished his conversation and stood up, looking straight at me. 他说完话站起来, 直视着我。

[形近词] straightforward *adj.* 坦率的, 直爽的

[真题连线]

He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper. (2005 阅读)

不像其他大多数人, 麦荷特先生并不认为我们说话方式不再规范就会使我们不能够准确地思考。

➡ **strain** [streɪn] *n.* ① 过度的疲劳, 紧张; ② 拉力 *vt.&vi.* ① 扭伤; ② 拉紧; ③ 尽力, 用力拉

[例] Resources will be further strained by new demands for housing. 资源将因新的住房需求而变得更紧张。// The whole ship shuddered and trembled at the sudden strain. 突然的拉力使得整只船剧烈颤动。// Avoid muscle strain by warming up with slow jogging. 先慢跑热身, 免得拉伤肌肉。

[词组] mental~ 精神紧张

[例] Nervous dermatitis patient, when mental strain disease aggravation and so on. 神经性皮炎患者, 精神紧张时疾病加重等。

[同义词] stress/pressure/tension *n.* 压力

[形近词] overstrain 使过度紧张; restrain *v.* 抑制, 约束; constrain *v.* 强迫, 束缚

[真题连线]

Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on “quality time”. (2001 阅读)

没有什么能说服我回到那种凯尔茜曾倡导的, 我也曾钟爱的生活中去: 每天工作12小时, 压得人喘不过气来的最后期限, 可怕而紧张的办公室权力斗争, 为人父母的“最佳时间”的限制。

➡ **strategy** ['strætədʒi] *n.* 战略, 策略

[例] The strategy was too dangerous in the explosive circumstances of the times. 在当时那种一触即发的形势下, 采取那样的策略太危险了。

[识记] -strat- “draw, 展开, 战略” + -agy “act, 行动” → “规划和行动—策略”

[形近词] strategic *adj.* 战略(性)的, 至关重要的

[真题连线]

Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. (2004阅读)

相反, 最佳的策略是把代理当作一种提示服务来及时跟踪某一资料库里的工作岗位信息。当你收到电子邮件时, 你就把它当作一种提醒再去查一查资料库。

➡ **strength** [streŋθ] *n.* ①力量; ②实力, 长处

[例] He threw it forward with all his strength. 他使尽全力把它扔向前方。// America values its economic leadership, and the political and military strength that goes with it. 美国重视其经济领导地位以及随之产生的政治和军事实力。

[形近词] strengthen *v.* 加强, 巩固

[真题连线]

The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation. (1996阅读)

罢工和封厂的严酷惩罚使双方学会了互相尊重对方的力量, 理解公正谈判的价值。

➡ **stress** [stres] *n.* ①压力, 紧张; ②强调, 重要性 *vt.* 强调, 重读

[例] The spokesman stressed that the measures did not amount to an overall ban. 该发言人强调这些措施并不等同于全面禁止。// Of course, the British will suffer such daily stresses patiently. 当然, 英国人将会耐心地承受这些日常压力。// We must lay stress on self reliance. 我们必须强调自立更生。

[词组] ~ out 精疲力竭

[例] And don't stress out about shifting back the time you go to sleep. 就算你的睡眠时间回调了也不要担心。

[形近词] stressful *adj.* 有压力的, 紧张的

[真题连线]

But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston. (2011阅读)

但这确实有趣: 反思一下我们每周看到的无忧无虑、幸福诱人的为人父母的生活会不会从一种微小的、无意识的方面加剧我们对于现实生活的不满。这种方式就好像: 我们有那种想成为 “the Rachel” (老友记中的单身妈妈) 的心理, 这种心理, 使得我们看上去有点像詹尼弗·安妮斯顿 (Rachel 的扮演者)。

➡ **stretch** [stretʃ] *v. /n.* 伸展, 延伸, 延续

[例] It is better to stretch the tight muscles first. 最好先伸展一下僵硬的肌肉。// Nearby there is a stretch of white sand beach perfect for sunbathing. 附近有一片白色沙滩, 是沐日光浴的绝佳场所。

[词组] be at full ~ 尽最大努力; at a ~ 不停地, 连续地

[例] He offered his lighter at full stretch. 他伸长胳膊把打火机递了过去。// I often had to work for over twenty hours at a stretch. 我经常不得不连续工作20小时以上。

[真题连线]

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years — yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. (1996阅读)

延续70多年, BBC可谓历程辉煌, 然而现在, BBC的未来却令人疑虑。

➡ **stride** [straɪd] *v.* 跨过, 大踏步走

[例] He turned abruptly and strode off down the corridor. 他突然转身, 沿走廊大步流星地走了。

[识记] -stid- “strict, 紧绷—延长” → “迈出”

[真题连线]

made significant strides in self-employment (1990阅读)

在自我创业方面取得了重大进步

➡ **strife** [straɪf] *n.* 冲突, 争吵

[例] Money is a major cause of strife in many



marriages. 钱在许多婚姻中是导致冲突的一个主要原因。

[识记] strife “strict, 紧绷” + e → 冲突

[同义词] interference/conflict *n.* 冲突

➡ **strike** [straɪk] *v.* ①打, 撞击; ②罢工; ③给…以深刻印象; ④爆发 *n.* 罢工

[例] His head struck the bottom when he dived into the 6 ft end of the pool. 当他跳入水池6英尺深的那端时, 头撞到池底。// They shouldn't be striking for more money. 他们不该为更多的钱而罢工。// He struck me as a very serious but friendly person. 他在我眼里是个非常严肃但友好的人。// A moderate earthquake struck the northeastern United States early on Saturday. 美国东北部周六早晨遭遇了一次中等强度的地震。

[同义词] stroke/shock *n.* 打击

[形近词] striking *adj.* 显著的, 惊人的; struck *adj.* 受罢工影响的

[真题连线]

The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation. (1996阅读)

罢工和封厂的严酷惩罚使双方学会了互相尊重对方的力量, 理解公正谈判的价值。

➡ **strip** [stri:p] *vt.* ①剥夺; ②剥去; ③脱去衣服 *n.* 带, 条状

[例] The soldiers have stripped the civilians of their passports, and every other type of document. 那些士兵们已经夺走了市民的护照以及所有其他证件。// After Mike left for work I stripped the beds and vacuumed the carpets. 迈克去上班后, 我揭下了床罩并清洁了地毯。// The children were brazenly stripping off and leaping into the sea. 这些孩子们那时正无所顾忌地脱掉衣服, 跳进海里。// The simplest rag-rugs are made with strips of fabric braided together. 这些最简单的碎布地毯是由织物条编织而成的。

[识记] strip “stretch, 拉长” → 条

[同义词] belt/band *n.* 带

[形近词] stripped *adj.* 剥去的; striped *adj.* 有条纹的; stripe *n.* 条纹; 种类

[真题连线]

a strip of enormous cosmic clouds (1998阅读)

一块狭长的巨大宇宙云系

➡ **strive** [straɪv] *vi.* 奋斗, 努力

[例] We encourage all members to strive for the highest standards. 我们鼓励所有成员为达到最高标准而努力。// Strive for the best, prepare for the worst. 做最坏的打算, 争取最好的结果。

[词组] ~ towards a goal 朝着一个目标奋斗; ~for 为…奋斗

[同义词] attempt/endeavor/struggle *v.* 努力, 尽力

➡ **structure** ['strʌktʃə] *vt.* ①组织; ②建造 *n.* ①结构; ②建筑物

[例] By structuring the course this way, we're forced to produce something the companies think is valuable. 通过这样精心安排进程, 我们不得不生产出公司认为有价值的东西。// The typical family structure of Freud's patients involved two parents and two children. 弗洛伊德的病人家庭的典型家庭结构包括一对父母和两个孩子。// About half of those funds has gone to repair public roads, structures, and bridges. 那些资金中大约一半用于维修公路、建筑物和桥梁。

[同义词] formation/framework/construction/fabric *n.* 结构; organize/constitute/form/frame *vt.* 构成

[形近词] structural *adj.* 结构的; 建筑的

[真题连线]

In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science. (2001阅读)

然而, 从科学这个整体来看, 19世纪必须被视为科学结构发生变化的关键时期。

➡ **stuff** [stʌf] *n.* 原料; 东西 *vt.* 填满

[例] There's a reason why women don't read this stuff; it's not funny. 女人不读这种东西是有原因的, 它并不好笑。// He stuffed the newspapers into a litter bin and headed down the street. 他把报纸塞进了垃圾箱, 然后沿街往前走了。

[同义词] material/matter/substance *n.* 物质

[形近词] staff *n.* 全体职员

[真题连线]

In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent at-

tempts to call arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. (2013 翻译)

在纽约市大多数无家可归者的花园中, 实际栽培植物是不可行的, 但即便如此, 这些花园构造似乎常常体现了试图唤起动植物生命力的种种努力——哪怕只是象征性的——借助材料的簇丛状布置、色彩的引入、小水池以及花瓣或叶子和填充动物玩具的频繁出现。

➡ **stumble** ['stʌmbl] *vt. & vi.* ① 跌, 绊; ② 结结巴巴地说话 *n.* 跌, 绊

[例] As he drew abreast of the man he pretended to stumble. 当他赶上那个男人时, 他装出了要跌倒的样子。// His voice wavered and he stumbled over the words at one point. 他声音颤抖, 一度说话磕磕巴巴的。

[词组] ~ across/ upon 偶然发现

[例] Perhaps we'll stumble upon a mutually satisfactory solution for price later on. 也许过一会儿我们会碰到一个双方都满意的方案。

[同义词] stagger/tumble *v.* 摇晃

[真题连线]

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. (2004 阅读)

去年年末找工作的时候, Gant Redmon 律师偶然在网上发现了一个名为 CareerBuilder 的网站, 该网站是一个求职数据库。

➡ **subject** ['sʌbdʒekt] *vt.* 使服从, 使遭受 *adj.* ① 服从的; ② 易患...的 *n.* ① 主题; ② 科目; ③ [语] 主语

[例] The man had subjected her to four years of beatings and abuse. 这个男人使她遭受了4年殴打和辱骂。// Prices may be subject to alteration. 价格可能会受变更影响。// It was I who first raised the subject of plastic surgery. 是我首先提起了整形手术这个话题。// Surprisingly, maths was voted their favourite subject. 令人吃惊的是, 数学被评为他们喜爱的科目。

[同义词] topic/theme *n.* 主题

[形近词] subjective *adj.* 主观的; subjectivity *n.* 主观性, 主观; subjection *n.* 隶属; 服从

[真题连线]

The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organisation, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain. (1996 阅读)

至少目前, 它仍可以以公办广播机构的身份生存下去, 但它的作用、规模和节目却成了全英国争论的话题。

➡ **submarine** [səbmə'ri:n] *adj.* 海底的 *n.* 潜水艇

[例] The submarine is driven by nuclear power. 这艘潜艇是由核动力驱动的。// There are lots of submarine plants in the sea. 海洋里有很多海洋植物。

[识记] sub “下面” + mari “mer, 海洋”: “在海洋下面的” → 潜水艇

[同义词] undersea *adj.* 海底的

[形近词] submersible *adj.* 能浸入水中的; submariner *n.* 潜水艇人员

➡ **submerge** [səb'mɜ:dʒ] *vt.* ① 淹没; ② 把...浸入 *vi.* 潜入水中

[例] Hippos are unable to submerge in the few remaining water holes. 河马无法淹没在仅存的几个水坑里。// At the first sign of danger the submarine would submerge. 一有危险迹象, 潜艇就会潜入水中。

[识记] sub “下面” + merge “融入”: “融入水下” → 潜入水中

[同义词] flood/flow *vt.* 淹没

[形近词] submerged *adj.* 水下的; submersion *n.* 淹没

➡ **submit** [səb'mɪt] *vt. & vi.* ① 服从, 屈服; ② 提交

[例] I had asked everyone to submit questions in advance of the meeting. 我已请每个人在会议之前提交问题。// He was losing the fight but he would not submit. 他战败了, 但不屈服。

[识记] sub (在下面) + mit (送): 下级给上级送文件 → 提交

[词组] ~ to 呈送

[例] The minority should submit to the majority. 少数应服从多数。

[同义词] obey/comply *v.* 服从

[形近词] submissiveness *n.* 柔顺; 服从

[真题连线]

A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. (2008阅读)

实验室的研究小组将他们的研究成果呈递给一份专业刊物。

➡ **subordinate** [sə'bɔ:dɪnət] *adj.* ①次要的; ②下级的 *n.* 部属, 下级

[例] All other considerations are subordinate to our need for steady profits. 比起我们需要稳定的利润来说, 其他需要考虑的事都是次要的。// In many societies women are subordinate to men. 在许多社会中, 妇女都从属于男人。

[识记] sub “在下面” + ordin (顺序): 顺序在下的→次要的

[词组] be ~ to 次要的, 下级的

[例] Pleasure should be subordinate to duty. 与工作相比, 娱乐应是第二位的。

[同义词] inferior/secondary

[形近词] extraordinary *adj.* 格外的; coordinate *v.* 协调

➡ **subscribe** [səb'skraɪb] *vt. & vi.* 订购, 订阅; 赞成

[例] Which journals does the library subscribe to? 图书馆订有哪些报刊? // As a Liberal Democrat I subscribe to the internationalist approach. 作为自由民主党成员, 我支持国际主义路线。

[识记] sub “下边” + scrib “写”: 写下订单→订购

[词组] ~ for shares 认购股份; ~to 同意, 赞成

[例] Group were granted the rights to subscribe for Shares. 25名雇员获授予认购股份的权利。// As a Liberal Democrat I subscribe to the internationalist approach. 作为自由民主党成员, 我支持国际主义路线。

[同义词] consent/approve/comply *v.* 赞成

[形近词] subscription *n.* 订阅; subscriber *n.* 订户; 签署者

[真题连线]

Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal. (2008阅读)

版权归刊物出版商, 其他想了解该研究结果的研究者只能订阅此刊物。

➡ **subsequent** ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *adj.* 随后的, 后来的

[例] The book was banned in the US, as were two subsequent books. 这本书在美国遭禁, 随后出版的两本也是一样。

[识记] sub “在下面” + sequ “跟随”: 紧跟在后边的→随后的

[同义词] consequent/succeeding/following *adj.* 随之发生的

[形近词] subsequently *adv.* 随后

[真题连线]

Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. (2012阅读)

先验知识和兴趣会影响我们的体验、我们对体验的解读, 以及我们随之采取的行动。

➡ **subsidy** ['sʌbsɪdɪ] *n.* 补贴

[例] European farmers are planning a massive demonstration against farm subsidy cuts. 欧洲的农场主们正在策划一场反对削减农场补贴的大游行。

[识记] sub “向下” + sidy “sit, 坐”: “帮助坐下”→补贴

[同义词] pension/allowance *n.* 补贴

[形近词] subsidization *n.* 补助; subsidise *vi.* 消退, 下沉; subsidize *vt.* 资助

[真题连线]

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. (2006阅读)

当地居民并不这么认为, 地方政府也直接没有给予RSC补贴。

➡ **substance** ['sʌbstəns] *n.* ①事实基础; ②主旨; ③重要性; ④物质; ⑤财产, 财物

[例] This substance has now been cloned by molecular biologists. 该物质现在已被分子生物学家克隆。// Syria will attend only if the negotiations deal with issues of substance. 只有在谈判涉及重大问题时叙利亚才会参加。// There is no substance in any of these allegations. 这些指控都毫无根据。// There's absolutely no regulation of cigarettes to make sure that they don't include poisonous substances. 根本没有法规来确保香烟不含有毒物质。

[词组] in ~ 基本上, 大体上

[例] The judge was in substance required to ac-

cept the evidence.实际上,法官必须采纳该证据。

[同义词] material/matter/stuff *n.* 物质

[形近词] substantial *adj.* 实质的, 数目大的, 可观的, 坚固的; substantially *adv.* 主要地, 实质上, 重大地

[真题连线]

Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. (2010新题型)

那些掌握了欧洲批发业复杂流程的零售商很可能赚得丰厚利润。

➔ **substitute** ['sʌbstɪtju:t] *n.* 代替品 *vt.&vi.* 代替

[例] Reduced-calorie cheese is a great substitute for cream cheese. 低卡路里干酪是奶油干酪的极佳替代品。// There is no substitute for practical experience. 实践经验是无法替代的。

[识记] sub “代替” + stit “站”: 替别人站→代替品

[同义词] delegate/deputy/representative/agent *n.* 代理人; replace/displace *v.* 代替

[形近词] substitution *n.* 代替

[真题连线]

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. (2011阅读)

那些回答说“录音无法取代现场演奏”的音乐会忠实听众没有真正抓住核心问题。

➔ **subtle** ['sʌtl] *adj.* 精巧的; 细微的

[例] I even began to exploit him in subtle ways. 我甚至开始巧妙地利用他。// Some of the designs are subtle, some gloriously OTT. 有些设计含蓄精妙, 有些夸张绚丽。

[同义词] delicate/fine *adj.* 微妙的

[形近词] subtly *adv.* 巧妙地; 精细地

[真题连线]

This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day. (2012阅读)

这是一种微妙的同侪压力: 我们在无意识地模仿我们每天看到的行为。

➔ **succeed** [sək'si:d] *vt.&vi.* 成功

[例] I have a sneaking suspicion that they are going to succeed. 我隐隐觉得他们恐怕要成功了。

[识记] ceed “行走, 前进”

[生僻词义] *v.* 接替, 继承

[词组] in succession 连续地; a succession of 一系列的; in succession to 接替…的

[例] Yesterday's emphatic victory was their fifth in succession. 昨天的大胜是他们连续第5场胜利。

// The road is a succession of hairpin bends, hills, and blind corners. 这条路上急转弯、坡道和死拐角一个接一个。// The King's oldest son is the first in succession to the throne. 国王的长子是王位的第一继承人。

[同义词] continue/resume *v.* 继续

[形近词] success *n.* 成功; successful *adj.* 成功的; succession *n.* 连续, 系列, 继承; successive *adj.* 连续的; successor *n.* 继承人

[真题连线]

If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hops to attract. (2011阅读)

如果吉尔伯特和纽约爱乐乐团想获得成功, 他们必须首先改变美国最古老的交响乐团和其想要吸引的新听众之间的关系。

➔ **sue** [s(j)u:] *v.* 控告

[例] The company could be sued for damages. 该公司会因所造成的损失被起诉。// Mr. Warren sued for libel over the remarks. 沃伦先生对那些评论提起诽谤诉讼。

[同义词] law/accuse sb. of sth. *vt.* 控告

[真题连线]

Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings. (1999阅读)

公司通过提供新的警告标签可能避免受到起诉。

➔ **suffer** ['sʌfə(r)] *vt.&vi.* ①遭受; ②容忍; ③受痛苦; ④受损, 变糟

[例] Those who suffer from narcissism become self-absorbed or chronic show-offs. 被自恋症折磨的人会变得只专注于自己的事情, 或者不断地自我炫耀。// If climate changes continue, we will suffer the consequences. 如果气候变化继续下去, 我们将自食其果。// Of course, the British will suffer such daily stresses patiently. 当然, 英国人将会耐心地承受这些日常压力。// It was unfair that he should suffer so



much. 他受这么多苦, 太冤枉了。

[词组] ~ from 患...病; 受...苦痛

[例] Millions more suffer from serious sleep deprivation caused by long work hours. 另外还有数百万人因工作时间过长而睡眠严重不足。

[同义词] tolerate/endure/stand/undergo/bear v. 遭受

[形近词] suffering *n.* 痛苦, 苦难

[真题连线]

They can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. (2012阅读)

他们可以举行罢工而无须承担太多后果。

➡ suffice [sə'faɪs] *vt. & vi.* ①使满足; ②足够

[例] This single item will suffice to typify all the rest. 即此一端, 可概其余。// Generally a brief note or a phone call will suffice. 通常写个便条或打个电话就足够了。

[识记] suf “表加强” + fic “做”: 拼命工作 → 使满意

[同义词] content/gratify *v.* 使满足

[形近词] sufficient 足够的 (self-sufficient 自给自足的); sufficiently *adv.* 足够地; insufficient *adj.* 不足的; insufficiently *adv.* 不够地

[真题连线]

In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful. (2011阅读)

在这种情况下, 公司的回应越迅速、周到越好, 学习曲线十分陡峭。

➡ sufficient [sə'fɪʃ(ə)nt] *adj.* 足够的

[例] Will there be sufficient stocks to meet our demand? 有足够的存货满足我们的需求吗?

[识记] suffice “suffice, 使满足” + ient → 足够的

[同义词] plenty/wealthy *adj.* 足够的

[形近词] suffice *vt.* 使满足

[真题连线]

His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. (1998阅读)

他的同事迈克·比尔说, 太多的公司已用机械的方式进行重组, 在没有充分考虑到长期赢利能力

的情况下降低了成本。

➡ suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 提议, 建议

[例] I suggest you ask him some specific questions about his past. 我建议你问问他有关他的过去的一些具体问题。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 暗示

[例] Earlier reports suggested that a meeting would take place on Sunday. 早期的报道暗示了一次会议将在周日举行。

[同义词] advise *vt.* 提议

[形近词] suggestive *adj.* 暗示的; suggestible *adj.* 可建议的; suggestion *n.* 建议

[真题连线]

Economists have been particularly surprised by favourable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. (1997阅读)

经济学家对英美两国有利的通胀率感到特别诧异, 因为传统的计量方法表明两国经济, 特别是美国经济几乎没有生产萧条的时候。

➡ suicide ['su:saɪd] *n.* ①自杀; ②自取灭亡

[例] They say it would be political suicide for the party to abstain. 他们说这个政党弃权无异于自毁政治前程。// Adolescent suicide is rarely an impulsive reaction to immediate distress. 青少年自杀很少是由于突然发生不幸而作出的冲动反应。

[识记] cide “切开, 杀”

[词组] commit ~ 自杀

[例] There are unconfirmed reports he tried to commit suicide. 有未经证实的报道说他曾企图自杀。

[同义词] self-destruction/self-murder 自杀

[形近词] suicidal *adj.* 自杀的, 自毁的; insecticide *n.* 杀虫剂

[真题连线]

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. (2002阅读)

最高法院关于医生协助病人自杀问题的裁决, 对于如何设法用药物减轻病危者的痛苦与折磨, 具有重要的意义。

➔ **suit** [su:t] *n.* 诉讼 *vt.&vi.* 适合, 使适应

[例] These large institutions make — and change — the rules to suit themselves. 这些大机构总是随意制定规定, 而且说变就变。// Choose a soft, medium or firm mattress to suit their individual needs. 针对他们各人不同的需要挑选柔软、软硬适中或者坚硬的床垫。

[词组] ~ the action to the word 说到做到

[例] He suit the action to the word. 他说到做到。

[同义词] adapt/adjust/conform/accommodate/fit *v.* 使适合

[形近词] suitable *adj.* 适当的; unsuitable *adj.* 不适合的; suite *n.* (旅馆的) 套间; (一套) 家具

[真题连线]

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. (2012阅读)

哈佛大学肯尼迪学院的约翰唐娜修指出, 西方公共行政部门奉行的文化标准适合那些寻求稳定的人, 但却不利于成功人士。

➔ **summit** ['sʌmɪt] *n.* ① 顶点; ② 最高级会议

[例] He made it to the summit of Kilimanjaro before collapsing. 他成功登上乞力马扎罗山峰顶后倒下了。// What have these four games to do with the G20 summit? 这四个游戏什么地方与本次G20峰会有关?

[同义词] height/peak/apex *n.* 顶点

➔ **summon** ['sʌmən] *vt.* ① 召唤, 召集; ② 鼓起

[例] Howe summoned a doctor and hurried over. 豪叫了一位医生, 匆忙赶过去了。// It took her a full month to summon the courage to tell her mother. 她用了整整一个月的时间才鼓起勇气告诉了母亲。

[同义词] stir oneself/nerve oneself *vt.* 鼓起

➔ **superb** [su:'pɜ:b] *adj.* ① 极好的; ② 华丽的

[例] There is a superb 18-hole golf course 6 miles away. 6英里外有个极好的18洞高尔夫球场。// The ancient Mayan city of Palenque, with its superb jungle setting and exquisite architecture and decoration, is one of the marvels of Mexico. 帕伦克这座古老的玛雅古城, 凭借其华丽的丛林和高雅典建筑和装潢, 成为了墨西哥的一个奇迹。

[识记] superb “super, 高级的” → 极好的

[同义词] wonderful/excellent/famous/grand *adj.* 极好的

[形近词] super *adj.* 特级的

[真题连线]

There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. (2006阅读)

这儿有皇家莎士比亚公司(RSC), 它在Avon的莎士比亚纪念剧院里将很多优秀的戏剧作品呈现给大家。

➔ **superficial** [su:pə'fiʃl] *a.* ① 表面的; ② 肤浅的, 浅薄的

[例] Spain may well look different but the changes are superficial. 西班牙可能看起来与以前有很大不同, 但这些变化都是表面上的。// Under stress these people will appear to be superficial, over-eager and manipulative. 这些人在压力下会显得浅薄无知、操之过急, 而且爱摆布人。

[识记] super “上” + fic “面”: 在上面做的 → 表面的

[词组] ~ phenomenon 表面现象; ~ knowledge 肤浅的知识

[例] The young people are easy to be misled by superficial phenomenon. 年青人容易为表面现象所迷惑。// It is dangerous that you have a smattering of superficial knowledge on a subject. 对于任何问题一知半解的知识都是危险的。

[同义词] shallow *adj.* 肤浅的

➔ **superfluous** [su:'pɜ:fluəs] *adj.* 多余的

[例] My presence at the afternoon's proceedings was superfluous. 我在下午的活动中的出席是多余的。

[识记] super “超过” + flu “flow, 流动” + ous: “过多的流动” → 多余的

[同义词] unnecessary/waste/redundant *adj.* 多余的

[形近词] superfluity *n.* 奢侈品; 额外

➔ **superior** [su:'piəriə(r)] *adj.* ① 优良的; ② 较…多的; *n.* 上级, 长官

[例] Anthony sometimes felt that his mistress was his superior in will-power. 有时安东尼感觉他的情妇

比他更有意志力。// His immediate superior has singled him out for a special mention. 他的顶头上司特别提到了他。// Our superior technology is our ace in the hole. 我们超众的技术是我们的法宝。

[词组] ~to 比...好

[例] The book is superior to that. 这本书比那本书好。

[反义词] inferior *adj.* 下级的 *n.* 下级

[形近词] superiority *n.* 优越性 (~ in 在...方面的优势)

[真题连线]

This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom. (2011 翻译)

这似乎是在为忽视贫困者的行为作辩护, 为剥削、为上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。

➡ superstition [su:pə'stɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 迷信

[例] Fortune-telling is a very much debased art surrounded by superstition. 算命是一种透着迷信色彩的十分低级的把戏。

[识记] super“超过”+ stit“stand, 站在”+ ion: “高高在上, 超自然”→ 迷信

[形近词] superstitious *adj.* 迷信的

[真题连线]

They in thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality.

他们的思想中往往有一种传统的迷信成分。

➡ supervise ['su:pəvaɪz] *v.* ① 监督, 管理; ② 指导

[例] A team was sent to supervise the elections in Nicaragua. 一队人马被派去监督尼加拉瓜的选举。// He supervised and trained more than 400 volunteers. 他指导和培训了400多名志愿者。

[识记] super“超过”+ vise“vis, 看”: “从高处看”→ 监督

[同义词] manage/conduct *vt.* 监督, 管理

[形近词] supervisory *adj.* 监督的; supervisor *n.* 监督人; supervision *n.* 监督, 管理

[真题连线]

Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? (2001 阅读)

如果合并后如此巨大的银行出现, 谁来充当最终的借贷者, 发挥监督、规范和运作的作用呢?

➡ supplement ['sʌplɪm(ə)nt] *n.* ① 增补, 补充; ② 增刊, 副刊

[例] Business sponsorship must be a supplement to, not a substitute for, public funding. 商业赞助必须是公共资助的补充而非替代物。// One day, when I was reading a local newspaper supplement, I saw an article about Free and Open Source Software. 有一天, 当时我在读当地一份报纸的增刊时, 我看到了一篇关于免费和开源软件的文章。

[识记] sup“sub, 次要的”+ ple“full, 满”+ ment: “次要的东西”→ 增补

[形近词] supplementary/supplemental *adj.* 补充的

[真题连线]

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” (2007 阅读)

在过去的几年, 《星期日报》的增刊《漫步》开设了一个名为“询问玛琳琳”的专栏。

➡ supply [sə'plaɪ] *v.* 供给, 提供 *n.* 供给, 补给; 供应品

[例] We can supply the best service for you. 我们可为您提供最周到的服务。// What happens when food and petrol supplies run low? 食物和汽油这些补给品减少时会发生什么情况呢? // Food is in short supply all over the country. 食品在全国各地都供应不足。

[同义词] provision/furnishing *n.* 供给

[形近词] supplementary *adj.* 补充的; supplier *n.* 供应厂商

[真题连线]

At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers. (1996 阅读)

与此同时, 大城市也开始涉足实业界, 为纳税人提供照明、电车及其他服务。

➡ support [sə'pɔ:t] *vt.* ① 支持, 支撑; ② 供养

[例] The vice president insisted that he supported the hard-working people of New York. 副总统坚持认为他支持勤劳的纽约人民。// These thick wooden

posts supported the ceiling.那些粗木柱子支撑天花板。// I have children to support, money to be earned, and a home to be maintained. 我有一群孩子要供, 要赚钱, 还要养一所房子。

[识记] sup “sub, 下面” + port “港口”: “在港口下面” → 支撑

[形近词] supportive *adj.* 支持的, 支援的; supporter *n.* 支持者; 拥护者

[真题连线]

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? (2011阅读)

在一个不断地庆祝生育的社会中, 承认自己后悔生育孩子就相当于承认自己支持杀小猫, 这难道不值得反思吗?

➔ suppose [sə'pəʊz] *v.* ①假使; ②推想

[例] I knew very well that the problem was more complex than he supposed. 我很清楚这个问题比他料想的更复杂。// Suppose someone gave you an egg and asked you to describe exactly what was inside. 假设某人给你一个蛋并要你准确描述里面的东西。

[同义词] guess/imagine *v.* 假想

[形近词] supposed *adj.* 假定的; supposable *adj.* 可假定的, 想像得到的; supposal *n.* 推测

[真题连线]

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. (2010阅读)

但是, 在最近的研究中, 一些研究人员发现, 影响者对社会流行潮流的影响力远比人们认为的要小。

➔ suppress [sə'pres] *vt.* ①抑制; ②镇压

[例] Liz thought of Barry and suppressed a smile. 利兹想到了巴里, 强忍住一个微笑。// Drug traffickers continue to flourish despite international attempts to suppress them. 尽管全世界努力镇压, 毒贩子们却继续猖獗。

[识记] sup “super, 高处” + press “压”: “从高处挤压” → 镇压

[同义词] control/restrain *vt.* 抑制

[形近词] suppressive *adj.* 抑制的; 镇压的;

suppression *n.* 抑制

➔ supreme [su:'pri:m] *adj.* ①最高的, 至高的; ②最重要的

[例] The ability to write is a supreme test of linguistic competence. 写作能力是对语言能力的最高形式的测试。// Her approval was of supreme importance. 她的认可是极其重要的。

[识记] supr “super, 超, 高” + eme “最高级” → 最高的

[同义词] highest/maximum/peak *adj.* 最高的

[形近词] supremacy *n.* 霸权; 至高无上

[真题连线]

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. (2002阅读)

最高法院关于医生协助病人结束生命问题的裁决, 对于如何用药物减轻病危者的痛苦这个问题来说, 具有重要的意义。

➔ surface ['sɜ:fɪs] *n.* 表面

[例] Ozone forms a protective layer between 12 and 30 miles above the Earth's surface. 臭氧在距地球表面12~30英里的地方形成一个保护层。

[生僻词义] *v.* 浮出水面

[例] He surfaced, gasping for air. 他浮出了水面, 大口喘着气。

[识记] sur “super, 高” + face “表面”: “高出表面” → 浮出水面

[同义词] face/outside/garment *n.* 表面

[形近词] surfactant *adj.* 表面活性剂的

[真题连线]

Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface. (1998阅读)

和世界上大多数火山不同的是, 它们并不总是在构成地球表面的巨大漂流板块之间的边界上出现。

➔ surpass [sə'pɑ:s] *vt.* ①超越; ②胜过, 优于

[例] Conrad Black gave an excellent party that surpassed expectations. 康拉德·布莱克办了一次远远超出预期的精彩聚会。// He was determined to surpass the achievements of his older brothers. 他决心



超过他的几位哥哥的成就。

[识记] sur “super, 高” + pass “通过”: “从高处通过” → 超越

[同义词] overcome/exceed/transcend *vt.* 超越

[形近词] surpassing *adj.* 胜过的; 卓越的

➡ **surplus** ['sɜ:ppləs] *n.* ① 过剩, 剩余; ② 盈余, 顺差 *adj.* 过剩的, 剩余的

[例] Germany suffers from a surplus of teachers. 德国遭遇了教师过剩的问题。// Norway's budget surplus has fallen from 5.9% in 1986 to an expected 0.1% this year. 挪威的预算盈余已经从 1986 年的 5.9% 降至今年预计的 0.1%。// The houses are being sold because they are surplus to requirements. 这些因超出需求而闲置着的房子正在出售。

[识记] sur “上, 超” + plus “更多”: 多的超过所需

[词组] ~labor 剩余劳动力

[例] Unemployed people are sometimes characterized as “surplus labor”. 有时, 失业人口被说成为“过剩的劳动力”。

[同义词] supplementary/remaining/spare *adj.* 过剩的

[反义词] deficit *n.* 赤字, 不足额

➡ **surround** [sə'raʊnd] *vt.* ① 围绕; ② 包围

[例] The small churchyard was surrounded by a rusted wrought-iron fence. 这个小墓地被一道生锈的锻铁栅栏围着。// When the car stopped in the town square it was surrounded by soldiers and militiamen. 当这辆车在城镇广场停下时, 它被战士和民兵们包围了。

[识记] sur “super, 上面” + round “圆的”: “在上面画圆” → 围绕

[同义词] case/enclose *vt.* 围绕

[形近词] surrounding *n.* 环境, 周围的事物

[真题连线]

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. (2006 阅读)

早期的人们被悲痛之使者所萦绕。

➡ **survey** ['sɜ:veɪ] *vt.* ① 俯瞰; ② 全面审查; ③ 测量; *n.* ① 俯瞰; ② 调查; ③ 测量图

[例] He pushed himself to his feet and surveyed the room. 他站起来仔细打量整间屋子。// Its own

estimate of three hundred tallies with that of another survey. 其估计数目 300 与另一项调查的结果相吻合。// Scarborough Council commissioned geological experts earlier this year to survey the cliffs. 斯卡伯勒市政会在今年早些时候委托地质专家对这些悬崖进行勘测。

[同义词] inquiry/investigation/research *n.* 调查

[真题连线]

In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. (2001 阅读)

在最近一次调查中, 问卷被送到了全国五个中等城市及一个大都市的记者手中。

➡ **survive** [sə'vaɪv] *vt. & vi.* ① 生存, 继续存在; ② 幸存

[识记] sur “上” + viv “生命”: 生命超过别人

[例] Curiously, the struggle to survive has greatly improved her health. 奇怪的是, 她拼命求生的抗争使得她的健康状况大有好转。// Outside the protected environment of institutional care he could not survive. 离开福利机构的照顾, 离开这种受保护的 environment, 他将难以生存下去。

[生僻词义] *v.* 比...存在的时间长

[同义词] outlive/outlast/remain *n.* 渡过...而存在

[形近词] survival *n.* 幸存; survivor *n.* 幸存者

➡ **susceptible** [sə'septəbl̩] *a.* ① 易受感染的, 易受影响的; ② 能经受的; ③ 有某种能力的

[例] Walking with weights makes the shoulders very susceptible to injury. 负重行走时肩膀很容易受伤。// He was, she believes, unusually susceptible to women. 她认为他对女人毫无招架之力。// Others are more susceptible to attempts at quantification. 其他人更容易倾向于加以量化的做法。

[识记] sus “下” + cept “拿”: 在下面拿 → 易受影响的

[词组] ~of 能经受的

[例] A signed agreement is not susceptible of change. 已签署的协议不可再改动。

[同义词] allergic *adj.* 过敏的; vulnerable *adj.* 易受攻击的, 易受影响的

[真题连线]

Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress

compared to men. (2008阅读)

相比男性,在承受压力时,女性特别容易患抑郁症或焦虑症。

➔ **suspect** [sə'spekt] *vt.&vi.* ①疑有(尤指坏事可能属实或发生);②怀疑 *n.*嫌疑犯,可疑对象

[例] Investigators say nearly \$100,000 was wired into the suspect's bank accounts.调查人员说有近10万美元汇入了嫌疑人的银行账户。// I suspect he isn't altogether unhappy about my absence.我猜想他对我的缺席并没有感到很不高兴。

[识记] sus “下” + (s) pect “看”:在下面偷偷地看→怀疑

[同义词] doubt/distrust *v.*怀疑

[形近词] suspicion *n.*猜疑(under~受到怀疑); suspicious *adj.*可疑的,多疑的(be ~of对...有疑心)

[真题连线]

We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. (2009阅读)

我们不得不猜想即使政府不强制推行教育,经济持续增长也会促进教育发展。

➔ **suspend** [sə'spend] *vt.* ①吊,悬挂;②推迟 *vi.* ①悬浮;②禁赛

[例] We had no alternative but halt suspend the project at the time.当时不下马不行。// He was compelled by illness to suspend his experiment.他因病不得不暂时中断实验。// Balloons suspend easily in the air.气球容易浮在空中。

[识记] sus “在下面” + pend “悬挂”:挂在下面→吊起来

[同义词] delay/postpone/defer/prolong/put off 推延

[形近词] suspension *n.*暂停,中止;延迟

[真题连线]

In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. (2005阅读)

在梦中,有一扇窗通向逻辑暂时失去效用、死人开口说话的世界。

➔ **suspicion** [sə'spiʃ(ə)n] *n.* ①怀疑;②模糊的想法

[例] The police said their suspicions were aroused because Mr. Owens had other marks on his body.警

方说他们的怀疑欧文斯先生身上留有其他印迹。// I have a sneaking suspicion that they are going to succeed.我有种隐约的感觉他们会成功。

[识记] sus “轻微的” + pic “spect, 看” + ion: “尚未看清的”→怀疑

[同义词] doubt *n.*怀疑

[形近词] suspicious *adj.*可疑的

➔ **sustain** [sə'steɪn] *vt.* ①支撑,承受住;②维持,持续;③遭受,忍耐

[例] There's a sufficiency of drama in these lives to sustain your interest.这些人的生活充满了戏剧性,总能让你兴趣盎然。// Their defense markets are too small to sustain economically viable production runs.他们的国防市场太小,就经济可行性而言不足以维持生产。// The people who sustain the worst losses are usually those who overreach.不自量力者往往摔得最惨。// Naivety bordering on obtuseness helped sustain his faith.近乎鲁钝的天真使他坚守自己的信仰。

[识记] sus “在下面” + tain “支撑;挽留”:在下面忍着支撑

[同义词] bear/suffer/stand/endure/tolerate/maintain *v.*忍受

[形近词] sustained *adj.*持续的; unsustainable *adj.*难以维持的

[真题连线]

Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. (2003阅读)

人人都明白这种趋势不可持续。

➔ **swamp** [swɒmp] *v.*淹没 *n.*沼泽

[例] Their electronic navigation failed and a rogue wave swamped the boat.他们的电子导航装置失灵了,一个巨浪吞没了那只船。// I spent one whole night by a swamp behind the road listening to frogs.我整个晚上都在这条路后面的一个沼泽地旁听蛙鸣。

[生僻词义] *v.*陷入困境

[例] He is swamped with work.他工作正忙得不可开交。

[同义词] wetland *n.*沼泽; embog *v.*陷入困境

[形近词] swampy *adj.*沼泽的

[真题连线]

In other words, whatever inborn differences two

people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person “encodes” the information. (2007阅读)

换句话说, 无论两个人在记忆力能力上可能存在怎样的天生差异, 这些差异都会被每个人如何恰当地“解读”所记的信息所掩盖。

➡ **swarm** [swɔ:m] *v.* 挤满 *n.* ①蜂群; ②一大群

[例] People swarmed to the stores, buying up everything in sight. 人们成群地拥到商场, 看到什么就买什么。// Swarm-works have opened up not only a new writing space for us, but a new thinking space. 蜂群的工作模式为我们开启的不仅是新的写作空间, 而且是新的思考空间。// A swarm of people encircled the hotel. 一大群人包围了这家酒店。

[识记] s “ex, 向外” + warm “way, 道路”: “布满道路” → 一大群

[同义词] be packed with *v.* 挤满

➡ **sweep** [swi:p] *v.* ①扫, 打扫; ②席卷; ③迅速传播

[例] The owner of the shop was sweeping his floor when I walked in. 当我走进来时, 那个店的店主正在扫地板。// Landslides buried homes and swept cars into the sea. 山体滑坡掩埋了住宅并把汽车卷入海里。// A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow. 一场流感正在莫斯科迅速传播。

[识记] s “ex, 向外” + weep “wind, 风”: “吹过” → 打扫

[同义词] clean off/broom *vt.* 扫除

[形近词] sweeping *n.* 扫除, 垃圾; sweeper *n.* 清洁工

[真题连线]

Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. (2000阅读)

外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在大举进入国内市场。

➡ **swing** [swɪŋ] *vt.&vi.* ①摇摆; ②回传 *n.* 秋千, 摇摆

[例] Oil prices continued an upward swing in New York this morning. 今天上午纽约油价继续上扬。// Keep the head of the club the same height throughout the swing. 整个挥杆过程中要使杆头始终保持在同一高度。// Dieters suffer from violent mood

swings. 节食者会有激烈的情绪波动。

[词组] swings and roundabouts 失之东隅, 收之桑榆

[例] Higher earnings mean more tax, so it's all swings and roundabouts. 多挣钱就要多交税, 有得有失。

[同义词] fluctuate/sway/vibrate *v.* 波动

[真题连线]

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. (2002阅读)

发达国家也不像过去那样依赖石油, 因此对油价的波动也不那么敏感了。

➡ **switch** [swɪtʃ] *v.* 转变, 转移

[例] The law would encourage companies to switch from coal to cleaner fuels. 法律会鼓励各公司从用煤转向使用更清洁的燃料。// My mother's interest had switched to my health. 我母亲的兴趣已转移到我的健康上来了。

[形近词] switcher *n.* 交换机; 转换开关

[真题连线]

Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much. (1998阅读)

另外, 公司的大部分改革是为了赢利, 而达到赢利的目的不一定非要提高生产力; 转入新的市场或改善产品质量也会有同样的功效。

➡ **sympathy** ['sɪmpəθɪ] *n.* ①同情; ②赞同, 支持

[例] I have had very little help from doctors and no sympathy whatsoever. 我从医生那里没有得到什么帮助, 也未获得丝毫同情。// I have some sympathy with this point of view. 我比较同意这个观点。// Several hundred workers struck in sympathy with their colleagues. 几百名工人罢工以声援他们的同事。

[识记] sym “共同” + path “感情, 承受”: 共同承受苦难 → 共鸣

[生僻词义] *n.* 志同道合

[词组] have ~ for sb 怜悯某人; awake one's ~ 唤起同情心; in ~ with 赞同

[例] Several hundred workers struck in sympathy with their colleagues. 几百名工人罢工以声援他们的

同事。

[形近词] sympathize *v.* 同情 (sympathize with sb/sth 怜悯某人); sympathetic *adj.* 同情的, 共鸣的; symbiosis *n.* 共生; pathetic *adj.* 可怜的; apathetic *adj.* 冷漠的

[真题连线]

Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. (2002 阅读)

你的幽默必须与听众相关, 应该有助于向他们表明你是他们中的一员, 或者你了解他们的处境并赞同他们的观点。

➡ symptom ['sɪm(p)təm] *n.* ① [临床] 症状; ② 征兆

[例] One of the most common symptoms of schizophrenia is hearing imaginary voices. 精神分裂症最常见的症状之一是幻听。// Your problem with keeping boyfriends is just a symptom of a larger problem: making and keeping friends. 你无法留住男友的问题只是一个更大的问题的征兆: 结交朋友并与其维持关系。

[识记] symp “symbol, 象征” + tom → 征兆

[形近词] symptomatic *adj.* 有症状的; symptomless *adj.* 无症状的

[真题连线]

Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued. (1997 阅读)

依赖的最初表现是不断增长的耐药量, 要产生预期的效果需要的药剂量越来越大, 而一旦中断使用就会出现难受的停药症状。

➡ synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] *adj.* 合成的

[例] Boots made from synthetic materials can usually be washed in a machine. 用合成材料做成的靴子通常可以在机器里洗。

[识记] syn “共同的” + thet “digital, 手指”: “手处理的” → 人工合成的

[同义词] artificial *adj.* 合成的

[形近词] synthesis *n.* 综合; synthesizer *n.* [电子] 合成器; synthesize *vi.* 合成, 综合

➡ systematic [ˌsɪstə'mætɪk] *a.* ① 系统的, 有组织的; ② 蓄意的

[例] The teacher made a systematic work of teaching. 这个教师进行系统的教学工作。// They had not found any evidence of a systematic attempt to rig the ballot. 他们没有发现任何证据证明有人企图全面操纵投票。

[识记] -atic “有…性质的”

[同义词] problematic *adj.* 有问题的

[真题连线]

Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. (2009 阅读)

很多公司采用的数据库不是基于系统收集的数据, 而是基于不同研究项目信息的混杂。

## T

➡ tackle ['tækl] *vt.* 对付, 处理

[例] Time and again political parties have failed to tackle this issue. 各个政党处理这个问题时都屡屡失败。

[识记] -tack- “手指” + -le → “处理”

[真题连线]

the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work (2002 阅读)

精英们巧妙地处理危险和枯燥工作

➡ tactics ['tæktɪks] *n.* 手段, 策略

[例] Haig was limited by his blinkered approach to strategy and tactics. 海格被自己那一套保守的战略战术所束缚。

[真题连线]

He describes their programmes and tactics, and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists, the extent of their deception and distortion may come as an unpleasant surprise. (1996 阅读)

他揭露了这些人的纲领和手段, 对那些不了解创世论者惯用手法的人来说, 其欺骗和歪曲事实的程度会让他们感到气愤和吃惊。

➡ talent ['tælənt] *n.* ① 才能, 天资; ② 人才

[例] Talent, hard work and sheer tenacity are all crucial to career success. 事业要成功, 才能、勤奋



和顽强的意志都至关重要。// The festival remains a valuable showcase for new talent. 音乐节一直是新秀展示才华的宝贵机会。

[同义词] ability/capacity/capability/genius/competence /faculty/gift/aptitude *n.* 能力

[形近词] talented *adj.* 有才能的

[真题连线]

Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence shared the ideals of representative government, careers open to talent. (2007完型)

许多独立运动的领导人出生于旧政权和伊比利亚殖民主义的统治岌岌可危时期,他们怀有共同的治国理念:代议制政府、为有才能的人提供职业选择。

➡ taste [teɪst] *n.* ①滋味,味觉;②鉴赏力,品味;

[例] I like the taste of wine and enjoy trying different kinds. 我喜欢葡萄酒的味道,喜欢品尝不同的口味。// His taste in clothes is extremely good. 他在穿衣方面很有品味。

[形近词] tasty *adj.* 美味可口的

[真题连线]

Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Victorian prose in which he specialized. (2010阅读)

在他去世之前,新闻业的品味早已改变很长时间了,而且他所擅长的措词华丽的维多利亚爱德华时期的散文风格对后现代的读者没有什么用处。

➡ tear [tɪə] *n.* 眼泪,泪水 *vt.* [tɪə(r)] 撕裂

[例] Her eyes filled with tears. 她双眼噙满泪水。// A muscle tear will leave a scar after healing. 肌肉撕裂复原后会留下疤痕。

[真题连线]

The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating. (2008阅读)

这种长期的关系的磨合是更有破坏性的。

➡ technical ['teknɪkl] *a.* ①技术的,技巧的;②专业的;③诉讼程序性的

[例] A series of technical foul-ups delayed the launch of the new product. 一系列技术问题延误了新产品的上市。// The technical aspects were the concern of the Army. 技术方面由陆军负责。

[识记] techn “技艺” + ology “学科”: 工艺

[同义词] practiced/trained/skilled/proficient *adj.* 熟练的

[形近词] technician *n.* 技术员,技师; technique *n.* 技巧,技术; technology *n.* 工艺; technological *adj.* 科技的; technologist *n.* 工艺专家; biotechnology *n.* 生物科技

[真题连线]

“Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says. (2007阅读)

他说:“为安全、冗余以及修复设立恰当的投资标准是个管理问题,而不是技术问题。”

➡ temper ['tempə(r)] *n.* ①脾气,易怒的性情;②怒气,阵怒;③心情,情绪

[例] I've never seen him get cross or lose his temper. 我从未见过他生气或者发火。// Mick was stubborn and domineering with a very bad temper. 米克既固执又专横,脾气还很坏。

[生僻词义] *vt. & vi.* 使温和,使缓和

[例] For others, especially the young and foolish, the state will temper justice with mercy. 对待其他人时,尤其是年轻人和愚蠢的人,国家会刚柔并济。

[词组] keep one's ~ 耐住性子; out of ~ 发脾气

[例] I found it hard to keep my temper with so many things going wrong. 出了这么多乱子我很难不发脾气。// The boss was out of temper with him yesterday. 昨天老板对他发了脾气。

[同义词] character/nature/personality/disposition *n.* 性格

[形近词] temperament *n.* 性情,气质; tempered *adj.* 有脾气的

[真题连线]

From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. (2004阅读)

随着消费者削减开支,从汽车销售商到盖普专卖店,销售额开始几个月来连续下降。

➡ temporary ['tempərəri] *a.* 暂时的,临时的

[例] The party has been taking on staff, including temporary organisers. 这个政党一直在招募工作人员,包括临时的组织人员。// If there was any disappointment it was probably temporary. 即便有点儿失

望，也肯定是暂时的。

[识记] tempor “时间”

[同义词] transient/momentary

[形近词] contemporary *adj.* 当代的；同时代的

[真题连线]

Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. (2010阅读)

如今，银行辩称，市场价格夸大了损失，因为这些价格大多反映的是市场的暂时不流动性，而不是坏账的可能程度。

➡ tempt [tempt] *vt.* ① 诱惑，劝诱；② 怂恿；③ 吸引

[例] Can I tempt you with a little puff pastry? 我能给你尝点泡芙点心吗？ // The woman used all her wiles to tempt him into following her. 那女人用尽了自己的诱骗本领勾引着他尾随而去。

[识记] tempt “尝试”

[同义词] appeal/entice/attract/charm/enchant/fascinate *v.* 吸引

[形近词] temptation *n.* 诱惑

➡ tend [tend] *vt. & vi.* ① 趋向，往往是；② 照顾，照料

[例] I tend to stick to fresh fruit for pudding. 我一直坚持用新鲜水果做甜点。 // Teachers should tend to students' needs. 老师应考虑到学生的需求。

[识记] tend “伸展；趋向”

[词组] ~ to 趋向

[例] The examination tends to be much difficult these years. 最近几年考试越来越难。

[同义词] nurse/foster/cultivate/cherish *v.* 照顾

[形近词] tendency *n.* 趋向；attend *v.* 出席；contend *v.* 竞争；extend *v.* 延伸；intend *v.* 打算；pretend *v.* 假装

[真题连线]

It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. (2010翻译)

它往往忽视陆地群里中诸多缺乏商业价值但对其健康运作至关重要的物种，而最终导致它们的灭绝。

➡ tension ['tenʃn] *n.* ① 张力；② (精神上的) 紧张

[例] The tension in something such as a rope or wire is the extent to which it is stretched tight. 当绳子或金属被拉紧时表现出来的力就是张力。 // He became more aware of the things that started that tension off. 他越来越清楚地认识到引起紧张局势的原因。

[识记] tens “张开”

[同义词] strain/stress/pressure *n.* 压力，紧张

[形近词] intension *n.* 紧张，强度；intensive *adj.* 强烈的；intense *adj.* 强烈的；intensity *n.* 强烈；tensity *n.* 紧张；intensify *v.* 加强

[真题连线]

All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (2000翻译)

这一切带来的后果就是，在社会内部营造了异乎寻常的压力和紧张气氛，从而给有关政府带来了严重问题需要处理。

➡ tentative ['tentətɪv] *adj.* 试探(性)的，试验(性)的

[例] Such theories are still very tentative. 这种理论仍然是探索性的。

[识记] -tent- “-digi-, 手指一探索” + -ative → “试探的”

[真题连线]

a tentative thesis (2008阅读)

一篇常识性论文

➡ terminate ['tɜːmɪneɪt] *vt. & vi.* 使停止，结束

[例] Her next remark abruptly terminated the conversation. 她接下来说的话使谈话戛然而止。 // His contract terminates at the end of the season. 他的合同在本赛季末终止。

[识记] termin “界限”

[词组] ~ a contract 终止合同

[例] You have no right to terminate the contract. 你无权终止合同。

[同义词] complete/finish/accomplish *v.* 结束

➡ territory ['terətri] *n.* 领土，版图

[例] We are prepared to fight for every inch of territory. 我们时刻准备着为每一寸领土而战。

[识记] -terr- “there, 那一地点” + -ory → “地盘”

[形近词] terror *n.* 恐怖, 恐怖活动

[真题连线]

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. (1997阅读)

根据澳北州所通过的这项新法案, 成年病人可以要求安乐死——可能是通过注射致死药剂或服用致死药片——来结束痛苦。

➡ testify ['testɪfaɪ] *v.* 作证, 证实

[例] Fiers promised to testify fully and truthfully. 菲耶尔承诺所作证词将毫无保留且句句属实。

[词组] ~ to 证实, 证明

[例] Recent excavations testify to the presence of cultivated inhabitants on the hill during the Arthurian period. 最近几次发掘证实了亚瑟王时期这座山上有农耕人口居住过。

[形近词] testification *n.* 证言, 取证; testimony *n.* 证词, 证明

[真题连线]

Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip. (2007阅读)

任何经历过学术能力检测的人都会认为, 应试能力也很重要, 无论是知道何时应该进行推测, 还是知道应该忽略什么问题。

➡ thereby [ˌðeə'baɪ] *adv.* 因此, 从而

[例] Regular exercise strengthens the heart, thereby reducing the risk of heart attack. 经常锻炼可以增强心脏机能, 从而减少心脏病发作的危险。

[真题连线]

It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. (1995阅读)

它直接有助于商品以合理的价格销售, 由此建立稳固的国内市场, 并使商品能以富有竞争力的价格出口。

➡ thorough ['θʌrə] *adj.* ①彻底的, 完全的; ②细心周到的, 严谨的

[例] A thorough brushing helps to freshen up your mouth. 彻底刷牙有助于口气清新。// The men were expert, thorough and careful. 那些人业务精通, 作风严谨, 态度认真。

[真题连线]

As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, “With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman.” (1996阅读)

正如1853年访美的一个英国访问团成员所报道的那样, “由于有了学校彻底训练过的头脑, 美国孩子迅速地成为技术熟练的工人。”

➡ threat [θret] *n.* ①恐吓, 威胁; ②坏兆头, 危险迹象

[例] A third of Africa is under threat of desertification. 非洲有三分之一的土地面临荒漠化的威胁。

// The growing threat of global warming is becoming more and more serious. 全球变暖的迹象越来越严重。

[同义词] danger/risk *n.* 危险

[形近词] threaten *v.* 恐吓, 威胁; 预示

[真题连线]

Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. (2001阅读)

不过, 很难想象目前几家石油公司的合并能够再次给竞争带来威胁, 正如100年前当美国标准石油托拉斯被迫解体时人们曾担心的那样。

➡ thrift [θrɪft] *n.* 节约, 节俭

[例] They were rightly praised for their thrift and enterprise. 他们勤俭节约, 积极进取, 得到了当之无愧的赞扬。

[同义词] frugality *n.* 节约, 节俭

[真题连线]

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline — after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late 80s' — and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives. (2001阅读)

在美国, 这种趋势一开始是对经济衰落所做出

的一种反应——出现于80年代后期缩小经济规模所引起的大量人员冗余之后——在英国，至少在我所认识的中产阶级的简化生活者中，这种趋势仍被认为与节俭政治有关联，虽然如此，然而我们有着不同的缘由去寻求使自己的生活简单化。

➡ **thrill** [θrɪl] *v.* 激动 *n.* ① 兴奋，激动；② 引起激动的事物

[例] I can remember the thrill of not knowing what I would get on Christmas morning. 我还记得自己不知道圣诞节早晨会得到什么礼物时内心有多么激动。// The electric atmosphere both terrified and thrilled him. 极度紧张的气氛让他既害怕又兴奋。// The news sent a thrill of joy to my heart. 这消息使我感到一阵喜悦。

➡ **thrive** [θraɪv] *vi.* 兴盛，繁荣

[例] Today his company continues to thrive. 今天，他的公司继续蓬勃发展。

[真题连线]

But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet. (2004阅读)

但是有一种隐蔽的形式还在蔓延：按字母表顺序排名。对于尚未意识到其危害的人来说，它指的是对那些姓氏起始字母位于字母表后半部的人的歧视。

➡ **throughout** [θruː'əʊt] *prep.* 遍及，贯穿 *ad.* ① 到处；② 自始至终

[例] Movie music can be made memorable because its themes are repeated throughout the film. 电影音乐要想让人记住不难，因为它的主旋律贯穿影片始终。// This is happening in every school throughout the country. 全国各地每所学校都在发生这样的事情。// A single-minded devotion to racing which Gaye has shown throughout her career. 盖伊在她的职业生涯中对赛跑自始至终地全身心投入。

[真题连线]

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (2000翻译)

世界各国政府的行为都基于一个假设，即本国人民的福利主要依赖于该国经济实力和社会财富。

➡ **tide** [taɪd] *n.* 潮汐，潮流，趋势

[例] They talked of reversing the tide of history. 他们谈到扭转历史潮流。

[真题连线]

But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia — where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part — other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. (1997阅读)

但这一潮流已无法逆转。在澳大利亚，人口老龄化、延长寿命技术和公众态度的变化都发挥着各自的作用。其他州也将考虑制定类似的法律来处理安乐死问题。

➡ **token** ['təʊkən] *n.* 象征，标志，代用券

[例] You described her as the token woman on the shortlist. 你把她形容为入围名单上象征性的女性人选。

[词组] by the same (或 that 或 this) ~ 同样地，由于同样的原因

[例] There was little evidence to substantiate the gossip and, by the same token, there was little to disprove it. 没有什么证据来证实这则小道消息，同样也没有证据来反驳它。

[真题连线]

So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. (2005阅读)

所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一颗葡萄时，第二只猴子就不愿意用自己的代币换回一片黄瓜。

➡ **tolerance** ['tɒlərəns] *n.* ① 宽容；② 限度；③ 公差

[例] Foreigners must use their power to nudge the country towards greater tolerance. 外国人必须动用他们的力量促使这个国家变得更加宽容。// Do not try to challenge the tolerance of the government. 不要尝试挑战政府的限度。// The aim of this paper is to introduce the position tolerance. 这篇论文的目的是介绍位置公差。

[识记] toler “容忍”



[同义词] intolerance *n.* 容忍

[形近词] tolerate *vt.* 容忍, 默许; tolerant *adj.* 容忍的; olerable *adj.* 可容忍的

[真题连线]

Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued. (1997阅读)

依赖性首先表现为耐药性增强, 需要越来越大的剂量才能达到需要的效果, 最后表现为痛苦的断药症状的出现。

➡ toss [tɒs] *v.* 扔, 抛, 掷 *n.* 投硬币决定

[例] He screwed the paper into a ball and tossed it into the fire. 他把纸揉成一团扔进火里。// Bangladesh won the toss and decided to bat first. 孟加拉国队掷硬币赢了, 决定先击球。

[词组] give a ~ (非正式) 在乎

[例] Don't give a toss what you think. 我不在乎你怎么想。

[真题连线]

And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. (2005阅读)

如果一只猴子根本无须用代币就能够得到一颗葡萄的话, 那么另外一只就会将代币掷向研究人员或者扔出房间外, 或者拒绝接受那片黄瓜。

➡ toxic ['tɒksɪk] *adj.* 有毒的, 因中毒引起的

[例] Toxic waste could endanger lives and poison fish. 有毒废物可能危及生命, 毒死鱼类。

[真题连线]

And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult. (2010阅读)

银行如果不以能够吸引买家的价格计量不良资产, 银行系统的复苏将会非常困难。

➡ trace [treɪs] *n.* ①痕迹; ②极少量; *vt. & vi.* ①描述; ②跟踪

[例] Despite a thorough investigation, no trace of Dr Southwell has been found. 尽管进行了彻底的调

查, 还是没有发现索思韦尔博士的任何踪迹。// Wash them in cold water to remove all traces of sand. 用冷水清洗它们以清除所有的沙子。// She learned to draw by tracing pictures out of old storybooks. 她通过描摹旧故事书上的图画来学绘画。// The students trace the roots of anti-intellectualism in their schools. 学生们探讨了他们学校中反对智慧的根源。

[词组] without ~ 无影无踪; ~ sth. back to ... 某事可追溯到

[例] He left without any traces to be found. 他离开了, 一点踪迹都没留下。// We can trace the foundation of this company back to several years ago. 这个公司的创建时间可以回溯到几年前。

[同义词] pursue/follow/chase/hunt/track/trail *v.* 跟随

[真题连线]

Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. (2012翻译)

这里, 达尔文学说似乎给出了合理化的解释, 这是因为如果整个人类有相同的起源, 那么似乎就有理由认为文化的多样性也可以追溯到更为有限的起源。

➡ track [træk] *n.* ①小路, 跑道; ②足迹, 踪迹 *v.* 跟踪, 追踪

[例] We set off once more, over a rough mountain track. 我们沿着一条崎岖的山间小路再度出发。// McKee suddenly noticed tire tracks on the bank ahead. 麦基突然注意到前方岸边的轮胎痕迹。// He thought he had better track this wolf and kill it. 他认为最好跟踪这只狼, 杀了它。

[词组] ~ down 追查, 跟踪; keep ~ of 与...保持联系

[例] She had lost all track of time and had fallen asleep. 她完全不知道时间, 并且已经入睡了。// She had spent years trying to track down her parents. 她已经花了好多年时间试图追寻父母的下落。

[真题连线]

But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel synaptic paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks. (2009阅读)

但大脑研究人员发现,当我们有意识地培养新的习惯,就创建了平行路径,甚至是全新的脑细胞,可以让我们思绪的列车跳转到新的创新轨道上来。

➡ **trait** [treɪt] *n.* 特征,特点,特性

[例] Aggression is by no means a male-only trait. 好斗性绝非男性才具有的特征。

[词组] personality ~ 个性特征

[例] Personality trait is different from people to people. 不同人具有不同的个性特征。

[同义词] feature / peculiarity / quality / property / character / attribute *n.* 特性

[真题连线]

Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. (2007阅读)

他们的研究结论令人惊讶:我们对通常称之为“天赋”的遗传特征过分看重了。

➡ **transaction** [trænzækʃn] *n.* ① 办理,处理; ② 交易

[例] He left the transaction of the matter to his secretary. 他把这件事交给秘书办理。// He resigned rather than take part in such a dishonest transaction. 他宁愿辞职也不愿意参加这样一种欺骗的交易。

[识记] trans “穿过” + action “行为”: 在两者之间的行为 → 交易

[词组] extensive ~ 巨额交易

[例] The extensive transaction between companies should be under the law. 公司间的巨额交易应该在法律允许的范围内。

[同义词] deal/exchange *n.* 交易

[形近词] transmission *n.* 传送,发射; transform *v.* 改变; transition *n.* 过渡

[真题连线]

Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. (2003阅读)

康雷尔公司1996年铁路运营纯收入为4.27亿美元,还不足这宗交易运作成本。

➡ **transcend** [træn'send] *vt.* 超出,超越

[例] We can't transcend the limitations of the ego. 我们无法超越自我的局限性。

[识记] trans- “超越” + -scend- “scale, 爬行” → “爬过,超越”

[形近词] transcendence *n.* 超越,超然性

➡ **transfer** [træns'fɜ:(r)] *v.* 转让,转移 *n.* 转移,调动

[例] He wants to transfer some money to the account of his daughter. 他想把一些钱转到女儿的账户上。// He expected the transfer to go through by today's noon deadline. 他希望转账在今天中午的最后期限之前完成。

[形近词] transferee *n.* (财产,权利等的)受让人,承让人

[真题连线]

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. (1995阅读)

NBAC计划呼吁继续禁止使用联邦政府基金利用人体细胞核去克隆婴孩的任何企图。

➡ **transform** [træns'fɔ:m] *vt. & vi.* ① 使改观; ② 转化; ③ 改造

[例] To transform hills into fields is an extremely tough job. 改山造田可是硬碰硬的事。// She actually wanted to reconstruct the state and transform society. 她实际上想要重建国家,改造社会。

[识记] trans “转” + form “形状”: 形状发生变化

[同义词] change/alter/vary/convert/modify

[形近词] transformation *n.* 改变; 改造; 转化

[真题连线]

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. (2007阅读)

在上一代人中,美国中产阶级家庭原本依靠努力工作和公平竞争就能保持稳定的经济状况,如今因经济风险和新的现实状况而发生了变化。

➡ **transient** ['trænzɪənt] *adj.* 短暂的,转瞬即逝的

[例] Her feeling of depression was transient. 她的压抑心情一会儿就过去了。

[识记] trans- “across, 穿过” + -ire- “-it-,

走” + -ent → “短暂的，转瞬即逝的”

[真题连线]

a transient phenomenon (2000阅读)

短暂的现象

➡ **transition** [træn'ziʃn] *n.* 过渡，转变

[例] In the past this process of transition has often proven difficult. 过去这一过渡过程常常很艰难。

[同义词] conversion/transformation *n.* 转变

[形近词] transit *n.* 运输 *vt. & vi.* 通过；transient *adj.* 短暂的，转瞬即逝的，暂时的，流动性的；transistor *n.* 晶体管，晶体管收音机；transparent *adj.* 透明的

[真题连线]

Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. (2007 新题型)

虽然工作的起薪好像很低，难以满足一个即将成年的孩子实现自我满足的需求，但是如果这个准成年人已经做好了准备，那么他在从学校向职场的转变中遭遇的挫折也许会少些。

➡ **translate** [træns'leɪt] *v.* 翻译

[例] The girls waited for Mr. Esch to translate. 女孩们等待埃施先生作翻译。

[生僻词义] *v.* 转化

[例] We must make efforts to translate our ideal into reality. 我们必须努力把理想变为现实。

[形近词] translation *n.* 翻译

[真题连线]

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. (2002阅读)

安纳斯说，律师可以在要求把医疗界的这些善意的行为变成更好的护理行动方面发挥关键作用。

➡ **transmit** [træns'mɪt] *v.* ① 传输，传播；② 传递，传染

[例] The device is not designed to transmit to satellites. 该设备不是为向卫星发送信号而设计的。  
// There was no danger of transmitting the infection through operations. 不存在通过手术传播这种传染病

的风险。

[形近词] transmission *n.* ① 播送，传送；② 传递，传染

[真题连线]

The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc, like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea. (1996阅读)

技术人员坐在杠杆、螺钉、楔子、轮子等中间，如同一位诗人处在词汇之中，应该把它们看做自己思想的一种表达，每一个新的组合都能传达一个新的意念。

➡ **transplant** [træns'plɑ:nt] *v.* ① 移种，移栽；② 移植（器官）

[例] He was recovering from a heart transplant operation. 他做了心脏移植手术，正在康复。  
// Farmers will be able to seed it directly, rather than having to transplant seedlings. 农民将能够直接播种，而不用移种秧苗。

[形近词] transplantation *n.* 移植，移栽

[真题连线]

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves. (2008阅读)

1784年，52岁的乔治·华盛顿在成为美国总统5年前，牙齿就几乎已经掉光了。他专门请牙医从他的奴隶口中拔出九颗牙齿种在自己的口中。

➡ **transport** ['træns'pɔ:t] *vt.* 运输，运送

[例] There's no petrol, so it's very difficult to transport goods. 没有汽油，因此很难运输货物。

[形近词] transportation *n.* 运输

[真题连线]

vertical flight transports (1992阅读)

垂直空中运输

➡ **trap** [træp] *n.* 陷阱，困境 *v.* 设陷阱

[例] I would hate him to think I'm trying to trap him. 我不愿让他以为我是在给他设圈套。  
// The locals were encouraged to trap and kill the birds. 当地居民过去被鼓励设捕捉器捕杀这种鸟。

[真题连线]

Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. (2009 阅读)

因此, 如果没有政治改革, 贫穷国家可能无法摆脱其贫困陷阱, 而政治改革则只能靠更广泛的正规教育实现。

➡ **trend** [trend] *n.* 倾向, 趋势 *vt. & vi.* ① 伸向; ② 倾向

[例] The report suggested that the same trend was at work in politics. 这份报告表明, 同一趋势也在影响着政治。// The society trend people to marketing economy. 社会使得人们倾向于市场经济。

[同义词] tendency/current *n.* 趋向

[真题连线]

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. (2005 阅读)

麦荷特先生从雅俗文化中列举了一系列有趣的例子, 从而说明他所记录的这种趋势是确凿无误的。

➡ **trial** ['traɪəl] *n.* ① 审判, 审讯; ② 试用, 试验

[例] New evidence showed the police lied at the trial. 新的证据表明警方在审讯时撒了谎。// The robots have been on trial for the past year. 这些机器人过去一年都在试用当中。

[真题连线]

Think of Galileo's 17th-century trial for his rebellious belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. (1998 阅读)

想想看, 17 世纪伽利略为他叛逆性的信仰而遭受天主教会的审判, 还有诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械的世界观所发表的尖锐批判。

➡ **tribute** ['tribju:t] *n.* ① 贡品; ② 颂词, 称赞

[例] The song is a tribute to Roy Orbison. 那首歌是对罗伊·奥比森的致敬。

[词组] in ~ to 致敬

[例] Over nine-thousand ex-servicemen and women marched past in tribute to their fallen comrades.

9000 多名退伍的男女战士列队行进而过, 以悼念他们倒下的同志。

[真题连线]

to end Indian tribute and taxes (2007 阅读)  
结束印度的贡品和税收

➡ **triple** ['tripl] *adj.* 三部分的, 三方的 *vt.* 使变成三倍

[例] In 1882 Germany, Austria, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. 1882 年, 德国、奥地利和意大利结成了三国同盟。// The Exhibition has tripled in size from last year. 展览会规模自去年已经扩至 3 倍。

[真题连线]

This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. (2002 阅读)

这次近 3 倍的涨价令人想起了 1973 年和 1979 ~ 1980 年两次可怕的石油恐慌, 当时的油价分别涨了 4 倍和近 3 倍。

➡ **triumph** ['traɪʌmf] *n.* 胜利, 成功 *vi.* 得胜, 战胜

[例] Even the quality papers agreed that it was a triumph. 即使内容严肃的报纸也认为这是一次胜利。

[词组] ~ over 得胜

[例] The workers triumphed over many difficulties. 工人们战胜了许多困难。

[同义词] victory/conquest *n.* 胜利

[真题连线]

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." (2003 阅读)

18 世纪政治家爱德蒙柏克说过, “被误导的事业要得逞, 所需要的就是好人无所作为。”

➡ **turbulent** ['tɜ:bjələnt] *adj.* 动荡的, 混乱的

[例] a short and turbulent career in politics 短暂动荡的政治生涯

[识记] turb- “旋转”

[同义词] disorderly/furious/violent

[真题连线]

But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a



dark and deteriorating social environment.(2006阅读)

但是尤其以美国的动荡的过去为背景来看待问题时,当前社会的指数几乎没有暗示出一种黑暗、恶化的氛围。

## U

➡ **ultimate** ['ʌltɪmət] *adj.* ① 最终的; ② 极端的; ③ 根本的, 基础性的

[例] Their ultimate aim was a market economy for Hungary. 他们最终的目标是为匈牙利建立起市场经济体制。// The ultimate aim is to expand the network further. 最终目的是为了进一步拓展该网络。

[识记] ultim “最后的”

[词组] ~ principle 基本原理

[例] The ultimate principle will not change no matter how the phenomenon varies. 无论表象怎么变化,其基本原理是不会变的。

[同义词] final/concluding/last

[形近词] ultimately *adv.* 最后; 根本

[真题连线]

Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients. (2003阅读)

最后,因为最有发言权的是病人。

➡ **unanimous** [ju'nænɪməs] *adj.* 全体一致的, 一致同意的, 无异议的

[例] In the end, the decision to scrap the project was unanimous. 最后,大家一致决定放弃这一项目。

[词组] ~ consent 一致同意

[例] Article 24 Where a partner is to pledge his share of property in the partnership, unanimous consent by all the partners shall be required. 第24条,合伙人以其在合伙企业中的财产份额出资的,须经其他合伙人一致同意。

[同义词] unobjectionable/undisputed

[形近词] unanimity *n.* 一致同意, 全体一致

[真题连线]

Cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration. (1998阅读)

其后更好的城市全都受益于移民。

➡ **undergo** [ˌʌndə'ɡəʊ] *vt.* ① 经历; ② 承受

[例] Fans may undergo body searches by security guards. 球迷可能要接受保安人员的搜身检查。//

The explorers had to undergo much suffering. 探险者不得不忍受很多困苦。

[识记] under “下; 少” + go : 从下边走过→经历; 遭受

[同义词] experience/sustain

[真题连线]

Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. (2000阅读)

因此,我们的感觉、思想和情绪都经历了相应的变化。

➡ **underlie** [ˌʌndə'laɪ] *vt.* ① 位于…之下; ② 成为…的基础; ③ 作为…的原因

[例] This rock type originates in the magma chambers that underlie volcanoes. 这种岩石源自火山底下的岩浆库。// These ideas underlie much of his work. 他的作品大部分都是以这些主题思想为基础。

[识记] under “下” + lie “位于”: 位于…之下

[形近词] underline 在…划线, 强调; underlying *adj.* 含蓄的, 潜在的

[真题连线]

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process. (2001阅读)

我认为,推动这股巨大兼并浪潮的最主要力量,也是推动全球化进程的力量。

➡ **underline** [ˌʌndə'laɪn] *vt.* ① 在…下面画线; ② 加强, 强调

[例] Take two coloured pens and underline the positive and negative words. 用两支彩笔分别在表示肯定和否定意义的词下面画线。// Their brief visit has served to underline the deep differences between the two countries. 他们短暂的访问恰恰凸显了两国间分歧的严重程度。

[同义词] emphasize/stress/highlight

[真题连线]

a fact underlined by statistics (2005阅读)

一个有数据突出强调的事实

➡ **undertake** [ˌʌndə'teɪk] *vt.* 承担; 许诺; 着手, 从事

[词组] ~ responsibility 承担责任

[同义词] endeavor/attempt/pursue *v.* 保证

[形近词] undertaking *n.* 企业; 承诺

➔ **unexpected** [ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd] *adj.* ① 想不到的, 料不到的; ② 意外的, 忽然的

[例] The country needs a defence capability as insurance against the unexpected. 国家需要有一定的防御能力, 以应对不可预知的情况。// For all its drama, the event was not unexpected. 虽然这件事带有戏剧性, 但并不意外。

[词组] ~ event 突发事件

[例] Fortunately, this unexpected event is also easy to accommodate. 幸运的是, 这个意外事件也很容易处理。

[同义词] sudden/surprising

[形近词] unexpectedness 想不到, 意外性

[真题连线]

The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. (2010阅读)

这一理论似乎还可以解释某些装扮、品牌或社区为何会突然受到出乎意料的追捧。

➔ **uniform** ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] *adj.* 一致的, 统一的 *n.* 制服, 校服

[识记] uni “一个, 单一” + form “有…形状的”

[同义词] alike/similar/comparable/parallel/identical *adj.* 相似的

[形近词] unilateral *adj.* 单边的; cubiform *adj.* 立方形的

[真题连线]

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely - though by no means uniformly - glowingly positive. (2013阅读)

直到几十年前, 我们对于未来的想象尽管不一致, 但大多数极为乐观。

➔ **unique** [ju:'ni:k] *adj.* ① 独特的, 唯一的; ② 罕见的

[例] Editorially, they never really became a unique distinct product. 就立场和观点来说, 它们从未真正做到树立起自己独具一格的视角。// This interesting and charming creature is unique to Borneo. 这种有趣迷人的动物是婆罗洲独有的。

[同义词] only/single/sole/alone *adj.* 唯一的

[真题连线]

We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. (2012阅读)

我们的目标是客观的, 可却无法逃避自身独特的阅历背景。

➔ **universe** ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] *n.* ① 宇宙, 万物; ② 经验体系

[例] Early astronomers thought that our planet was the centre of the universe. 早期的天文学家认为我们的星球是宇宙的中心。// They marked out the boundaries of our visual universe. 他们标出了我们视觉经验领域的界限。

[识记] vers “转”

[同义词] space/cosmos *n.* 宇宙

[形近词] universal *adj.* 全体的, 全世界的; university *n.* 综合大学; inverse *v.* 倒转; diversify *v.* 使多样化

[真题连线]

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. (2012翻译)

自亚里士多德时代起, 对普遍法则的探求一直是科学事业的特点。

➔ **update** [ˌʌp'deɪt] *vt.* 更新, 使现代化

[例] We'll update you on the day's top news stories. 我们将为您提供当天的重要新闻。

[生僻词义] *vt.* 校正, 修正

[例] A second study was performed in 1973 to update the original report. 1973年人们进行了第二次研究, 以修正最初的报告。

[同义词] renovate/refresh

[形近词] updatable *adj.* 可更新的

[真题连线]

Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. (1999阅读)

最突出的例子是Pointcast网络, 该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统, 将大量最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。

➔ **upset** [ˌʌp'set] *n.* ① 翻倒; ② 混乱 *vt. & vi.* ① 扰乱; ② 打翻, 推翻

[例] She spoke haltingly of her deep upset and

hurt. 她吞吞吐吐地诉说自己深深的苦恼及伤痛。// Argentina's erratic inflation rate threatens to upset the plans. 阿根廷动荡不定的通货膨胀率可能会破坏那些计划。

[词组] ~a plan 打乱计划

[例] The appearing of his parents upsets a plan of his. 他父母的出现打乱了他的计划。

[同义词] agitate/disturb v. 使不安

[真题连线]

There are upsetting parallels today. (2005 阅读)  
现在出现了类似的令人忧虑景象。

➡ **urban** ['ɜ:bən] *adj.* 城市的

[例] There are problems of urban decay and gang violence. 存在城市衰败和帮派暴力的问题。

[识记] urb “城市”

[词组] ~ area 城区 ; ~ life 城市生活

[同义词] metropolitan *adj.* 大都市的

[形近词] urbanize v. 城镇化 ; urbanization *n.* 城市化 ; suburban *adj.* 郊外的

[真题连线]

The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce from into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. (2013 翻译)

这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园，它们把“形式”引入城市环境，而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”，要么并没把它当成“形式”看待。

➡ **urge** [ɜ:dʒ] *vt. & vi.* ① 力劝，催促；② 强烈希望；③ 鼓励 *n.* 强烈欲望，迫切要求

[例] He denounces people who urge him to alter his ways. 他指责那些督促他改变习惯的人。// He had an urge to open a shop of his own. 他很想自己开一家店。

[词组] ~ sb. to do sth. 敦促某人做某事 ; ~ sb. on 鼓励

[例] We urge vigorous action to be taken immediately. 我们强烈要求立即采取有力措施。

[同义词] induce/persuade/convince/counsel v. 劝说

[形近词] urgent *adj.* 急迫的 ; urgency *n.* 紧急的事

[真题连线]

There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify. (2013 翻译)

毋庸置疑，花园证明了人类有一股抑制不住的欲望要去创造，去表达，去塑型，去美化。

➡ **utilize** ['ju:təlaɪz] *vt.* 使用

[例] The Romans were the first to utilize concrete as a building material. 罗马人首先使用混凝土作建筑材料。

[识记] util “用”

[同义词] apply/employ/avail v. 使用

[形近词] utility *n.* 效用 ; utilitarian *adj.* 功利的

[真题连线]

It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. (2000 翻译)

这也就意味着政府被迫越来越多地干预这些产业部门，以便提高生产率，确保产品的消费发挥最佳效益。

➡ **utmost** ['ʌtməʊst] *a.* ① 最远的；② 极度的 ; *n.* ① 极限；② 最大可能

[例] They mean to bleed the British to the utmost. 他们要最大限度地榨取英国人的财富。// He will try his utmost to help them by means of his conventional medical knowledge. 他将会用自己的传统医学知识尽全力帮助他们。

[识记] ut “出去，外面”

[词组] do one's ~ 尽全力

[例] We should do our utmost to finish it on time. 我们要尽全力按时完成工作。

[同义词] extreme/outermost *adj.* 最远的

[形近词] utter *adj.* 全然的 *v.* 发出

## V

➡ **vacant** ['veɪkənt] *adj.* ① 空闲的；② 空缺的

[例] Half way down the coach was a vacant seat. 车厢中部有一个空座。// They may headhunt her for the vacant position of Executive Producer. 他们可能会挖她去填补执行制片人这一空缺职位。

[词组] ~ post 空缺，闲置的职位

[例] There is a vacant post in this company, so you can have a try. 这个公司有个空缺职位, 你可以来试试。

[同义词] desolate/void/empty

[形近词] vacantly *adv.* 神情茫然地; vacation *n.* 休假, 假期

→ **vague** [veɪg] *adj.* ① 模糊的, 不具体的, 粗略的; ② 茫然的

[例] He looked at her vague shape through the frosted glass. 他透过雾蒙蒙的眼镜注视着她模糊的身形。

[识记] vag “漂泊”: 到处漂泊的→不明确的

[词组] a ~ answer 含糊其辞的回答

[例句] When asked why he was late, he gave a vague answer. 当问他为什么迟到时, 他给出了含糊其辞的回答。

[同义词] dim/indefinite/obscure/ambiguous/faint *adj.* 模糊的

[真题连线]

Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” (2011 阅读)

他没有用通常含糊不清的借口来遮掩离职, 而是直截了当地说他离开是“为了追求经营一家公司的目标。”

→ **vain** [veɪn] *adj.* ① 徒劳的; ② 自负的 *n.* 徒劳, 白费

[例] It became obvious that all her complaints were in vain. 很明显她所有的抱怨都是白费口舌。

[识记] van “空”

[词组] in ~ 徒劳

[例] He stopped at the door, waiting in vain for her to acknowledge his presence. 他停在门口, 徒然地等着她跟他打招呼。

[同义词] proud/arrogant

[形近词] vanity *n.* 虚荣心; vanish *v.* 消失

[真题连线]

Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy. (2003 阅读)

美国人自负于其延长的寿命。

→ **valid** ['vælɪd] *adj.* ① 有法律效力的; ② 合理的

[例] He recognized the valid points that both sides

were making. 他认可双方观点中的合理之处。// All tickets are valid for two months. 所有的票在两个月内有效。

[识记] val “价值”

[同义词] legal / authorized / well-grounded / sound *adj.* 合法的

[形近词] validity *n.* 有效性, 合理性; validate *v.* 使有效, 使合理; invalid *adj.* 无用的, 作废的; invalidity *n.* 无效; invalidate *v.* 使无效

[真题连线]

The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. (2010 翻译)

证据必须是经济方面的理由, 才能站得住脚。

→ **vanish** ['vænɪʃ] *vt. & vi.* 突然不见

[例] All your troubles will vanish away when he returns safely. 他平安回来后, 你就无忧无虑了。

[识记] van “空”: 空无一物→消失

[同义词] disappear/fade *v.* 消失

[真题连线]

Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking. (2005 阅读)

然而, 如果当你得知一位同事比你的加薪更为丰厚时, 你的快乐就会消失得无影无踪了。事实上, 如果他仍以懒惰著称。

→ **vary** ['veəri] *vt. & vi.* ① 相异, 不同; ② 变更, 改变

[例] The levels of tolerable pain vary greatly from individual to individual. 对疼痛的耐受程度因人而异, 差别很大。// The cost of the alcohol duty varies according to the amount of wine in the bottle. 酒税税额随酒瓶容量的大小而有所不同。

[识记] var “变化”

[同义词] alter/convert/modify/transform *v.* 变化

[形近词] variable *adj.* 易变的, 可变的 *n.* 可变的事物, 变量, 可变因素; variation *n.* 变化, 变异, 变种; variety *n.* 不同种类, 多种样式, 变化, 多变性, 变种, 变体; various *adj.* 各种各样的, 不同的, 具有多种特征的

[真题连线]

Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and opera-



tional research experts. (2000翻译)

在现代条件下, 这需要程度不同的集中控制措施, 从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。

➡ **vast** [vɑːst] *adj.* ①巨大的; ②大量的; ③巨额

[例] In the cities vast crowds have been demonstrating for change. 在城市里, 大批的人群举行示威游行, 要求进行变革。// The vast majority of the eggs would be cracked. 绝大部分鸡蛋都会被打碎。

[识记] vas “走; 空”

[同义词] huge/enormous/immense/giant/gigantic/massive/tremendous *adj.* 巨大的

[形近词] vastly *adv.* 很; invasion *n.* 入侵; pervasion *n.* 扩散; evasion *n.* 躲避

[真题连线]

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. (2003阅读)

铁路运输行业内的大规模联合意味着多数托运商由唯一的一家铁路公司提供服务。

➡ **venture** ['ventʃə(r)] *vt. & vi.* ①敢于去; ②冒险; *n.* ①企业, 商业投机活动; ②冒险

[例] When you venture outside, you are in for a surprise. 你外出探险时, 定会遇上意想不到之事。

[识记] vent “来”

[词组] joint~ 合资企业; ~ investment 风险投资; ~ capital 风险资金

[同义词] chance/dare/hazard/risk *v.* 敢于冒险

[形近词] adventure *n. & v.* 冒险

[真题连线]

Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures. (2010新题型)

这种饮食服务经营者从自动贩卖机到大型餐饮企业, 一应俱全。

➡ **verbal** ['vɜːbəl] *adj.* ①言语的; ②口头的; ③逐字的

[例] They were jostled and subjected to a torrent of verbal abuse. 他们被推来搡去, 受到大肆的谩骂攻击。// The West must back up its verbal support with substantial economic aid. 西方国家必须以切实

的经济援助来兑现他们的口头支持。

[识记] verb “字, 词”

[词组] ~ symbols 文字符号; ~ signals 文字信号; ~ description 口头描述

[同义词] oral

[形近词] verb *n.* 动词; verbally *adv.* 口头地; nonverbal *adj.* 非动词的

[真题连线]

Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. (2007阅读)

斯特恩伯格指出, 传统测试能够很好地评估分析能力和语言能力, 但不能评估创造能力和实践能力, 而这两个因素对于解决问题和在生活中取得成功也至关重要。

➡ **verdict** ['vɜːdɪkt] *n.* ①裁定; ②意见

[例] The jury will retire to consider its verdict today. 陪审团今天将退庭商议裁决结果。

[识记] ver “真实” + dict “说”: 说出事实→定论

[同义词] opinion/judgment *n.* 看法

[形近词] veracity *n.* 真实性; verity *n.* 真实

[真题连线]

Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts. (2001完型)

这引起了人们的担忧, 即为了确保陪审团做出有罪判决, 证人可能会被怂恿在法庭上夸大事实。

➡ **verge** [vɜːdʒ] *n.* 边缘 *vi.* 接近

[例] The big Irishman was on the verge of losing his cool. 那个高大的爱尔兰人快要失去冷静了。

[词组] on the ~of 接近于; ~on 接近

[例] His voice trembled, on the verge of tears. 他声音颤抖, 泪水在眼眶里打转。// The corrupt society is to verge on chaos. 这个腐败的社会正在濒临混乱。

[同义词] edge / border / margin / rim / brim / fringe *n.* 边缘

➡ **verify** ['verɪfaɪ] *vt.* 证实, 证明

[例] I can verify that it takes about thirty seconds. 我能证明, 这大约要用30秒的时间。

[识记] veri “真实”

[同义词] confirm *v.* 证实

[形近词] very *adj.* 真实的, 恰好的; verity *n.* 真实; veracity *n.* 真实性

[真题连线]

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. (2013 阅读)

不过, 大法官表示亚利桑那州警察可以对他们认为身份可疑的人口进行身份核查。

➔ version ['vɜːʃən] *n.* ① (原物的) 变体; ② 某种形式、状态; ③ 改写本, 改版本; ④ (个人或群体) 说法

[例] The British government introduced a watered-down version of the proposals. 英国政府针对这些提议提出了另一较缓和的版本。// In my version of the story, I added some new material. 我在讲述这个故事时加入了新的素材。

[识记] vers “转”

[同义词] translation/paraphrase *n.* 译文

[形近词] diversify *v.* 使多样化; inverse *v.* 倒转; verse *n.* 诗节

[真题连线]

In the 2006 film version of The Devil Wears Prada, Miranda Priestly scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. (2013 阅读)

2006 电影版《时尚女魔头》中, 米兰达普瑞斯特利在斥责其平凡乏味的助手, 原因是她认为高级时尚与己无关。

➔ victim ['vɪktɪm] *n.* ① 牺牲者, 受害者; ② 受骗者, 上当者

[例] The victim suffered a dreadful injury and lost a lot of blood. 受害者受了重伤, 大量失血。// I'm not a fashion victim; I stick to what suits me. 我不是一味赶时髦的人, 我只穿适合自己的服装。

[同义词] underdog/prey/scapegoat

[形近词] victimize *vt.* 使受害, 使受骗

[真题连线]

The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate. What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of

his own writings. (1999 阅读)

这位科学家感到很震惊, 他没有料到人们会让他做出预测。当然, 这几乎等于说: 那位科学家成了他自己论文的受害者。

➔ vigorous ['vɪɡərəs] *adj.* 有力的, 精力充沛的, 充满活力的, 朝气蓬勃的

[例] More vigorous action is needed to force the federal army to disengage. 需要更强有力的行动来迫使联邦军队撤军。

[同义词] male/live/energetic/mighty

[形近词] vigorousness *n.* 朝气蓬勃; 强有力

[真题连线]

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education. (2002 阅读)

改革受到强烈反对, 尤其惊人的是教育改革。

➔ virtue ['vɜːtʃuː] *n.* ① 德行, 美德; ② 贞操; ③ 优点; ④ 功效

[例] She could have established her own innocence and virtue easily enough. 她本可以轻易地证实自己纯真善良的品性。// Its other great virtue, of course, is its hard-wearing quality. 它的另一个突出优点当然就是经久耐用。

[词组] by/in ~ of 由于

[例] Mr. Olachea has British residency by virtue of his marriage. 奥拉伊奇先生通过结婚而取得在英国的永久居留权。

[同义词] goodness / integrity / morality / purity *n.* 美德

[形近词] virtual *adh.* 实际上的, 事实上的, 虚拟的; virtuosity *n.* 精湛技巧

[真题连线]

The Oct. 28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. (2006 新题型)

据《新闻周刊》10月28日刊报道, 每周有200万赌徒光顾1800个虚拟赌场。

➔ visible ['vɪzəbl] *adj.* 可见的, 明显的

[例] He was making a visible effort to control himself. 他明显是在努力控制自己的情绪。

[识记] vis “看”

[同义词] exposed / plain / noticeable / manifest / apparent / conspicuous / obvious / evident

[形近词] vision *n.* 视力; visualize *v.* 想象

[真题连线]

Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the security of some kind of organization with a supportive adult barely visible in the background. (2003完型)

交友对青少年极为重要,许多腼腆的学生需要某种团体场所提供点安全感。在这个团体里,成人提供的支持处于几乎看不见的隐蔽地位。

➡ vital ['vaɪtl] *adj.* ① 生气勃勃的; ② 至关重要的

[例] The flowers look vital. 这些花看起来生机勃勃。// His function is vital to the accomplishment of the agency's mission. 要完成该机构的使命,他的作用至关重要。

[词组] ~ interest 切身利益,重大利益

[例] Second, the US and its western allies have a vital interest in strategic materials, like mineral and ore, which have to be imported from less-developed countries like the Philippines. 第二,美国和西方同盟国在战略物质上有重要利益,像矿物质和矿石,这些需要从不发达国家,如菲律宾。

[同义词] dynamic / life-or-death

[形近词] vitally *adv.* 充满活力地

[真题连线]

to neglect vital things (1999阅读)

忽略了关键的事情

➡ void [vɔɪd] *adj.* ① 无效的; ② 缺乏的

[例] The will was adjudged void. 那份遗嘱被宣告无效。// He rose, his face void of emotion as he walked towards the door. 他站起来,面无表情地朝门口走去。

[生僻词义] *n.* 空处,空间,空虚,空位

[例] There was an aching void in his heart. 他心中有悲痛的空虚感。

[词组] be ~ of 没有...; 缺乏...

[例] Most web pages tend to be void of any strong diagonal compositions. 大多数web页往往缺乏明显的斜线构图。

[同义词] vacant/blank/empty/desolate/barren

[形近词] voidable *adj.* 可使无效的,应撤销的

➡ vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 易受攻击的

[例] In fact, it may be one of the few places where

they can make themselves feel entirely vulnerable to another human being. 实际上,这也是为数不多的一个地方,能让他们在面对另一个人时,完全展露出自己脆弱的一面。

[词组] ~ to 易受...的攻击; 易受...的侵害

[例] Others live in permanent insecurity, and have many fears and anxieties that make them dependent and vulnerable to the judgments of others. 另外一些人生活在永久的不安中,他们非常恐惧和焦虑,以致于对他人的评价变得依赖和脆弱。

[同义词] sensitive/assailable

[形近词] vulnerability *n.* 弱点,攻击,易伤性

[真题连线]

Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. (2004阅读)

鼓励孩子们排斥精神生活使得他们极易被利用和控制。如果不能批判地思考,不能捍卫自己的思想,不能理解他人的思想,他们就不能充分地参与我们的民主。

## W

➡ wander ['wɒndə(r)] *vt.* 漫步,漫游

[例] Imagine long golden beaches where you can wander in solitude. 想象一下那长长的金色海滩吧,在那里你可以独自徜徉。

[词组] ~ about 徘徊,流浪,漫步

[例] I do not want to wander about any more. I am pining for a corner in which to nestle down snugly, away from the crowd. 我不想再徘徊了。我渴望一个可以让我温暖地安顿下来的一个角落,远离尘嚣。

[同义词] range

[形近词] wonder *v.* 想知道

[真题连线]

the wandering homeless (2006阅读)

四处游荡的无家可归者

➡ wealth [welθ] *n.* 财富,财产

[例] Economic reform has brought relative wealth to peasant farmers. 经济改革给农民带来了相对的财富。

[识记] weal “愿望;福利”

[词组] ~ of 大量

[例] There really is a wealth of unrecognised talent out there. 那里确实有很多怀才不遇的人。

[同义词] assets/estate/goods/property

[形近词] wealthy *n.* 富人

[真题连线]

As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases. (2001 阅读)

随着生产力的提高, 全世界的财富也在增长。

➔ **weather** ['weðə(r)] *n.* 天气, 气象

[例] Warm weather has attracted the flat fish close to shore. 煦暖的气候将比目鱼引到了近海。

[生僻词义] *vt. & vi.* 平安度过

[例] The company has weathered the recession. 这家公司从经济萧条中挺了过来。

[形近词] wither *v.* 凋谢

[真题连线]

This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. (2007 阅读)

“附加劳动者效应”能够加强失业保险或伤残保险提供的安全保障, 以帮助家庭渡过难关。

➔ **weight** [weɪt] *n.* ① 重量; ② 砝码; ③ 压力, 负重; *vt.* ① 加重量于, 加重压于; ② 称...的重量

[例] He lost two stone in weight during his time there. 他在那儿的时候体重下降了2美吨。// It can be sewn into curtain hems to weight the curtain and so allow it to hang better. 可以把它缝到窗帘的褶边里增加重量, 使窗帘更有垂感。

[生僻词义] *n.* 重要性, 影响力

[例] We had this understanding that courses were roughly the same weight. 我们已经了解到各门功课差不多一样重要。

[词组] put on/lose ~ 体重增加/减少

[例] Some people need to put on weight in order to keep healthy. 有些人需要增加体重来保持健康。

[同义词] gravity/heaviness *n.* 重量

[形近词] weigh *v.* 称重; 权衡

[真题连线]

Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. (2000 阅读)

50年前, 婴儿 (尤其是男婴) 存活的几率取决于他的体重。

➔ **weird** [wɪəd] *adj.* 怪诞的, 超自然的

[例] The altered landscape looks unnatural and weird. 改造后的景观看起来很不自然, 极其怪异。

[同义词] strange

[真题连线]

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad. (2006 阅读)

许多事情让人们觉得艺术家很古怪。最古怪的可能是: 艺术家的唯一工作就是寻找情感, 然而他们所关注的对象大多是那些不幸的人。

➔ **whereas** [ˌweər'æz] *conj.* 而, 却, 反之

[例] Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not. 有一些研究结果令人满意, 然而其他的则不然。

[同义词] but/however/yet/nevertheless/while

[真题连线]

In the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization — with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed — was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. (2000 翻译)

在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中, 其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革, 持续了大约一个世纪之久, 而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个进程。

➔ **widespread** ['wɪdspred] *adj.* 分布广泛的, 普遍的

[例] There are reports of widespread discontent in the capital. 有报道称首都弥漫着不满的情绪。

[同义词] epidemic/prevalent/general/extensive/universal/comprehensive

[真题连线]

The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert. (2011 阅读)

这些随处可见的录音已经使人们的传统古典音



乐会习惯陷入危机。

➡ **witness** ['wɪtnəs] *n.* ① 目击者; ② 证词; *vt.* ① 目击; ② 见证

[例] The convictions rest solely on disputed witness and confessional statements. 仅仅根据有争议的目击者证言和供词就定了罪。// India has witnessed many political changes in recent years. 印度近年来经历了很多政治变动。

[识记] wit “智慧, 观察”

[生僻词义] *vt.* 是…的迹象, 为…的证据

[例] Too often children are witness to a disturbing amount of violence. 孩子们经常会目睹暴力事件, 其数量之多令人不安。

[真题连线]

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases such as the trial of Rosemary West. (2001完型)

对于像审判露丝玛丽韦斯特案件时发生的报界付钱给牵扯到大案要案的证人意图收买他们的行为, 政府将要禁止。

➡ **wonder** ['wʌndə(r)] *n.* ① 惊奇; ② 奇迹; *vt. & vi.* ① 惊奇; ② 想知道

[例] Did you ever wonder how the top supermodels manage to look stunning? 难道你就没有想过那些超级名模是如何做到外表如此惊艳的吗?

[词组] ~ at 诧异, 惊奇; ~ about 想知道

[例] It makes you wonder about the effect on men's behavior. 这让人怀疑其对男性行为的影响。// He liked to sit and wonder at all that had happened. 他喜欢坐着对发生的一切惊叹不已。

[同义词] marvel/miracle *n.* 奇迹

[形近词] wander *v.* 漫步; 游荡

[真题连线]

Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. (2001阅读)

然后它又主办了喜多研讨会和一个可信度调查项目, 来探究客户为什么恼怒, 为什么大量流失。

➡ **worship** ['wɜ:ʃɪp] *vt.* 崇拜, 尊崇, 爱慕

[例] They fell prostrate in worship. 他们拜倒在地。

[同义词] honor/awe/revere

[形近词] worshipper 崇拜者

[真题连线]

They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. (2006阅读)

早期的人们被悲痛使者所萦绕。他们工作到筋疲力尽, 生活几无保障, 年纪轻轻就命丧黄泉。在西方, 在大众传媒和文学普及之前, 最有效的大众媒体是教堂, 它提醒信徒们, 他们的灵魂处于危险之中, 他们总有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。

➡ **worth** [wɜ:θ] *n.* 价值 *adj.* 值得…的

[例] It is certainly worth checking up on your benefit entitlements. 查清楚你可以享受哪些福利是绝对有必要的。

[词组] be ~ of sth 值得…的

[例] This restaurant is worth of a visit. 这家饭店值得光顾。

[同义词] value

[形近词] worthless *adj.* 无价值的; worthy *adj.* 有价值的; worthwhile *adj.* 值得(做)的

[真题连线]

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. (2000阅读)

如果正确看待雄心, 那么它带来的回报——财富, 卓越, 对自己命运的掌控——应当被人们认为值得那些为了雄心而做出的牺牲。

➡ **wrong** [rɒŋ] *vt.* 冤枉 *adj.* ① 错的; ② 不道德的; ③ 不合适的 *adv.* 错误地、不正确地 *n.* ① 错误, 过错; ② 不公正的事

[例] Instead of complaining about what's wrong, be grateful for what's right. 别抱怨不好的事, 要对好的事心存感恩。// Something must have gone wrong with the satellite link. 卫星连接一定出了毛病。// The insurance company should not be held liable for the wrongs of one of its agents. 保险公司不应该为其中一名保险代理所犯的过错负责。

[词组] get sb ~ 误解、冤枉某人

[例] Don't get me wrong, it's interesting work. But it's not permanent. 别误会我的意思, 这个工作很有意思, 可惜不是长期性的。

[同义词] incorrect/mistaken/improper/false *adj.* 错的

[真题连线]

Circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. (2011翻译)

环境仿佛是为了激发我们的最大潜能而设, 如果我们觉得自己遭受了“不公”, 就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。

## Y

➡ **yet** [jet] *adv.* ① 还, 尚, 仍然; ② 甚至, 更 *conj.* 然而, 但是

[例] They haven't finished yet. 他们还没有完成。// I saw yet another student. 我又看见一个学生。// It is completely waterproof, yet light. 它防水性能非常好, 但却轻巧舒适。

[同义词] but / however / nevertheless / while / whereas 然而

[真题连线]

Many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was

wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

许多开国元勋知道奴隶制是错误的, 但是多数在与该制度的斗争中却几乎无所作为。(2008阅读)

➡ **yield** [ji:ld] *vt.* ① 出产, 生长; ② 屈服 *vi.* 屈服 *n.* 产量, 收获

[例] The President is now under pressure to yield power to the republics. 总统现在面临着让权给共和党人的压力。// Polluted water lessens crop yields. 受污染的水源会降低农作物产量。

[词组] ~ to 屈服

[例] Will she yield to growing pressure for her to retire? 面对要求其隐退的压力越来越大, 她会屈服吗?

[同义词] crop / harvest *n.* 收成; submit / surrender *v.* 投降

[真题连线]

That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. (2006阅读)

这很重要, 因为理论上认为当目标物种的生物量达到原始基数的50%左右时, 从渔场中能够获得最大的可持续产量。

## 考研英语语法篇



## 第一章 句型



按照结构分，句子可以划分为三类：简单句、并列句，以及主从复合句。

## 1.1 简单句

定义：只包含一套主谓结构，且句子各成分都只由单词或短语构成的句子。

### 1.1.1 简单句五种类型

#### 1. 主语+谓语

Everyone laughs.

He arrived.

Prices are going up again.

#### 2. 主语+谓语+宾语

I like singing.

That man saved the girl.

She is doing her homework.

#### 3. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

Tom gives me the book.

I showed them my passport.

#### 4. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

We elected him president.

I found the house empty.

He told me to be more careful.

#### 5. 主语+系+表语

The earth is round.

The flowers smell fragrant.

She has become a star.

上述五大基本句型是发展任何高阶句型的基础。掌握了这五类句型，在此基础上进行拓展即可。

### 1.1.2 简单句的拓展

1. 定语：修饰、限定和说明名词或代词的品质与特征的成分。

分类（根据与被修饰对象的位置关系）：前置定语和后置定语

词类属性：形容词性

2. 状语：修饰和限定动词或形容词的成分，有时也修饰整个句子（由某些副词来充当）。

位置：不固定

词类属性：副词性

3. 同位语：在一个名词或句子后出现，对其解释说明的成分。

位置：名词后

词类属性：名词性

4. 插入语：被两个逗号或者破折号隔开的成分，增加句子表达的多样性。

## 1.2 并列句

定义：两个或两个以上的简单句用并列连词连在一起构成的句子。

### 1.2.1 结构

简单句1+并列连词+简单句2

### 1.2.2 常见并列连词

1. and表示并列

2. or/either... or... 表示选择

3. but/yet表示转折

4. for/so表示因果

5. not only... but also/neither...nor 表示递进

#### 【例句】

1. Jim worked hard in college and later he became an architect.

2. You must tell the truth, or you will be punished.

3. She is a funny girl, yet you can't help liking her.

4. He has many good friends, for he is an honest man.

5. Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more easily.

## 1.3 主从复合句

定义：由从属连词引导的主谓结构充当句中的某一成分。

### 1.3.1 分类

1. 名词性从句：主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句，同位语从句

2. 形容词性从句：定语从句

3. 副词性从句：状语从句

### 1.3.2 常见从属连词

1. 引导名词性从句的连词：

what, who, whom, which, when, where, how, that。

2. 引导形容词性从句的连词：

who, whom, whose, which, where, when, why, how, as, that。

3. 引导副词性从句的连词：

because, so, therefore, if, though等。





第二章 谓语动词

动词概述

动词用来构成句子的核心部分。在语法中动词具有时态、语态、情态的变化形式，可分为实义动词、系动词、助动词、情态动词。

2.1 时态

状态 \ 时间	一般态	进行态	完成态	完成进行态
现在时	do/does	am/is/are doing	has/have done	has/have been doing
过去时	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来时	shall/will do	shall/will be doing	shall/will have done	shall/will have been doing
过去将来时	should/would do	should/would be doing	should/would have done	should/would have been doing

1. 现在时

(1) 一般现在时

I get up at six every morning.

(2) 现在进行时

He is watching TV now.

(3) 现在完成时

I have taught English for many years.

(4) 现在完成进行时

I have been teaching English since graduation.

2. 过去时

(1) 一般过去式

I got up at six this morning.

(2) 过去进行时

He was watching TV when I came to see him.

(3) 过去完成时

I had had my breakfast before he got up.

(4) 过去完成进行时

He said that he had been teaching English since graduation.

3. 将来时

(1) 一般将来时

I shall do more reading next term.

(2) 将来进行时

I shall be working at eight tomorrow.

(3) 将来完成时

We shall have finished the task by the end of this week.

(4) 将来完成进行时

I shall have been teaching for sixteen years by the end of this month.

注：

►一般将来时的表示还可以有以下几种形式：

① be going to do

② will/shall do

③ be to do

④ be about to do

⑤ 现在进行时表将来：动词come/go/leave/arrive表示按计划、日程、即将发生某件事可以用现在进行时表将来。

如：Christmas was coming and I wanted a pony.

4. 过去将来时

(1) 一般过去将来时

He said he should do more reading next term.

(2) 过去将来进行时

He said he would be working at eight the next day.

(3) 过去将来完成时

He said he would have finished the work by the time I came back.

(4) 过去将来完成进行时

He said he would have been working for fifteen hours by the time I came back.

## 2.2 虚拟语气

定义一种特殊的动词形式，用来表达怀疑、忧虑、推测、假设、愿望等，暗示事实并非如此。

### 2.2.1 if引导的虚拟条件句

	与现在事实相反	与过去事实相反	与将来事实相反
If从句	did/ were	had done	did ; were to do ; should do
主句	would/should/could/might+do	would/should/could/ might + have done	would/should/could/ might +do

#### 【例句】

1. If I were a bird, I would fly out of the world.

2. If we had enough money, we would buy a computer.

3. If it had not rained so hard yesterday we could have played tennis.

4. Sometimes I have thought it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow.

Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life.

#### 【真题再现】

1. If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. (2012 阅读)

2. In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. (2008 阅读)

3. The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%–0.5% of GDP. (2002 阅读)

### 2.2.2 特殊的虚拟条件句：省略if的倒装句

从句部分如果含有were, should或had, 可将if省略, 再把were, should或had移到从句句首, 实行倒装。

#### 【真题再现】

1. They do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been **had he grown** up under more favorable circumstances. (1995 翻译)

2. The millions of calculations involved, **had they been done** by hand, would have lost all practical value by the time they finished. (1994 语法)

3. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago **had they even thought** of a divorce, let alone gotten one. (2000 语法)

### 2.2.3 表示愿望、建议、命令等含义的词引出的从句 (should do)

#### 1. 动词+宾语从句

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. (2010阅读)

#### 2. 名词+同位语从句、表语从句

Generally there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states. (2007完型)

#### 3. 形容词+主语从句

(1) It is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions. (2005 阅读)

(2) If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound. (2005 阅读)

#### ►同类形容词：

important, necessary, urgent, essential, vital, desirable, advisable, preferable 等。

### 2.2.4 特殊的虚拟语气用法

在某些特殊的从句或有某些特定的词的句子中要用虚拟语气。

#### 1. as if / as though 引导的方式状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) The teacher treats the student as if he were her own child.

(2) He speaks **as if he had been** to the United States.

#### 2. lest / in case / for fear that 引导的目的状语从句 (should+ do)

They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. (2003阅读)

#### 3. It's (high / about) time... 从句中的虚拟

意为：“是做某事的时候了”。从句中谓语动词用一般过去时。

Isn't it about time you started taking life seriously?

## 2.3 语态

动词的语态包括主动语态和被动语态。在主动语态中, 主语是动作的执行者或状态的主体; 在被动语态中, 主语是动作的承受者, 主语和谓语动词之间是被动关系。由于在被动语态中, 主语相当于谓语动词的逻辑宾语, 所以只有及物动词可以用被动语态, 而不及物动词没有被动语态。

被动语态的构成：系动词+过去分词。

**【例句】**

1. John was elected president of the class.
2. The foreign guests were given a warm welcome by the children.

►主动表被动

有些动词用主动形式表示被动意义。

**【例句】**

1. The water feels warm.
2. The windows wouldn't open.
3. The book sells quickly.
4. The play ended at ten o'clock.



## 第三章 非谓语动词和独立主格



在句子中充当除谓语以外的句子成分的动词形式叫做非谓语动词。非谓语动词分为三种形式：动词不定式、分词（包括现在分词和过去分词）和动名词。



### 3.1 动词不定式

#### 3.1.1 动词不定式的定义和形式

##### 1. 定义

动词的一种非限定形式，没有人称和数的变化，不受主语人称和谓语动词的时态变化干扰，在句中不能单独做谓语。但是，仍然保留动词的特点，可以有自己的宾语和状语，构成不定式短语。

##### 2. 一般结构：to+动词原形

否定结构：not to+动词原形

#### 3.1.2 动词不定式的语法功能

##### 1. 做主语

##### 【例句】

(1) To err is human; to forgive, divine.

(2) It makes sense to take care of yourself.

(3) It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future.

##### 注：还可做主语补足语

下列动词常出现在不定式做主语补足语的句型中：said, reported, thought, believed, known, supposed等。但要注意不定式表示的动作发生的时间，采用相应的时间。

##### 【例句】

(1) The possible effects of some scientific fields are difficult to imagine.

(2) His scientific works are not that hard to understand with a little study.

(3) Students are required to solve problems in groups.

(4) They are said to have lived on potatoes.

(5) The bank is reported to have been robbed yesterday.

##### 2. 做宾语

##### (1) 后接不定式做宾语的动词

agree, afford, aim, arrange, appear, ask, attempt, choose, claim, decide, desire, determine, expect, fail, guarantee, hope, endeavor, intend, mean, manage, offer, ought, plan, pledge, pretend, prepare, promise, proceed, prove, resolve, refuse, request, swear, tend, try, venture, wait, wish等。

##### 【例句】

① The firemen managed to extinguish the fire.

② People attempt to overthrow the system.

③ The children pretend to be different animals dancing to the music.

##### (2) 做宾语补足语

以下动词可用不定式做宾语补足语：

advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, command, compel, enable, determine, encourage, expect, find, force, hate, help, inform, invite, like, mean, need, notify, oblige, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, send, teach, tell, tempt, trouble, urge, want, wish等。

注：feel, have, hear, let, make, notice, see, watch后跟不带to的不定式。

### 【例句】

- ① The boss make them work the whole night.
- ② Television allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics.
- ③ We advise him to give up smoking and do a lot of exercises.

### 3. 做表语

#### 【例句】

- (1) The proper function of man is to live, not to exist.
- (2) An important function of the World Health Organization is to improve the health and living conditions for the sick and the poor of the world.

### 4. 做定语

动词的不定式放名词后做后置定语，修饰名词或代词。

(1) 不定式与所修饰的名词或代词是动宾关系

#### 【例句】

- ① The problem to deal with
- ② Hurry up! We have little time to spare.

(2) 不定式与其所修饰的名词是主谓关系

#### 【例句】

- ① the train to arrive
- ② He loves work; he is always the first to come and the last to leave.

(3) 有些抽象名词用不定式修饰

#### 【例句】

- ① This is an opportunity to give people more leisure.
- ② There are several ways to solve this problem.

### 5. 做状语

不定式做状语主要表示目的、程度、结果、方式。

(1) 不定式做目的状语也可以用in order to和so as to，但so as to不能位于句首。

#### 【例句】

- ① I got up early to catch the bus.
- ② Let's hurry so as/in order not to be late for school.

(2) 不定式做结果状语

- ① too+a./adv.+to do “太…以至于不能…”

It's never **too** late to **mend**.

- ② a./adv.+enough/ ample/ sufficient to 表示“足以…”

We should be confident **enough to cope with a new challenge**.

- ③ only to 表示“结果却”

The mother loves her children and lets them have their way **only to spoil them**.

④ so...as to或such...as to 表示“如此…以至于…”

He is so exaggerated **as never to be believed**.

3.1.3 动词不定式的时态和语态

	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done
进行式	to be doing	—
完成式	to have written	to have been done
完成进行式	to have been doing	—

3.1.4 省略to的动词不定式

下列情况中，不定式省略to

1. 在感官动词之后做宾语补足语

They have watched people die in the hospital.

2. 在使役动词之后做宾语补足语

此类使役动词有be, make, have等

Good parents make kids grow healthily.

3. 在某些动词或短语之后做宾语补足语

The medicine can help you sleep better.

He does nothing but drink.

3.2 分词

3.2.1 分词的分类和区别

1. 分类

分为现在分词和过去分词。

2. 区别

(1) 从语态角度看：现在分词表示主动意义，它与所修饰的名词构成主谓关系；过去分词常表示被动意义（不及物动词的过去分词除外），它与所修饰的名词构成动宾关系。

(2) 从时态角度看：现在分词一般表示进行的动作；过去分词表示完成的动作。

3.2.2 分词的语法功能

1. 分词做定语

分词做定语按其与被修饰的名词成分的位置关系，分类两类。单个分词做定语，一般位于被修饰的名词前面；分词短语做定语，只能位于被修饰名词的后面。

按其与被修饰的名词成分的逻辑关系，分成两类。现在分词做定语，表示与被修饰的名词有主谓或主动关系；过去分词做定语，表示与被修饰的名词有动宾关系或被动关系。

(1) 分词前置

【例句】

- ① We are often attracted by enchanting music.
- ② We must adapt our thinking to the changed conditions.

(2) 分词后置

【例句】

- ① a boy reading the book
- ② a woman sitting under the tree



- ③ a girl thinking that she is beautiful
- ④ the meeting held yesterday
- ⑤ an approach developed for history research
- ⑥ a book used to guide us

## 2. 分词做状语

分词短语做状语有不同的意义，可表示时间、条件、伴随、方式、原因、让步、结果等。分词短语做状语，相当于状语从句。为了使意义明确，分词短语之前可以有连词。

### (1) 现在分词做状语

#### 【例句】

- ① There are several things to consider when buying fresh foods.
- ② Working hard, you will succeed.
- ③ The fans waited for hours, hoping to see the movie star.
- ④ He refused the offer, saying that this would be too expensive.
- ⑤ Not knowing her address, I can't write to her.
- ⑥ The bus was held up by the snowstorm, thus causing the delay.
- ⑦ Although working from morning till night his father didn't get enough food.

### (2) 过去分词做状语

#### 【例句】

- ① Once seen, it can never be forgotten.
- ② As scheduled, the communications satellite went into orbit round the earth.
- ③ The old man went into the room, supported by his wife.
- ④ United we will stand; divided we will fall.
- ⑤ Done in a hurry, his homework was full of mistakes.
- ⑥ Although exhausted by the climb, he continued his journey.

## 3. 分词做补语

### (1) 现在分词做补语

#### 【例句】

- ① The delegates were seen assembling in the hall.
- ② I was kept waiting in the heavy rain for ten minutes before she turned up.
- ③ The operations now leave patients feeling relaxed and comfortable.

### (2) 过去分词做补语

#### 【例句】

- ① The moon is kept tied to the earth by the earth's gravitation pull.
- ② His car was found abandoned off the road.
- ③ In the morning people woke up and found the world outside their house completely changed.
- ④ If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof that it represents good value.
- ⑤ Later on the centre had a large number of new trees planted.
- ⑥ Don't get your schedule changed; stay with us in this class.

### 3.2.3 分词的时态和语态

#### 1. 现在分词doing的时态语态



现在 分词	及 物 动 词 write		不及物动词go
	主动语态	被动语态	主动语态
一般式	writing	being written	going
完成式	having written	having been written	having gone

2. 过去分词done无时态语态变化。



3.3 独立主格

若不定式、分词逻辑主语与主干主语不一致，需要与其自身的逻辑主语一起构成独立主格结构。

3.3.1 基本结构

1. (with)+ 名词+ 不定式

【例句】

- (1) Here are the first two volumes, the third one to come out next month.
- (2) I can't go out with all these clothes to wash.
- (3) With so many people to help us, we are sure to finish it in time.

2. (with)+ 名词+ 现在分词

【例句】

- (1) Weather permitting, we are going to visit you tomorrow.
- (2) The meeting being over, all of us went home.
- (3) He fell asleep with the lamp burning.

3. (with)+ 名词+ 过去分词

【例句】

- (1) The president assassinated, the whole country was in deep sorrow.
- (2) He sat there with his eyes closed.
- (3) All the afternoon he worked with the door locked.

3.3.2 其他结构

1. (with)+名词+ 形容词

【例句】

- (1) She came into the room, her ears red with cold.
- (2) He likes to sleep, with the windows open.

2. (with)+名词+ 副词

【例句】

- (1) He put on his socks wrong side out.
- (2) The boy was walking, with his father ahead.

3. (with)+名词+ 介词短语

【例句】

- (1) He came out of the library, a large book under his arm.
- (2) He stood at the door, with a computer in his hand.

4. 有些惯用的分词短语在句子里无逻辑上的主语，它们往往作为句子的独立成分来修饰主句。  
如：generally/strictly/roughly/narrowly speaking/considering/supposing/providing/provided

【例句】

- (1) Talking of the music, I like pop music.

(2) Considering the time, we should hurry up.

### 【真题再现】

1. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated. (2009 阅读)

2. President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. (2007 阅读)

## 3.4 动名词

### 3.4.1 动名词的定义和形式

#### 1. 定义

由动词转换而来，可是不能再担当独立的谓语。兼有名词和动词的特征，可以起名词作用。可以带宾语或受状语修饰，构成动名词短语。

2. 结构：由动词+ing构成。还有以下几种形式

	主动语态	被动语态
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

### 3.4.2 动名词的语法功能

动名词在句中起名词的作用，可单独或其他词组合构成动名词短语，在句中做主语，宾语，表语、定语、同位语等。

#### 1. 做主语

#### 【例句】

(1) Climbing mountains is interesting.

(2) Getting enough water is important to life.

(3) Driving a car during the rush hour is tiring.

#### 2. 做宾语

动名词可以做动词和介词的宾语。

#### (1) 做动词的宾语

Our government is going to making a law to deal with the euthanasia.

注：只能接动名词做宾语的动词

acknowledge 承认

admit 承认

advocate 主张

allow 允许

anticipate 期望

appreciate 感谢，欣赏

avoid 避免

complete 完成

consider 考虑

delay 推迟

deny 否定

discuss 讨论

enjoy 喜欢

entail 需要

escape 逃跑

excuse 原谅

fancy 想象，喜欢

finish 完成

forbid 禁止

imagine 想象



include 包括  
involve 涉及  
justify 证明…正当  
keep 保持  
mind 介意  
miss 错过  
permit 允许  
postpone 推迟  
practice 练习  
quit 放弃  
recommend 建议

require 要求, 需要  
resent 怀恨  
resist 抵制  
resume 恢复  
risk 冒险  
shun 避开  
suggest 建议  
can't help 忍不住  
give up 放弃  
put off 推迟

## (2) 做介词的宾语

Bad weather prevented him from starting out for Beijing on time.

## 3. 做表语

### 【例句】

- (1) Your bad habit is reading without understanding.
- (2) Courage is doing what you're afraid to do.
- (3) Her job is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children.
- (4) Our work is serving the people.
- (5) His hobby is collecting stamps.

## 4. 做定语

动名词做定语, 往往表示所修饰名词的功能或用途。

### 【例句】

- (1) The washing machine has been working for a year.
- (2) They had to move from their big house because the living costs were too great.

注: 作定语的动名词与名词构成的一些常见表达:

chewing gum 口香糖  
dividing line 分界线  
driving license 驾驶执照  
playing ground 运动场  
stepping stone 踏脚石  
washing machine 洗衣机  
dressing table 梳妆台  
living costs 消费水平  
reading room 阅览室

stumbling block 绊脚石  
working conditions 工作条件  
dining hall 餐厅  
drinking water 饮用水  
living standard 生活水平  
starting point 起点  
swimming pool 游泳池  
smoking room 吸烟室

### 3.4.3 动名词的复合结构

动名词带行为主体, 即逻辑主语, 从而构成复合结构。常用于介宾结构中。该复合结构在句中作主语时, 作为逻辑主语的代词用主格或所有格; 动名词复合结构在句中作宾语或表语时, 作为逻辑主语的代词用宾格或所有格。

### 【例句】

Culture arises as a result of people living together communally.

文化的出现是由于人们在一起共同生活。

### 3.4.4 动名词的习惯表达

#### 1. do后接动名词（表示做笼统的一类事情）

do banking 办理银行业务

do reading 看书

do teaching 教学

do interviewing 进行面试

do shopping 购物

do washing 洗衣服

#### 2. there is no接动名词

There is no bearing... 无法忍受

There is no denying... 不可否认

There is no describing ... 无法描述

There is no knowing ... 无从知道

There is no mistaking ... 不可认错

There is no saying... 无从知道

There is no telling ... 很难说

### 3.4.5 转换为固定名词的动名词

aging 变老，老化

bearing 风度，关联

beginning 开始，开端

being 生存，生物

blessing 祝福

broadcasting 广播

building 建筑

calling 职业，召唤

carving 雕刻

clothing 衣着

dwelling 住处

failing 缺点

feeling 感觉

filling 填充物

financing 筹措资金

gathering 聚会

hearing 听力，听觉

learning 学习，学问

lighting 照明

living 生计

meaning 意义

saying 格言

schooling 学校教育

suffering 痛苦

thinking 思想

training 训练

warning 警告

writing 写作

belongings 财物

earnings 工资

findings 研究成果

fittings 设备，装置

greetings 问候，祝愿

holdings 拥有的财产

saving 存款

surroundings 环境





## 第四章 名词性成分

### 名词性成分概述

1. 名词性成分的语法功能：在句子中充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语、补语等。

2. 名词性成分的形式

主语：名词—名词短语—(动名词/不定式)—主语从句

宾语：名词—名词短语—(动名词/不定式)—宾语从句

表语：名词—名词短语—(动名词/不定式)—表语从句

同位语：名词—名词短语—同位语从句

### 4.1 动名词和不定式的名词性语法功能

动名词和不定式可做主语、宾语、表语。

#### 4.1.1 动名词的名词性语法功能

##### 【真题再现】

1. Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. (2006 完型)
2. Speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. (1997 阅读)
3. Abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”, and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. (1997 阅读)
4. Creating a “European Identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice. (2005 翻译)
5. The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. (2003 阅读)

#### 4.1.2 不定式的名词性语法功能

##### 【真题再现】

1. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their leaned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies. (2010 阅读)
2. It would be wise to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers. (2003 完型)
3. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. (2002 阅读)
4. Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day. (2012 新题型)
5. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. (1999 阅读)
6. But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity. (2006 翻译)

### 4.2 名词性从句

主语、宾语、表语、同位语这几个部分由一个从句来承担相应的成分。

名词性从句分类：主语、宾语、表语、同位语从句

名词性从句形式：

➤that + 陈述句：that只起连接主句和从句的作用，在从句中不担任任何成分，没有词义。

➤Whether + 陈述句

➤Wh-(特殊疑问词) / how + 陈述句

#### 4.2.1 主语从句

##### 1. 位于句首的主语从句

###### 【例句】

- (1) That he is still alive is sheer luck.
- (2) Whether she will come or not is still a question.
- (3) What he was missing was good mothering.
- (4) How he managed to finish the job is of interest to us all.
- (5) Whoever gets the job will have a lot of work to do.
- (6) Why he didn't come wasn't quite clear.

###### 【真题再现】

- (1) That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. (2006阅读)
- (2) Whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (2005阅读)
- (3) What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. (1998阅读)
- (4) What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. (2002阅读)

##### 2. it 做形式主语的主语从句

如果主语太长，常用代词it做形式主语，将真正的主语从句置于句尾，以保持句式的平衡。

结构有四种：

###### (1) It + be + 形容词 + 从句

It is necessary... 有必要...

It is important... 重要的是...

It is obvious... 很明显...

It is natural... 很自然...

It is fortunate... 幸运的是...

It is unlikely... 不可能...

###### (2) It + be + 过去分词 + 从句

It is believed... 人们相信...

It is known to all... 众所周知...

It has been decided... 已决定...

###### (3) It + be + 名词 + 从句

It is common knowledge that... ...是常识

It is a surprise that... 令人惊奇的是...



It is a fact that... 事实是...

(4) It +不及物动词+从句

It appears that... 似乎...

It happens that... 碰巧...

It occurred to me that... 我突然想起...

### 【例句】

(1) It makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it.

(2) It doesn't matter much whether Mary comes to the party or not.

(3) It is quite clear that the whole project is doomed to failure.

### 【真题再现】

(1) Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? (2006翻译)

(2) It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry because they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow. (2011完型)

(3) It did not matter what was done in the experiment; as long as something was changed, productivity rose. (2010完型)

### 4.2.2 宾语从句

#### 1. 位于及物动词后

### 【例句】

(1) I could tell that he was surprised from the look on his face.

(2) I want to know whether it's good news or not.

(3) She hasn't decided who she should first make contact with.

(4) These computers record which hours are busiest and which employers are the most efficient.

(5) I don't know how he swam across the river.

### 【真题再现】

(1) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms. (2012翻译)

(2) The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling. (2010阅读)

#### 2. 位于介词后

### 【例句】

(1) That depends on where we shall go.

(2) I always think of how I can improve my English.

### 【真题再现】

(1) A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. (2012阅读)

(2) They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledgling adult. (2007新题型)



3. 在表示“情绪、感情等心理状态”的形容词后

【例句】

- (1) I'm afraid that I can't go with you.  
(2) I'm sure that they will make progress.

【真题再现】

- (1) We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. (2009阅读)  
(2) Darwin was convinced of that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect. (2008翻译)

4. 由it做形式宾语的宾语从句(动词+it+宾补+从句)

常见的表达有: have it that(说); insist on/upon it that(坚决主张, 坚决要求); make it clear that(表明); see to that(确保); take it that(认为)等

【例句】

- (1) I take it that he's not interested in the book.  
(2) I insist on it that we should be honest.

【真题再现】

- (1) That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decision will be accepted as impartial judgments. (2012完型)  
(2) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields. (1991翻译)

5. 宾语从句与动词的分隔

Actually we know from the drawing which Galileo made of sunspots that there must have been quite a lot of them at the time of his observations in the years 1611 and 1612.

4.2.3 表语从句

1. 系动词分类

状态系动词: be

表像系动词: seem, appear, look

感官系动词: feel, smell, sound, taste

持续系动词: rest, stand, keep, continue, stay, remain

变化系动词: become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run

终止系动词: prove, turn out



【例句】

- (1) China is not what it used to be.  
(2) That's where their happiness springs from.  
(3) The next question is when we have to submit annual report.

【真题再现】

- (1) That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. (2012阅读)



(2) The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary. (2005完型)

(3) A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. (1997阅读)

2. 由as if/though, that's because, that's why引导的表语从句

**【例句】**

- (1) I feel as if I should break into song.
- (2) It sounds as though there is a knock at the door.
- (3) That's because he didn't understand me.
- (4) That's why he got angry with me.

**【真题再现】**

(1) But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. (2006阅读)

(2) This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate particular smell receptors in the nose. (2005完型)

3. A is to B what C is to D

这是一种表语从句的特殊句型，意为“A之于B正如C之于D”。前后进行类比说明，通过说明C对D的重要性来突出A对B的重要性。

**【例句】**

- (1) Air is to us what water is to fish.  
空气对于我们就如同水对于鱼。
- (2) Reading is to mind what food is to the body.  
读书对于思想就如同食物对于身体。
- (3) The pen is to a writer what the gun is to a soldier.  
笔对于作家正如枪对于士兵。

4.2.4 同位语从句

定义：位于名词之后用that, whether, when等引导的做该名词的同位语的从句

特点：抽象名词在前，表达具体内容的从句在后

**【例句】**

1. The news that our women football team had won the championship encouraged us.
2. I got a message that Mr. Wang won't be able to see you this afternoon.
3. You have no idea how worried your mom is.
4. I have no idea what he is doing now.
5. We have some doubt whether they can complete the task on time.

**【真题再现】**

1. Instead, the studies ended up giving their name to the “Hawthorne effect”, the extremely influential idea that the very act of being experimented upon changes subjects' behavior. (2010完型)

2. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. (2005阅读)

3. For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. (2011阅读)



## ➤同位语从句与先行词之间的分隔

## 【真题再现】

1. Contrary to the descriptions on record, no systemic evidence was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting. (2010 完型)

2. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip. (2007 阅读)

## 第五章 形容词性成分



## 形容词概述

## 1. 形容词的语法功能

用来修饰名词，代词，表人或事物的性质、特征、状态。在句中做定语、表语、补语、状语。

## 2. 各种形容词性形式

定语的部分可以有如下变形：形容词—形容词短语—（动名词/不定式/分词）—定语从句

表语的部分可以有如下变形：形容词—形容词短语—（动名词/不定式/分词）

补语的部分有如下变形：形容词

状语部分可以有如下变形：形容词—形容词短语



## 5.1 不定式，分词，动名词的形容词性语法功能

## 5.1.1 不定式的形容词性语法功能

## 【真题再现】

1. Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. (2012阅读)

2. One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. (2002阅读)

3. It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers. (2007阅读)

## 5.1.2 动名词的形容词性语法功能

动名词做定语，位置一般是放在它所修饰的词的前面，往往表示所修饰名词的功能或用途。

## 【例句】

1. The washing machine is new.

2. The swimming pool is clear.

## 5.1.3 分词的形容词性语法功能

## 【真题再现】

1. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$ 2500. (2009阅读)

2. Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively. (2004阅读)

3. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. (2008阅读)

4. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure. (2012阅读)



## 5.2 定语从句(形容词性从句)

定语从句是英语中一种最常见的句型, 它可以分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。在主句中不可缺少的定语从句称限定性定语从句。对主句起附加说明作用的定语从句称非限定性定语从句。

此外, 定语从句和主句之间还存在着状语关系, 说明原因、目的、让步、假设等。

### 5.2.1 基本概念

1. 基本构成: 先行词(被修饰的名词)+关系词(引导词)

2. 类别

限定性定语从句及非限定性定语从句

语义关系: 亲密与否

结构关系: 是否有一个逗号隔开。

#### 【例句】

(1) This is the place where he used to live.

(2) Mr. Zhang, who came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of mine.

### 5.2.2 引导词

可分为关系代词和关系副词两种

1. 关系代词: that, which, who, whom, whose

#### 【例句】

(1) person who steals things is called a thief.

(2) The man whom I talked with is my brother.

(3) These are the trees which were planted last year.

(4) These are the trees that were planted last year.

(5) The little girl whose parents were killed was crying.

#### 【真题再现】

(1) Many of life's problems **which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleague** are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. (1995阅读)

(2) The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener **which interfere with his comprehension**. (2000完型)

(3) Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan **whose productivity and social harmony** are the envy of the United States and Europe. (2000阅读)

2. 关系副词: when, where, why, whereby

引导从句时用来代替相应的先行词, 在定语从句中分别起到时间、地点、原因等的状语作用。关系副词意义上通常相当于: 介词(in/on/for/at)+which。

#### 【例句】

(1) I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

(2) The school where his mother teaches is in the west of the city.

(3) There are several reasons why the boys should be punished.

(4) We need to devise some sort of system whereby people can liaise with each other.



**【真题再现】**

(1) It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that we shall soon be trusting our health, wealth and happiness to elements with whose very names the general public are unfamiliar. (2004阅读)

(2) Literature is the place where the past meets the present to contemplate the future. (2001阅读)

(3) The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation. (1993翻译)

(4) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. (2005翻译)

(5) The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (2006翻译)

**3. as 引导**

(1) as 引导限定性定语从句的条件：

如所修饰的名词前有such、the same、as出现，后面的从句将由as引导。

**【例句】**

① He'll repeat such question as are discussed in the book.

② Such a student as works hard will be sure to succeed.

③ They made the same mistake as others would have made on such an occasion.

(2) as 引导非限定性定语从句：

as引导非限定性定语从句和which相似，往往指代一整句话。不过位置相对来说比较灵活，可以位于句前、句中、或句末。且从句谓语动词用单数。

**【例句】**

The sun heats the earth, which makes it possible for plants to grow.

作文常用句型：

As is shown in the pictures, ...

As is seen from the chart, ...

As is vividly betrayed in the cartoon above, ...

**5.2.3 并列定语从句**

并列定语从句，是指两个或两个以上的定语从句通过并列连词and, but, or, rather than连接，来共同修饰同一个先行词。

**【例句】**

1. I would much rather receive a gift that was unique or that I knew my friend had put some thought into rather than something that cost a lot of money but I didn't need or want.

2. Yesterday I bought a book which was very interesting and that could give me much knowledge.

**5.2.4 分隔定语从句**

先行词与定语从句之间有时也会插入别的成分，构成先行词与定语从句的隔离，这种从句叫分隔定语从句。一般存在以下两种情况：

1. 因定语从句过长，为使句子保持平衡，常将定语从句和其所修饰的先行词分开

**【例句】**

(1) The film brought the hours back to me when I was taken good care of in that faraway village.

(2) Some sensors are being developed which will reveal a great deal more about our real world.

【真题再现】

It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. (1996翻译)

2. 在定语从句中使用“插入语”以增加语言的灵活性

【例句】

(1) The pen I thought I had lost is on my desk, right under my nose.

(2) The millionaire had a very ugly girl who I could not have dreamed many boys fell in love with.

【真题再现】

What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real. (1998阅读)

5.2.5 省略引导词的定语从句

有些情况下，定语从句的引导词可以省略，主要有以下三种情况：

1. 当引导词在从句中作宾语，且引导词之前没有介词时

This is the book (which/that) he lost yesterday.

2. 当定语从句修饰名词reason时，引导词why可以省略

I can't think of any reason (why) you should take all the blame for what happened.

3. 当定语从句修饰名词way，表示做某事的方式时，引导词可以省略

I don't like the way (in which/that) you speak to your mother.

5.2.6 but引导的定语从句

同具有否定意义的主句连用。

【例句】

1. There was not a single student in my class but learnt a lot from him.

2. There are few of them but admire your achievement.

3. There is scarcely a visitor but likes the seaside town.

## 第六章 副词性成分



### 副词概述

1. 主要作状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词、介词短语以及整个句子。

2. 副词的语法功能：

- (1) 修饰形容词、副词表程度，如：very, much, so, too。
- (2) 修饰动词，表动作发生的频率，如：always, sometimes, often, frequently。
- (3) 修饰动词表动作发生的方式，如：fast, slowly, quietly。
- (4) 修饰动词动作发生的时间范围，如：now, then, before。
- (5) 表动作发生的位置和方位，如：here, there, upstairs。
- (6) 修饰整个句子表说话者的态度，如：obviously, frankly。
- (7) 连接句子，表上下文的关系，如：however, thus。

另外，when, where, why, how等疑问副词也用来引导从句句型，做连接词或关系副词。

### 6.1 不定式与分词的副词性语法功能



不定式和分词短语可做状语。

#### 6.1.1 不定式做状语

##### 【真题再现】

1. It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. (2011阅读)

2. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores, which unlike large retail chains are too small to buy straight from producers. (2012新题型)

3. In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, he became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy. (2009新题型)

#### 6.1.2 分词做状语

##### 【真题再现】

1. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal. (2003阅读)

2. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. (2012阅读)

3. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous. (2012阅读)

4. This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. (2007阅读)

5. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension. (2012阅读)

### 6.2 状语从句

类别：时间、地点、条件、原因、结果、目的、方式、让步、比较。



### 6.2.1 时间状语从句

常用引导词 : when, while, as, before, after, since, till, until, as soon as ; the moment, the minute, the day ; every time ; no sooner ...than..., hardly...when, scarcely ...when.

1. 连词引导词 when , while, until

#### 【真题再现】

(1) Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress. ( 2008阅读 )

(2) A football player was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. ( 1999阅读 )

2. 短语引导词

#### 【例句】

(1) I had hardly / scarcely got home when it began to rain.

(2) I had no sooner got home than it began to rain.

(3) As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream.

(4) Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that American's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves.

3. 时间名词引导词

#### 【例句】

(1) The baby starts crying the minute he sees his father.

(2) Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility.

### 6.2.2 地点状语从句

常用引导词 : where, wherever ( 或no matter where ), everywhere等。

1. 由where引导的地点状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) Where there is a will, there is a way.

(2) Make a mark where you have any questions.

2. 由wherever ( 或no matter where ) 引导的地点状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) You can pack up and go wherever you want, young fellow.

(2) Wherever I am I will be thinking of you.

3. 由everywhere引导的地点状语从句

Everywhere they go, he has to take his sidekick with him.

### 6.2.3 原因状语从句

原因状语从句的引导词包括 : because, as, since, considering, now that, in that, as long as 或so long as, on the grounds that等。

1. 由because引导的原因状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) The philanthropist donated \$1 million because he wanted to give back something to society.

(2) Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements.

2. 由as引导的原因状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) As the weather is so bad, we have to delay our journey.

(2) Any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum.



## 3. 由since引导的原因状语从句

## 【例句】

- (1) Since we've no money we can't buy a new car.  
 (2) Since she's been ill perhaps she'll need some help.

## 6.2.4 结果状语从句

结果状语从句的引导词包括：so that, that, so...that, such...that, so much, so that等。

## 1. 由so that引导的结果状语从句

Nothing more was heard from him so that we began to wonder if he was dead.

## 2. 由so...that, such...that引导的结果状语从句表示

## 【例句】

- (1) We get so used to looking at television that it begins to dominate our lives.  
 (2) It was such a cold day that we did not want to go out.

## 6.2.5 条件状语从句

条件状语从句的引导词包括：if, unless, suppose (或supposing), assuming, provided (或providing), in case, as long as (或so long as), on condition that, on the understanding that等。

## 1. 由if引导的条件状语从句

## 【例句】

- (1) If you work hard, you will make a good athlete.  
 (2) If I shoot at such close quarters, I wouldn't miss.  
 注only常和if搭配使用, only if: “只有”; if only: “只要”

## 【例句】

- (1) I can buy the house only if a mortgage for 2000 dollars is available.  
 (2) If only I can get together with my lover, I am willing to shorten my life.

## 2. 由unless引导的条件状语从句

## 【例句】

- (1) Unless you make up your mind, you will lose your chance.  
 (2) A man can't ride your back unless it is bent.

## 3. 由其他引导词引导的条件状语从句

## (1) suppose (或supposing)

Supposing that it rains, can we play the match indoors?

## (2) assuming

Farmers will have a good harvest, assuming the weather is favorable.

## (3) provided/providing

I will agree to go providing my expenses are paid.

## (4) in case

In case you need something, please don't hesitate to let me know.

## (5) as long as (或so long as)

As long as we continue to work hard, we can finish the task ahead of schedule.

## (6) on condition that

I will lend you the book on condition that you return it on Monday.

## (7) on the understanding that

You can go out on the understanding that you wear an overcoat.

### 6.2.6 目的状语从句

目的状语从句的引导词包括so that, in order that, lest, in case, for fear that等。

1. 由so that引导的目的状语从句 (so that中的that可以省略)

Wan Jun does exercises everyday, so she could run fast.

2. 由in order that引导的目的状语从句

He left early in order that he would arrive on time.

3. 由lest, in case, for fear that引导的目的状语从句

#### 【例句】

(1) Take your raincoat with you in case it rains.

(2) The old woman walked slowly for fear that she would slip.

(3) Be careful lest you fall from that tree.

### 6.2.7 方式状语从句

方式状语从句的引导词包括as, as if, as though, in the same way (或in the same manner) 等。

1. 由as引导的方式状语从句

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house.

2. 由as if或as though引导的方式状语从句

He behaves as if he had no common sense.

### 6.2.8 让步状语从句

让步状语从句表示让步关系, 理解为“虽然”, “尽管”, “即使”, “不管”, “无论”等概念。引导词包括: although, though, whereas, while, as, whether, granted, even if, even though, no matter (what, who, which, when, where, how) 或whatever, whoever, whichever, whenever, wherever, however等。

1. 由although或though引导的让步状语从句

#### 【真题再现】

(1) The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled. (1999阅读)

(2) The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. (2007阅读)

2. 由while引导的让步状语从句

While I admit that there are problems, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.

3. 由whereas引导的让步状语从句

Some of the studies show positive results, whereas others do not.

4. 由as引导的让步状语从句

Much as I like you, I couldn't live with you.

5. 由whether引导的让步状语从句

These credit cards make it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open.

6. 由even if或even though引导的让步状语从句

I only take on work that excites me, even if it means turning down lots of money.

7. 由no matter引导的让步状语从句

no matter可以和what, who, which, when, where, how连用。

Whatever subject we talked about, it seemed that he was expert at it.

## 第七章 特殊句式



## 7.1 强调句

概述

强调句的结构主要有：

以do强调句子的谓语；

it is... that 强调人或物；

it is ... who 强调人；

it is ... which 强调物。

## 【真题再现】

(1) But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. (2001翻译)

(2) Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. (2010阅读)

(3) But it is the arrival of new satellite channels--funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term. (1996阅读)

(4) Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. (2010阅读)

## 7.2 倒装句

1. 概述

分类：

➤完全倒装：\_\_\_\_\_

Then began a bitter war between the two countries.

➤部分倒装：\_\_\_\_\_

At no time was the entrance left unguarded.

2. 完全倒装

➤以There be引出的倒装句

## 【例句】

(1) There seem to be many good candidates in the district.

(2) There exist many problems among the present day students.

(3) There appears to be a man in black in the distance.

➤以副词here, there, then, now, next引出的倒装句

## 【例句】

(1) Here come the rest of the party.

(2) Now comes your turn.

(3) Then followed the discovery of a new compound.

(4) Next came Edward with his wife.

➤以表地点的介词短语引出的倒装句

【例句】

- (1) At the school gate stood a guard.
  - (2) Under the tree are sitting some students.
  - (3) On the bed lay a pretty kitten.
- 注：主语为代词时，不用倒装
- (4) Behind the counter **he stood**.
  - (5) Behind the counter **stood a man** with glasses.

➤以表方位的副词引出的倒装句

【例句】

- (1) Up went the arrow into the air.
- (2) Down fell a dozen apples.
- (3) Off went the horse.

### 3. 部分倒装

➤not短语置于句首

【例句】

- (1) Not until he went abroad did he know the truth of the fact.
- (2) Not a moment did she waste on campus.
- (3) Not only did I know her, but I was her best friend.
- (4) Not simple is this book interesting, but also instructive.

➤no短语置于句首

【例句】

- (1) By no means should he be left alone.
- (2) In no way are can we allow this to continue.
- (3) In no case are you to leave your post.
- (4) On no account should we follow blindly.
- (5) Under no circumstances can we create or destroy energy.
- (6) No longer are they staying with us.
- (7) No sooner had she finished the poem than the students began to ask her questions.

➤only+状语置于句首

【例句】

- (1) Only by this means is it possible to explain his failure to act decisively.
- (2) Only after making investigation can we have the right to speak.
- (3) Only when one loses freedom does one know its value.

➤比较状语从句中的倒装

【例句】

- (1) He ran as fast as did the person who came from England.
- (2) I spend less than do nine out of ten people in my position.
- (3) The greater the number of the free electrons in a material, the better is the conductivity of the material.

➤让步状语从句中的倒装

【例句】

- (1) Small as atoms, electrons are still smaller.
- (2) Complex as it may appear, the rocket, which was invented in China over 800 years ago, is a relatively simple device.
- (3) Hard as I tried to explain it to him, he still didn't understand.



- (4) Much as I disagree with you, I yet respect you.  
 (5) Vague though its category (is), it is without doubt an essay.  
 (6) Try as he would, he could not lift the rock.

### 【真题再现】

- (1) Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West.  
 (2) Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team”. (1999阅读)  
 (3) Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill. (1998阅读)  
 (4) Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world’s volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth’s surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a place. (1998阅读)  
 (5) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. (2009英译汉)  
 (6) Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things. (2009阅读)

## 7.3 并列结构

英语常用并列连词，如：and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or, not only...but also, either ...or 或 neither... nor 等连接两个或几个同等成分，这种结构称为并列结构。连接的同等成分可以是动词的宾语、介词短语或名词的定语等。



### 【真题再现】

1. In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined. (1995阅读)  
 2. Astrophysicists working with ground based detectors at the South Pole and balloon borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon. (1998阅读)  
 3. It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working; but that the latter is a much finer apparatus and of course much more accurate in its measurement than the former. (1993阅读)  
 4 He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (2006翻译)  
 5. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. (2004阅读)

## 7.4 省略句

### 1. 并列句的省略

### 【真题再现】

- (1) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly

the only way to solve our problems. (2002翻译)

(2) As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. (1995 阅读)

2. 状语省略

【例句】

(1) Though still distant, the prospects for passing the exam become bright.

(2) When published, the novel will become one of the best sellers of the year.

(3) Although hard-working, he couldn't earn enough to support himself.

【真题再现】

(1) A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. (2000阅读)

(2) But big dams tend not to work as intended. (1998阅读)

(3) Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. (1997阅读)

(4) Many others, while not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday survival skills needed to turn their lives around. (2006 完型)

## 7.5 比较结构

比较结构种类多，重点要把握比较对象和比较对象之间的关系。以下是需掌握的比较结构类型

1. more than 不只是
2. no more than 只不过
3. no less than 不比...差
4. as...as 和...一样

【例句】

(1) She is no more intelligent than her sister.

(2) She is no less intelligent than her sister.

(3) Michelle Obama is less beautiful than intelligent.

(4) Conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics.

道德与政治无关，就像道德与勇敢无关一样。

(5) There is not much less vexation in the government of a private family than in the managing of an entire state.

管理一个家庭要比治理一个国家烦恼得多。

【真题再现】

(1) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his engines to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. (2006翻译)

(2) Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. (1999阅读)

(3) As the internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access-after all, the more people on line, the more potential customers there are. (2001阅读)

(4) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an



intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. (1999翻译)

## 7.6 否定结构

### 1. 部分否定

表示“所有，通常”的代词或副词：

all/both/every- (everybody, everyday, everyone, everything) /many/entirely/altogether/wholly/completely/always/often + not : “…不都是”



### 2. 全部否定

none/neither/no- (nobody, nothing, nowhere) : 全部否定

any/either/any- (anyone, anything, anywhere, anybody, ) +not : 全部否定

### 3. 双重否定

#### 【例句】

- (1) No one can command others who can't command himself.
- (2) There was never a great genius without a tincture of madness.
- (3) There are no roses without thorns.

## 7.7 分隔结构

逗号，破折号形成的分隔句

#### 【真题再现】

1. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified. (2000阅读)

2. At the same time, the American Law Institute — a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. (1999阅读)

3. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. (2007阅读)



## 7.8 指代

#### 【真题再现】

1. A further stimulus to invention came from the “premium” system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. (1996阅读)

2. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting “good” as opposed to “bad” science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. (1996翻译)

## 附录



### I 名词的数与格

#### 1. 名词的复数

名词有可数名词、不可数名词之分，可数名词有单、复数之分。

##### 1.1 名词复数的构成方法

###### 1.1.1 规则变化

变化情况	构成方法	例词盘点	读音规律
一般情况	加 -s	bags maps cars	清辅音后 /s/ 浊辅音和元音 /z/
s, sh, ch, x 结尾	加 -es	buses watches	读 /iz/
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾	加 -s	licenses	读 /iz/
以 f 或 fe 结尾	加 s	belief—beliefs roof—roofs	读 /vz/
	变 f 或 fe 为 v + es	leaf shelf life thief knife	
th 结尾	加 s	Baths month path truth	长元音后 /ðz/ 短元音和辅音 /θs/

###### 1.1.2 集体名词的数

###### 1. 以 y 结尾的专有名词，直接加 s 变复数：

如： two Marys                  the Henrys  
      monkey—monkeys    holiday—holidays  
      storey—storeys (楼层)    story—stories (故事)

###### 2. 以 o 结尾的名词，变复数时：

- (1) 加 s，如： photo—photos      piano—pianos  
                  radio—radios          zoo—zoos  
(2) 加 es，如： potato—potatoes    tomato—tomatoes  
(3) 均可，如： zero—zeros / zeroes

3. 集体名词有单复数之分，当它被看作是一个整体时，为单数形式；被看作是其所表示的具体成员时则用复数形式。常见的集体名词有：army, audience, band, cabinet, class, committee, crowd, crew, couple, enemy, family, group, team, police, people, staff, government 等。下列集体名词只有单数形式，并与定冠词连用，如：the majority, the minority, the number of, the public 等。

#### 【例句】

- (1) Her family is the richest one in California.  
(2) Her family are expecting her to return safely.

###### 1.1.3 复合名词的数

有些复合名词的复数形式是不规则的，具体情况有以下几点：

(1) man 和 woman 作定语修饰另一个名词时，前后 2 个名词都要变复数，如：woman driver→women drivers, man doctor→men doctors 等。而其他名词作定语时一般只变后面的名词，如：a boy student→two



boy students等。

(2) 与介词或副词一起构成的复合名词应在主体名词部分加-s, 如: brother-in-law→brothers-in-law, looker-on→lookers-on, passer-by→passers-by等。

#### 1.1.4 以s结尾但不作复数使用的情况

(1) 专用名词(人名、地名、国名、学科名、书刊名等)及表示时间、距离、度量、价值的复数名词作主语时, 通常作单数使用。这类学科名称词还有electronics, classics, economics, mathematics, statistics, linguistics, mechanics等。

#### 【例句】

① The United States was founded in 1776.

② Six thousand dollars is a large sum of money.

③ Physics is more difficult than geography.

(2) 其他以s结尾但其意义为单数的词, 如means等。

### 1.2 主谓一致的问题

#### 1.2.1 and句型

由and连接的2个名词作并列主语时, 一般情况下谓语动词用复数形式。但有些情况下, and连接的2个名词意指同一个人、同一事物、同一概念时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。通常, 如果2个名词只有一个限定词或无限定词时, 他们常表示一个概念, 如果2个名词分别有两个限定词修饰时, 他们往往表示两个不同的概念。另外, 如果and连接的两个单数名词均有each, every, many a, no等词修饰时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

#### 【例句】

1. War and peace is a constant theme in history.

2. The wear and tear on the machine is obvious.

3. The secretary and manager was present at the meeting.

4. Every hour and every minute is vital to me now.

5. Many a boy and many a girl has been to the exhibition.

#### 1.2.2 or句型

由or连接的2个名词(或代词)作主语时, 采用就近原则。即当连词or, either...or, neither...nor..., not only...but also...连接2个名词(或代词)作主语时, 谓语动词必须和靠近它的一个名词(或代词)取得一致。

#### 【例句】

1. Neither difficulties, nor failures, nor the decline of his health prevents her from going on with her experiment.

2. Not only he but also I am interested in it.

#### 1.2.3 with句型

由with, along with, together with, as well as, besides, in addition to, accompanied by, rather than, but等词或短语所修饰的单数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

#### 【例句】

1. Asia as well as other continents has very rich natural resources.

2. Mr. Green, together with his wife and sons, has gone skating.

1.2.4 定式、动名词短语或从句作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

#### 【例句】

1. To act like that is foolish.

2. Seeing is believing.

3. How to solve the problem is on the agenda.

4. Whether he helps me with it doesn't matter too much.

1.2.5 the+形容词作主语表示一类人，谓语动词用复数。

### 【例句】

1. The rich get richer and the poor get children.

2. The old are taken good care of in our country.

### 2. 名词的格

名词有三个格，即主格、宾格和属格（或者叫所有格）。名词的主格与宾格没有屈折变化，屈折变化主要表现在属格上。属格的构成及含义是这部分复习的重点。

#### 2.1 属格的构成形式一

在名词的末尾加's

如the dog's teeth, Mary's book, the mother-in-law's brother等

注：在以s结尾的复数名词后，只用“'”，如the Greens' car, the girls' teacher

#### 2.2 属格的构成形式二

用介词of来表示

如the price of the house, the cover of the book, the living condition of the poor等。

#### 2.3 双重所有格现象

of+名词所有格或名词性物主代词可构成双重所有格

同一名词前，冠词（a, an, the）、指示代词（this, that, these, those）、物主代词（my, your...）以及不定代词（no, every, each...）不能重复使用，如果表示此种意思，就要借助双重所有格。如：

a friend of mine不能说：my a friend;

this naughty daughter of the Greens'不能说：the Greens' this naughty daughter;

It's no fault of yours不能说：It's no your fault.

### 【例句】

1. So far, I have read a few articles of Li's.

2. I happened to meet one friend of my mother's.

## II 形容词、副词的级

### 1. 概述

形容词在句中主要作修饰成分，修饰名词。副词在句中也是主要作修饰成分，修饰动词、形容词或整个句子等。

形容词、副词的考点集中在其原级、比较级和最高级的句型上。

### 2. 相关句型

1) as...as; 倍数+as...as...; not as(so)...as

### 【例句】

(1) The building is as high as the tower.

(2) My bike is not so(as) expensive as yours.

(3) You may borrow as many books as you can.

(4) Generally speaking, people should have as much education as their desires allow.

(5) There are twice as many students in our school as in theirs.



## 2) than

(1) more/less+形容词/副词+than, no more/less+形容词/副词+than

## 【例句】

- ① She is more intelligent than her classmates.  
 ② She is no less intelligent than her classmates.

(2) times more than...句型

The output this quarter is three times more than the input.

(3) much, far, by far, a lot, a little, a bit, even, still, no, any等+比较级

## 【例句】

- ① The living standard of the people there was much worse than I had thought.  
 ② You have done the job well, but you can do it still better.  
 ③ There were no fewer than 200 people at the report last night.  
 ④ Are you feeling any better now?  
 ⑤ She is by far (far) the better actress.  
 ⑥ I think the novel, "Gone with the wind", is a lot better.  
 ⑦ "Can't you stay a litter longer?" asked my brother.  
 ⑧ My brother is just a bit taller than I am.  
 ⑨ It was warm yesterday, but it's even warmer today.

## 3) 其他句型

(1) the +比较级..., the+比较级... “越...越...”

## 【例句】

- ① The longer the period, the higher the interest rate.  
 ② The more careful you are, the less mistakes you will make.

(2) 比较级and 比较级 “越来越...”

## 【例句】

- ① We find the city is becoming cleaner and cleaner now.  
 ② As time went on, the problem became more and more obvious.

(3) would rather...than “宁愿...也不”

I would rather play tennis than swim.

(4) ...rather than... “倒不如说...”

## 【例句】

- ① She ran rather than walked.  
 ② He ought to go rather than she.  
 (5) prefer...to... “更喜欢...”  
 ① He prefers to work rather than stay idle.  
 ② He preferred swimming to running.

注：

1. any, any other

any (任何) 往往用于与其他范围的比较, any other (任何其他), 则用于同一范围的比较。

## 【例句】

- (1) China is bigger than any other country in Asia.  
 (2) China is bigger than any country in Africa.

2. 少数形容词如superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, second, preferable等词之后跟to, 不跟than.

The Socialist system is superior to the Capitalist one.

## 考研英语基础阅读篇



## 第一章 科普类 (25 篇)

## Passage 1

Two factors weigh heavily against the effectiveness of scientific research in industry. One is the general atmosphere of secrecy in which it is carried out, the other the lack of freedom of the individual research worker. In so far as any inquiry is a secret one, it naturally limits all those engaged in carrying it out from effective contact with their fellow scientists either in other countries or in universities, or even, often enough, in other departments of the same firm. The degree of secrecy naturally varies considerably. Some of the bigger firms are engaged in researches which are of such general and fundamental nature that it is a positive advantage to them not to keep them secret. Yet a great many processes depending on such research are sought for with complete secrecy until the stage at which patents can be taken out. Even more processes are never patented at all but kept as secret processes. This applies particularly to chemical industries, where chance discoveries play a much larger part than they do in physical and mechanical industries. Sometimes the secrecy goes to such an extent that the whole nature of the research cannot be mentioned. Many firms, for instance, have great difficulty in obtaining technical or scientific books from libraries because they are unwilling to have their names entered as having taken out such and such a book, for fear the agents of other firms should be able to trace the kind of research they are likely to be undertaking. (252 words)

## 【核心词汇】

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. secrecy ['si:kra:si] <i>n.</i> 秘密             | 5. process ['prəuses] <i>n.</i> 过程 |
| 2. effectiveness [ɪˌfek'tɪvnis] <i>n.</i> 成效, 效力 | 6. patent ['pætnt] <i>n.</i> 专利    |
| 3. inquiry [ɪn'kwærɪ] <i>n.</i> 调查研究             | 7. agent ['eɪdʒənt] <i>n.</i> 情报人员 |
| 4. positive ['pɒzətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 确实的           |                                    |

## 【长难句分析】

1. In so far as any inquiry is a secret one, it naturally limits all those engaged in carrying it out from effective contact with their fellow scientists either in other countries or in universities, or even, often enough, in other departments of the same firm.

【解析】本句主句用了两个it。第一个it指secrecy，第二个it指inquiry。to limit...from...表达“限制…不使…”之意。engaged in ...the same firm 为过去分词短语，作定语，修饰those。这里those 指those research workers。

【译文】任何一项研究都涉及保密，那些从事科研的人员自然受到了限制。他们不能和其他国家、



其他大学、甚至往往不能与本公司的其他部门的同行们进行有效的接触。

2. Some of the bigger firms are engaged in researches which are of such general and fundamental nature that it is a positive advantage to them not to keep them secret.

【解析】which为关系代词，引导定语从句。be of表“具有…”。关联词such...that...用来引导结果状语从句或程度状语从句。该从句中使用的两个them，第一个代指the bigger firms，第二个代指researchers。

【译文】某些大公司进行的研究属于一般和基础的研究，因此不保密对它们才有利。

3. Many firms, for instance, have great difficulty in obtaining technical or scientific books from libraries because they are unwilling to have their names entered as having taken out such and such a book, for fear the agents of other firms should be able to trace the kind of research they are likely to be undertaking.

【解析】to have their names entered使用了to have sth done(过去分词)这样的使役结构。在这一结构中，sth done在句子中起复合宾语的作用。过去分词用来表明sth所处的状态。在for fear...to be undertaking中，for fear为复合连词，其后省略了that。

【译文】比如，很多公司向图书馆借阅科技书籍时感到困难，因为它们不愿让人家记下它们公司的名字和借阅的某一本书。它们生怕别的公司的情报人员据此摸到它们可能要从事的某项科研项目。

### 【全文翻译】

有两个因素严重地妨碍工业中科学研究的效率：一是科研工作中普遍存在的保密气氛；二是研究人员缺乏个人自由。任何一项研究都涉及保密，那些从事科研的人员自然受到了限制。他们不能和其他国家、其他大学、甚至往往不能与本公司的其他部门的同行们进行有效的接触。保密程度自然差别很大。某些大公司进行的研究属于一般和基础的研究，因此不保密对它们才有利。然而，依赖这种研究的很多工艺程序是在完全保密的情况下进行的，直到可以取得专利权的阶段为止。更多的工艺过程根本就不会取得专利权，而是作为秘方保存着。在这化学工业方面尤为突出。同物理和机械工业相比，化学工业中偶然发现的机会要多得多。有时，保密竟达到了这样的程度，即连研究工作的整个性质都不准提及。比如，很多公司向图书馆借阅科技书籍时感到困难，因为它们不愿让人家记下它们公司的名字和借阅的某一本书。它们生怕别的公司的情报人员据此摸到它们可能要从事的某项科研项目。

## Passage 2

It is fairly clear that the sleeping period must have some function, and because there is so much of it the function would seem to be important. Speculations about its nature have been going on for literally thousands of years, and one odd finding that makes the problem puzzling is that it looks very much as if sleeping is not simply a matter of giving the body a rest. 'Rest', in terms of muscle relaxation and so on, can be achieved by a brief period lying, or even sitting down. The body's tissues are self-repairing and self-restoring to a degree, and function best when more or less continuously active. In fact a basic amount of movement occurs during sleep which is specifically concerned with preventing muscle inactivity.

If it is not a question of resting the body, then perhaps it is the brain that needs resting? This might be a plausible hypothesis were it not for two factors. First the electroencephalograph (which is simply a device for recording the electrical activity of the brain by attaching electrodes to the scalp) shows that while there is a change in the pattern of activity during sleep, there is no evidence that the total amount of activity is any less. The second factor is more interesting and more fundamental. Some years ago, an American psychiatrist named William Dement published experiments dealing with the recording of eye-movements during sleep. He showed that the average individual's sleep cycle is punctuated with peculiar bursts of eye-movements, some drifting and slow, others jerky and rapid. People woken during these periods of eye-movements generally reported that they had been dreaming. When woken at other times they reported no dreams. If one group of people were disturbed from their eye-movement sleep for several nights on end, and another group were disturbed for an equal period of time but when they were not exhibiting eye-movements, the first group began to show some personality

disorders while the others seemed more or less unaffected. The implications of all this were that it was not the disturbance of sleep that mattered, but the disturbance of dreaming. ( 367 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.speculation [ˌspekjuˈleɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 推测                         | 8.electrode [ɪˈlektroʊd] <i>n.</i> 电极           |
| 2.literally [ˈlɪtərəli] <i>adv.</i> 确实                             | 9.scalp [skælp] <i>n.</i> 头皮                    |
| 3.odd [ɒd] <i>adj.</i> 奇特的   | 10.psychiatrist [saɪˈkaɪətrɪst] <i>n.</i> 精神病学家 |
| 4.tissue [ˈtɪʃuː] <i>n.</i> 组织                                     | 11.punctuate [ˈpʌŋktʃueɪt] <i>v.</i> 不时介入       |
| 5.plausible [ˈplɔːzəbl] <i>adj.</i> 似乎有理的                          | 12.jerky [ˈdʒɜːki] <i>adj.</i> 急动的              |
| 6.hypothesis [haɪˈpɒθəsɪs] <i>n.</i> 假说                            | 13.disorder [dɪsˈɔːdə(r)] <i>n.</i> 失调          |
| 7.electroencephalograph<br>[ɪˌlektroʊenˈsefələgræf] <i>n.</i> 脑电图仪 | 14.implication [ˌɪmplɪˈkeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 表明      |

### 【长难句分析】

1. It is fairly clear that the sleeping period must have some function, and because there is so much of it the function would seem to be important.

【解析】it作先行主语，真正的主语是that引导的句子。该句中的情态助动词must用来表示“肯定”。在so much of it 中，much of 常用在代词it、this或that等前面，表示许多。在文中it指sleeping period。

【译文】很清楚，睡眠必然具有某种作用。睡眠占去那么多时间，所以其作用似乎还是很重要。

2. First the electroencephalograph ( which is simply a device for recording the electrical activity of the brain by attaching electrodes to the scalp ) shows that while there is a change in the pattern of activity during sleep, there is no evidence that the total amount of activity is any less.

【解析】that引导宾语从句，该从句的主句是there is no evidence…。While在该宾语从句中引导让步状语从句。最后的that引导的是名词evidence的同位语从句。

【译文】第一点，脑电图记录仪（不过是一种把电极接到头皮上记录脑电活动的仪器）显示，人在睡眠时大脑活动的方式有变化，但没有迹象表明，其活动总量有任何减少。

### 【全文翻译】

很清楚，睡眠必然具有某种作用。睡眠占去那么多时间，所以其作用似乎还是很重要。人们对睡眠作用的种种猜测，确实有数千年之久。一项使人对这个问题感到困惑的奇怪的发现是，睡眠在很大程度上似乎并不仅仅是为了使身体得到休息。“休息”，从使肌肉得到放松等方面来看，只要稍微躺一躺，甚至坐一坐就能达到。人体组织在一定程度上有自我修补和自我恢复的能力，有张有弛地连续活动时，其功能最佳。事实上，睡眠状态下仍有着基本的活动量，以防止肌肉活动停止。

如果睡眠的功能不是在于使身体得到休息，那么也许是让大脑得以休息？若不是下面两点，这种假设似乎是有道理的。第一点，脑电图记录仪（不过是一种把电极接到头皮上记录脑电活动的仪器）显示，人在睡眠时大脑活动的方式有变化，但没有迹象表明，其活动总量有任何减少。第二点更有意思，也更重要。前些年，美国一位精神病学者发表了一篇报告，报告中记录了眼球在睡眠时的活动情况。他指出，平常人的睡眠周期中不时伴有一阵阵奇怪的眼球活动，这些活动有的飘忽而缓慢，有的急剧而快速。在眼球活动期间被叫醒的人都说自己在做梦；在其他期间叫醒他们，则说没有做梦。如果有两组人，一组人连续几夜是在眼球活动时被叫醒的；另一组人也是连续几夜被叫醒，但是在眼球没活动时被叫醒的。结果，第一组人开始出现性格失常，而第二组人似乎没受什么影响。这一切暗示我们：睡眠受到干扰没关系，而做梦受到干扰是有问题的。

## Passage 3

As you read this, nearly 80,000 Americans are waiting for a new heart, kidney or some other organs that could save their life. Tragically, about 6,000 of them will die this year—nearly twice as many people as perished

in the Sept. 11 attacks—because they won't get their transplant in time. The vast majority of Americans ( 86%, according to one poll ) say they support organ donation. But only 20% actually sign up to do it. Why the shortfall?

Part of the problem is the way we handle organ donations. Americans who want to make this sort of gift have to opt in—that is, indicate on a driver's license that when they die, they want their organs to be made available. Many European and Asian countries take the opposite approach; in Singapore, for example, all residents receive a letter when they come of age informing them that their organs may be harvested unless they explicitly object. In Belgium, which adopted a similar presumed-consent system 12 years ago, less than 2% of the population has decided to opt out.

Further complicating the situation in the U.S. is the fact that whatever decision you make can be overruled by your family. The final say is left to your surviving relatives, who must make up their minds in the critical hours after brain death has been declared. There are as many as 50 body parts, from your skin to your corneas, that can save or transform the life of a potential recipient, but for many families lost in grief, the idea of dismembering a loved one is more than they can bear.

The U.S., like all medically advanced societies, has struggled to find a way to balance an individual's rightful sovereignty over his or her body with society's need to save its members from avoidable deaths. Given America's tradition of rugged individualism and native distrust of Big Brotherly interference, it's not surprising that voters resisted attempts to switch to a presumed-consent system when it was proposed in California, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Health Secretary Tommy Thompson last spring announced plans for a new initiative to encourage donations—including clearer consent forms—but its impact is expected to be modest. Given the crying need for organs, perhaps it's time we considered shifting to something closer to the presumed-consent model.

Meanwhile, if you want to ensure that your organs are donated when you die, you should say so in a living will or fill out a Uniform Donor Card ( available from the American Medical Association ) . Make sure your closest relatives know about it. And if you don't want to donate an organ, you should make your wishes equally explicit. ( 467 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.kidney ['kɪdnɪ] <i>n.</i> 肾脏                          | 6.tragically ['trædʒɪkli] <i>adv.</i> 悲剧地  |
| 2.presumed-consent [prɪ'zju:md-kən'sent] <i>n.</i> 假定同意 | 7.overrule [əʊvə'ru:l] <i>vt.</i> 推翻       |
| 3.organ ['ɔ:g(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 器官                         | 8.grief [gri:f] <i>n.</i> 痛苦               |
| 4.voter ['vəʊtə] <i>n.</i> 选民                           | 9.available [ə'veɪləb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 可用的 |
| 5.shift [ʃɪft] <i>v.</i> 转变, 替换                         | 10.native ['neɪtv] <i>adj.</i> 本土的         |

### 【长难句分析】

1.Tragically, about 6,000 of them will die this year—nearly twice as many people as perished in the Sept. 11 attacks—because they won't get their transplant in time.

【解析】句子的主语about 6,000 of them, 谓语动词是will die, 破折号中间的内容nearly twice as many people as perished in the Sept. 11 attacks属于插入语, 解释说明人数的比较。Because部分为原因状语。

【译文】令人悲哀的是, 因为不能及时得到所需的器官, 他们中的大约六千人将要死去, 比9.11事件中死去的人们将近多一倍。

2.Further complicating the situation in the U.S. is the fact that whatever decision you make can be overruled by your family.

【解析】句子的主语是Further complicating the situation, 谓语动词是is, 宾语是the fact。宾语定语that whatever decision you make can be overruled by your family。

【译文】在美国，更为复杂的情况就是，不管你做出什么决定，家人都有可能表示反对。

3. Given America's tradition of rugged individualism and native distrust of Big Brotherly interference, it's not surprising that voters resisted attempts to switch to a presumed-consent system when it was proposed in California, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

【解析】句首状语 Given America's tradition of rugged individualism and native distrust of Big Brotherly interference, 表示原因，后面的部分 it's not surprising that voters resisted attempts to switch to a presumed-consent system when it was proposed in California, Oregon, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Maryland 是一个形式主语的句子，在中文中是将从句部分作为主语。

【译文】美国人向来推崇强硬的个人主义，对老大哥式干涉他人生活的做法持怀疑态度。所以当加利福尼亚州、俄勒冈州、明尼苏达州、宾夕法尼亚州、马里兰州提议采用“假定同意捐献”的办法时，那里的居民投票抵制也就毫不奇怪了。

### 【全文翻译】

就在你读这篇短文的时候，大约有80000美国人正等着可以救命的肾脏或其他器官。不幸的是，因为不能及时得到所需的器官，他们中的大约6000人将要死去，比9·11事件中死去的人们将近多一倍。绝大多数的美国人（根据一项民意测验，有86%的美国人）表示支持器官捐献，但只有2%的人签了捐献协议。为什么会有这么大的差距呢？

问题之一在于我们处理这件事情的方式。在美国，那些想捐器官的人必须自己做出抉择。也就是说，他们必须在驾照上写明死后器官可以被征用。许多欧亚国家却采取了相反的做法。比如在新加坡，所有的居民在成年后会收到一封信，内容是如果他们不明确表示反对，那他们的器官就有可能死后被捐献。比利时12年前也采取了类似的“假定捐献人同意”的办法，只有2%的人决定不捐献。

在美国，还有一个更为复杂的问题。那就是，不管你做出什么决定，家人都有可能表示反对。最后的发言权掌握在那些活着的人手里。他们必须在你被宣布脑死亡之后的关键时刻决定捐还是不捐。人身上有50种可捐献的器官，皮肤和角膜都包括在内。每种都可能救活一个人或改变他的命运。但对正沉浸在丧失亲人之痛的人来说，把逝去的亲人肢解是他们承受不了的。

像其他医学发达的国家一样，美国也在努力寻求个人和国家之间的最佳平衡点，既使个人对自己的身体有合法的拥有权，又能满足社会救死扶伤的需要。美国人向来推崇强硬的个人主义，对老大哥式干涉他人生活的做法持怀疑态度。所以当加利福尼亚州、俄勒冈州、明尼苏达州、宾夕法尼亚州、马里兰州提议采用“假定同意捐献”办法时，那里的居民投票抵制也就毫不奇怪了。去年春天，卫生部长汤米·托姆森宣布计划出台新举措来鼓励人们捐献器官，新举措包括更为明确的同意表格。但这些举措的影响力微乎其微。鉴于全国各地器官紧缺，我们或许真该考虑改变当前的做法，采取接近于“假定同意”的方式。

目前，如果你想确保自己死后器官被捐献，你应该在遗嘱中说明或填写统一的捐献卡（可从美国医学协会获得），也必须让你的亲属知道你的意图。当然，如果你不想捐献，也要把自己的意愿表达清楚。

## Passage 4

Data has a habit of spreading. It slips past military security and it can also leak from WikiLeaks. It even slipped past the bans of the *Guardian* and other media organisations involved in this story when a rogue copy of *Der Spiegel* accidentally went on sale in Basle, Switzerland. Someone bought it, realised what they had, and began scanning the pages, translating them from German to English and posting updates on Twitter. It would seem digital data respects no authority, be it the Pentagon, WikiLeaks or a newspaper editor.

Individually, we have all already experienced the massive changes resulting from digitisation. Events or information that we once considered momentary and private are now accumulated, permanent, public. Governments hold our personal data in huge databases. It used to cost money to disclose and distribute information. In the digital age it costs money not to.



But when data breaches happen to the public, politicians don't care much. Our privacy is expendable. It is no surprise that the reaction to these leaks is different. What has changed the dynamic of power in a revolutionary way isn't just the scale of the databases being kept, but that individuals can upload a copy and present it to the world.

To some this marks a crisis, to others an opportunity. Technology is breaking down traditional social barriers of status, class, power, wealth and geography—replacing them with an ethos of collaboration and transparency.

Leaks are not the problem; they are the symptom. They reveal a disconnect between what people want and need to know and what they actually do know. The greater the secrecy, the more likely a leak. The way to move beyond leaks is to ensure a strong managing system for the public to access important information.

We are at a key moment where the visionaries in the leading position of a global digital age are clashing with those who are desperate to control what we know. WikiLeaks is the guerrilla front in a global movement for greater transparency and participation. It used to be that a leader controlled citizens by controlling information. Now it's harder than ever for the powerful to control what people read, see and hear. Technology gives people the ability to band together and challenge authority. The powerful have long spied on citizens as a means of control, now citizens are turning their collected eyes back upon the powerful.

This is a revolution, and all revolutions create fear and uncertainty. Will we move to a New Information Enlightenment or will the strong resistance from those who seek to maintain control no matter the cost lead us to a new totalitarianism? What happens in the next five years will define the future of democracy for the next century, so it would be well if our leaders responded to the current challenge with an eye on the future. (483 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. breach [bri:tʃ] <i>n.</i> 违背, 违反                      | 6. transparency [træn'spær(ə)nɪsɪ] <i>n.</i> 透明性         |
| 2. clash [klæʃ] <i>n.</i> 冲突; 打斗                         | 7. visionary ['vɪʒ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] <i>n.</i> 有远见卓识的人           |
| 3. democracy [dɪ'mɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 民主                   | 8. slip past (使)溜掉; (使)被忽略                               |
| 4. expendable [ɪk'spendəb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 可消费的;<br>可牺牲的 | 9. the Pentagon 五角大楼(指美国国防部)                             |
| 5. front [frʌnt] <i>n.</i> 前线                            | 10. totalitarianism [təʊtəlɪ'teəriənɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 极权主义 |

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. rogue [rəʊg] *n.* 骗子
2. ethos ['i:θɒs] *n.* 道德观
3. guerrilla [gə'rɪlə] *n.* 游击队员

#### 【长难句分析】

1. What has changed the dynamic of power in a revolutionary way isn't just the scale of the databases being kept, but that individuals can upload a copy and present it to the world.

【解析】该句主干为What ...isn't just...but that...。其主语为what引导的从句,表语为isn't just...but (also) ...并列结构,表语1含有现在分词短语结构作定语;表语2为that引导的从句。

【译文】以变革性方式改变权力动态的,不仅是受保护数据库的大小,还是“个人可以上传文件,将其呈现给全世界”这一事实。

2. Will we move to a New Information Enlightenment or will the strong resistance from those who seek to maintain control no matter the cost lead us to a new totalitarianism?

【解析】该句由两个or连接的并列问句构成。第二个分句的主干为will the strong resistance...lead us to a new totalitarianism,句中含有介词结构from...cost做resistance的后置定语,该介词结构中含有修饰those的定语从句who...cost。

【译文】我们会开展一场新的信息启蒙运动?抑或那些不惜一切代价试图维持控制者们的强烈抵制

会把我们引领至新的极权主义？

### 【全文翻译】

信息有传播的习惯。它可以从军事安全机构溜出来，也可以从维基解密中泄露出来。当被盗的《明镜周刊》偶然在瑞士巴塞尔出售时，它甚至逃过了《卫报》及其他卷入这一事件的传媒机构的禁令。有人买下了它，意识到他们得到了什么，并开始扫描其内容，把它从德文译为英文，且将更新版发布于推特。数字信息似乎不尊重任何权威，不管它是五角大楼，维基解密还是报纸编辑。

从个人角度来看，我们都经历过数字化带来的巨大改变。那些我们曾经认为短暂且私密的事件和信息现在被累积起来，变得长久和公开。政府把我们的个人信息保存在大型数据库里。在过去，揭露和散布信息是需要花钱的。而在数字时代，却需要为了不让信息泄露而花钱。

但是当信息侵害发生在公众身上时，政治家们却不会很在意。我们的隐私是可牺牲的。而对于这些泄密信息的反应不同于以往并不令人意外。以变革性方式改变权力动态的，不仅是受保护数据库的大小，还是“个人可以上传文件，将其呈现给全世界”这一事实。

对某些人来说，这标志着一场危机，而对其他人来说，却是机会。技术正在打破传统的地位、阶层、权力、财富和地理的社会障碍——用一种协作透明的道德观取而代之。

信息泄露并不是问题所在；它们是症状。它们揭露了人们想要且需要知道的内容和他们真正知道的内容之间的脱节。越大的秘密，越可能出现泄露。克服泄密的方法是确保有一个便于公众获得重要信息的强劲的管理体制。

我们处于一个关键时刻，位于全球数字时代领先地位的有远见者，正与那些极度想要控制我们所知的人进行斗争。维基解密是以争取更多的透明度和参与性为目的的全球性运动的游击队员们的前线。过去的情形是领导人通过控制信息来控制公民。而如今，当权者控制人们读、看和听的内容面临前所未有的困难。技术赋予人们团结一致、挑战权威的能力。当权者长期把监视公民当作一种控制手段，现在公民们倒过来，集体把目光转向当权者。

这是一次革命，而所有革命都会引发恐惧和迟疑。我们会开展一场新的信息启蒙运动？抑或那些不惜一切代价试图维持控制者们的强烈抵制会把我们引领至新的极权主义？接下来五年发生的事情会阐明下个世纪里民主的未来，因此，如果我们的领导人能从未来着眼，对当前的挑战做出反应，就再好不过了。

## Passage 5

Telomeres are to chromosomes what plastic caps are to shoelaces—they stop them fraying at the ends. Unlike shoelaces, though, chromosomes replicate themselves from time to time as the cells they are in divide. This shortens the telomere and, after 50-70 such divisions, a chromosome can grow no shorter and the cell it is in can divide no more.

That provides a backstop against cancer. The rapidly dividing cells in a tumour soon hit the Hayflick limit and the process is brought to a screeching halt, which is a good thing. The bad thing is that reaching the limit is one of the markers of old age. You do not want it to happen too quickly, particularly in tissues that have to do a lot of dividing in order to work properly, such as those in the immune system.

It has been known for some time that chronic stress causes premature shortening of the telomeres. What has not been clear is whether this is a one-way trip, with each stressful period turning the telomeric ratchet irreversibly. This week, though, at a meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research in Orlando, Florida, a group of researchers led by Edward Nelson of the University of California, Irvine, showed that it isn't. Their research suggests that stress management not only stops telomeres from shortening, it actually promotes their repair.

Dr Nelson drew this welcome conclusion from a previous study that measured the impact of telephone counselling on women who had been treated for cervical cancer. The study found that such counselling

worked, both mentally and physically. Women who had been counselled reported that the quality of their lives had improved, compared with those of a control group who had not been counselled. They also showed improvements in the strength of their immune systems.

Given those benefits, Dr Nelson wondered if he could find others, and he re-examined the participants' samples to look at the lengths of the telomeres in their white blood cells. What he found surprised him. Not only did counselling stop telomere shrinkage, it actually promoted telomere growth. Those women for whom counselling had worked (ie, those who reported a decrease in emotional stress) had longer telomeres at the end than they did at the beginning. Their Hayflick countdowns were being reset.

A single such result must, of course, be treated with caution. But another study reported at the meeting, by Elizabeth Blackburn of the University of California, San Francisco, gave some support. This showed that exercise has a similar effect to counselling on the telomeres of the stressed.

If Dr Nelson's work is successfully replicated, it will shine more light on the ill-understood relationship between the health of the mind and the health of the body. For, as he points out, nothing actually changed in the lives of the women in question. They still had cancer, albeit under treatment, and they were still under stress. Nothing, that is, except their attitude. (495 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. telomere ['teləmɪə] <i>n.</i> 端粒 (在染色体端位上的着丝点) | 4. tumour ['tju:mə] <i>n.</i> 肿瘤                 |
| 2. chromosome ['krəʊməsəʊm] <i>n.</i> <生> 染色体     | 5. irreversible [ˌɪrɪ'vɜ:səbl] <i>adj.</i> 不可更改的 |
| 3. fray [freɪ] <i>v.</i> 磨损, 磨破                   | 6. countdown ['kauntdaʊn] <i>n.</i> 倒数读秒, 倒计时    |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Telomeres are to chromosomes what plastic caps are to shoelaces—they stop them fraying at the ends.

【解析】此句为比较句型, what连接两个比较的对象。

【译文】端粒 (在染色体端位上的着丝点) 之于染色体就如同塑料帽之于鞋带, 它们能阻止两端的磨损。

2. The rapidly dividing cells in a tumour soon hit the Hayflick limit and the process is brought to a screeching halt.

【解析】此句为and连接的并列句。In a tumour 表示主语迅速分裂的肿瘤细胞的来源; hit the limit 意为“达到极限”; is brought to 为被动语态。

【译文】迅速分裂的肿瘤细胞很快就达到其海弗利克极限, 使分裂过程紧急刹车。

### 【全文翻译】

端粒 (在染色体端位上的着丝点) 之于染色体就如同塑料帽之于鞋带, 它们能阻止两端的磨损。不同于鞋带的是, 染色体随着其所在细胞的分裂, 可以不断进行复制。这个过程使端粒不断缩短。经过50~70次分裂后, 染色体的缩短达到极限, 其所在的细胞分裂活动也从此终止。

这将有助于癌症治疗。迅速分裂的肿瘤细胞很快就达到其海弗利克极限, 使分裂过程紧急刹车, 这是好的方面。不好的方面是, 达到极限是年老的标志之一。人们往往不希望它发生得太快, 尤其对于那些需要不断分裂才能够得以正常运作的组织而言, 例如, 免疫系统组织。

人们已经知道, 长期压力可以导致端粒的缩短过早发生。但一直没有明确的是, 这个过程是否只能单向进行, 不可逆转。不过, 这周美国癌症研究学会在佛罗里达州奥兰多市的一次会议上, 由加州大学欧文分校的爱德华·尼尔森率领的一组研究人员提出: 这一过程是可逆的。他们的研究表明, 压力管理不仅可以阻止端粒缩短, 它实际上还能促进其修复。

尼尔森博士通过对接受宫颈癌治疗的妇女电话咨询影响作用的研究, 得出了这一可喜的结论。他们的研究发现, 咨询的确在心理和生理上都产生了作用。与未接受咨询的对照组相比, 接受咨询的妇女称其生活质量得到提高。她们免疫系统的功能也增强了。

鉴于这些益处，尼尔森博士想通过研究发现是否存在其他的益处。他重新检查了被试的血液样本，查看白血细胞中的端粒长度。结果，他的发现让他大吃一惊。咨询不仅仅阻止了端粒的缩短，它实际上还促进了端粒的增长。那些声称咨询产生效果的妇女（例如，报告情绪压力降低）其咨询后的端粒长度大于咨询前。她们的海弗利克倒计时得到了重新的设置。

对于该项研究的成果，人们当然必须谨慎对待。但该会议上另一个来自加州大学旧金山分校的伊丽莎白·布莱克本的报告也给出了一些支持证据。她们发现锻炼和咨询对压力个体的端粒有相似的作用。

如果尼尔森博士的工作能被成功地重复操作，那么它将有有助于人们进一步了解身体和心理的关系。正如他所说，这些妇女的生活没有任何实质变化。尽管接受了治疗，她们依然患有癌症，并处于压力之中。唯一改变的，就是她们的态度。

## Passage 6

When it comes to health, which is more important, nature or nurture? You may well think your genes are a more important predictor of health and ill health. Not so fast. In fact, it transpires that our everyday environment outweighs our genetics, big time, when it comes to measuring our risk of disease. The genome is out welcome the exposome.

“The exposome represents everything a person is exposed to in the environment, that’s not in the genes,” says Stephen Rappaport, environmental health scientist at the University of California, Berkeley. That includes stress, diet, lifestyle choices, recreational and medicinal drug use and infections, to name a few. “The big difference is that the exposome changes throughout life as our bodies, diets and lifestyles change,” he says.

While our understanding of the human genome has been growing at an exponential rate over the last decade, it is not as helpful as we hoped in predicting diseases.

“Knowing genetic risk factors can prove absolutely useless,” says Jeremy Nicholson at Imperial College London. He points to work by Nina Paynter at the Brigham and Women’s Hospital in Boston, who investigated the effects of 101 genetic markers implicated in heart disease. After following over 19,000 women for 12 years, she found these markers were not able to predict anything about the incidence of heart disease in this group.

On the other hand, the impact of environmental influences is still largely a mystery. “There’s an imbalance between our ability to investigate the genome and the environment,” says Chris Wild, director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer, who came up with the idea of the exposome.

In reality, most diseases are probably caused by a combination of the two, which is where the exposome comes in. “The idea is to have a comprehensive analysis of a person’s full exposure history,” says Wild. He hopes a better understanding of exposures will shed a brighter light on disease risk factors.

There are likely to be critical periods of exposure in development. For example, the time from birth to 3 years of age is thought to be particularly important. “We know that this is the time when brain connections are made, and that if you are obese by this age, you’ll have problems as an adult,” says Nicholson.

In theory, a blood or urine sample taken from an individual could provide a snapshot of what that person has been exposed to. But how do you work out what fingerprints chemicals might leave in the body?

The task is not as formidable as it sounds. For a start, researchers could make use of swathes of biobank information that has already been collected. “There has been a huge international funding effort in adult cohorts like the UK Biobank already,” says Wild. “If we improved analysis, we could apply it to these groups.” (498 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. transpire [træn'spaɪə(r)] <i>v.</i> 被发现，为人所知 | 4. swathes of 大片的  |
| 2. exponential [ekspe'nenʃl] <i>a.</i> 指数的      | 5. genetic [dʒə'netɪk] <i>a.</i> 遗传（学）的 <i>n.</i> [-s] 遗传学 |
| 3. formidable ['fɔ:mɪdəbl] <i>a.</i> 艰巨的，难以对付的  | 6. infection [ɪn'fekʃn] <i>n.</i> 传染病；传染，传播                |



7. implication [ɪmˈpliːkəʃn] *n.* 含义, 暗示; 卷入, 牵连

8. incidence [ˈɪnsɪdəns] *n.* 发生率

9. investigate [ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt] *v.* 调查, 调查研究

10. combination [kəmˈbɪneɪʃn] *n.* 结合(体), 联合(体), 化合

11. comprehensive [kəmˈpriːhensɪv] *a.* 广泛的, 综合的

### 【长难句分析】

He points to work by Nina Paynter at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, who investigated the effects of 101 genetic markers implicated in heart disease.

【解析】句子主干为He points to work. by引导方式状语修饰work; who引导的定语从句修饰Nina Paynter。

【译文】英国伦敦皇家学院的Jeremy Nicholson针对Nina Paynter的工作提出自己见解, 认为: “仅知道基因风险因素绝对是无济于事的。” Nina Paynter对影响心脏病101种基因标记进行过研究。

### 【全文翻译】

就人的身体健康而言, 先天基因还是后天营养哪个更重要? 也许你会认为, 基因是预示健康和疾病的重要因素。事实上, 并非如此。我们在分析疾病风险因素时, 我们发现, 每天生活环境比基因更重要, 是该首先考虑因素。基因论过时了, 现在讲究环境论。

伯克利市加州大学健康环境科学家Stephen Rappaport说: “环境暴露是指在不同环境条件下个人所遇到的因素, 与基因无关。”它包括生存压力、饮食习惯、生活方式、营养及医疗用药和疾病感染, 如此等等。他还说: “最大的区别在于, 环境暴露的变化贯穿我们整个人生(如身体、饮食和生活方式)的变化。”

近十年里我们对人类基因的研究获得快速深入, 但未像我们所希望的那样, 能有效地帮助我们预测预防疾病的传播。

在美国波士顿Brigham and Women's Hospital工作的Nina Paynter对影响心脏病101种基因进行过研究。她历经12年跟踪调查19000名妇女后发现, 这些基因标记难以预测心脏病发作情况。英国伦敦皇家学院的Jeremy Nicholson针对Nina Paynter的工作提出自己的见解, 认为: “仅知道基因风险因素绝对是无济于事的。”

另一方面, 环境因素的影响在很大程度上仍是一个谜。提出环境暴露理论的国际癌症研究组织主席Chris Wild说: “我们对环境因素的研究的力度, 与基因组研究存在差距。”

事实上很多疾病的产生是由二者共同引发的, 其中就包括环境暴露问题。Wild说: “必须对个人整个暴露历史进行综合分析。”他认为, 更好地研究分析暴露问题, 有助于找出影响疾病的各种风险因素。

个人成长阶段似乎是个关键时期。例如, 他们认为, 出生到3岁之间尤其重要。Nicholson说: “我们知道, 这个时间大脑网络逐渐形成。如果这段时间肥胖, 那么长大进入成年后就会问题多多。”

理论上, 血液和尿样能够基本反映这个人的身体问题。但是, 人们知道什么身体状况会出现什么指纹性物质吗?

这个任务的解决并非所讲那么艰难。首先, 研究人员可利用现有的基因资料库信息。“成人基因库得到过国际基金会巨额资金帮助, 如英国生物库。”Wild说, “如果改善分析方法, 我们就能应用到该领域。”

## Passage 7

At his research clinic in Dallas, psychologist Jasper Smits is working on an unorthodox treatment for anxiety and mood disorders, including depression. It is not yet widely accepted, but his treatment is free and has no side effects. Compare that with antidepressant drugs, which cost Americans \$10 billion each year and have many common side effects: sleep disturbances, nausea, tremors, changes in body weight.

This intriguing new treatment? It's nothing more than exercise.

That physical activity is crucial to good health—both mental and physical—is nothing new. As early as the 1970s and 1980s, observational studies showed that Americans who exercised were not only less likely to be

depressed than those who did not, but were also less likely become depressed in the future.

In 1999, Duke University researchers demonstrated in a randomized controlled trial that depressed adults who participated in an aerobic exercise plan improved as much as those treated with sertraline, the drug that, marketed as Zoloft, was earning Pfizer more than \$3 billion annually before its patent expired in 2006.

Subsequent trials have repeated these results, showing again and again that patients who follow aerobic exercise regimens see improvement in their depression comparable to that of those treated with medication, and that both groups do better than patients given only a placebo. But exercise trials on the whole have been small, and most have run only for a few weeks; some are plagued by methodological problems. Still, despite limited data, the trials all seem to point in the same direction: exercise boosts mood. It not only relieves depressive symptoms, but appears to prevent them from recurring.

“I was really surprised that more people weren’t working in this area when I got into it,” says Smits, an associate professor of psychology at Southern Methodist University.

Yet for all the potential clinical benefits, the big questions about exercise treatment remain unanswered: How much? How long? In which patients? In their recent book for therapists, *Exercise for Mood and Anxiety Disorders*, Smits and co-author Michael Otto at Boston University suggest precise exercise doses that they hope will aid psychologists and primary-care doctors in prescribing exercise as treatment which can be administered in combination with other treatments, of course.

For now, then, data on exercise are only suggestive. The clinical literature on antidepressant drugs is massive, since large-scale, rigorous studies are required for market approval from the FDA. The trials on exercise have all been smaller, perhaps in part because they need no government approval.

But the evidence is mounting, and it’s hard to argue with a free treatment that is exempt from side effects for a pervasive and debilitating mental health scourge—especially when so many other health benefits of exercise are incontrovertible. “I think that we have reason to be optimistic,” Blumenthal says. “For people who at least want to consider exercise as a possible treatment, and for whom exercise is safe, it’s definitely worth a shot.” ( 503 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. intriguing [ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 有趣的, 迷人的       | 条 (期)   |
| 2. subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] <i>a.</i> 后来的; 随后的; 附随的 | 10. side effect 副作用   |
| 3. placebo [plə'si:bəʊ] <i>n.</i> 安慰剂; 宽心话          | 11. demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] <i>vt.</i> 论证; 显示<br><i>vi.</i> 示威游行 (或集会) |
| 4. mount [maʊnt] <i>v.</i> 登上; 增加, 上升               | 12. participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] <i>vi.</i> (in) 参与, 参加                     |
| 5. pervasive [pə'veɪsɪv] <i>adj.</i> 普遍的; 渗透的; 弥漫的  | 13. on the whole 总的来说, 大体上  |
| 6. debilitate [dɪ'bɪlɪteɪt] <i>v.</i> 使虚弱           | 14. boost [bu:st] <i>vt.</i> 提高; 推动; 宣扬 <i>n.</i> 增长; 推动, 激励              |
| 7. observational [ɒbzə'veɪʃənəl] <i>n.</i> 观察; 观察报告 | 15. symptom ['sɪmptəm] <i>n.</i> 症状; 症候, 征兆                               |
| 8. treatment ['tri:tmənt] <i>n.</i> 治疗; 对待, 待遇, 处理  | 16. clinical ['klɪnɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 临床的                                   |
| 9. depression [dɪ'preʃn] <i>n.</i> 沮丧; 不景气, 萧条      | 17. prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] <i>vt.</i> 开 (药); 指定                           |

### 【长难句解析】

1. As early as the 1970s and 1980s, observational studies showed that Americans who exercised were not only less likely to be depressed than those who did not, but were also less likely become depressed in the future.

【解析】句子主干为 observational studies showed that。Americans who exercised were not only...but also...是宾语从句, 作 showed 的宾语; 宾语从句中 who exercise...是定语从句修饰 Americans, 该从句表语

由not only...but also...结构组成；As early as the 1970s and 1980s作为时间状语，一般翻译时放在句首。

【译文】早在20世纪70~80年代就有研究表明，经常运动的人比不经常运动的人不容易产生忧郁的情绪，而且在将来也是如此。

2. In 1999, Duke University researchers demonstrated in a randomized controlled trial that depressed adults who participated in an aerobic exercise plan improved as much as those treated with sertraline, the drug that, marketed as Zoloft, was earning Pfizer more than \$3 billion annually before its patent expired in 2006.

【解析】句子主干为researchers demonstrated that。depressed之后的内容为宾语从句，而后面who participated in an aerobic exercise plan和treated with sertraline分别作定语修饰adults和those。

【译文】在1999年，杜克大学的研究者们进行了一个随机对照实验，即让一些人通过有氧运动来治疗忧郁而另一部分人通过舍曲林这种抗抑郁的药来治疗，这种药名为郁乐复，它的专利在2006年失效，在此之前，它每年会给辉瑞公司带来超过30亿美元的收益。

3. Subsequent trials have repeated these results, showing again and again that patients who follow aerobic exercise regimens see improvement in their depression comparable to that of those treated with medication, and that both groups do better than patients given only a placebo.

【解析】句子主干为subsequent trials have repeated these results。showing之后内容为伴随状语，可不变顺序直接翻译，that引导宾语从句作showing的宾语，之后who引导定语从句修饰patients。comparable to that of those treated with medication作patients的主语补足语，补足语中treated短语作定语修饰those。and that部分与上文的that一样引导宾语从句修饰showing。

【译文】实验进行了很多次，重复显示着相同的结果：相比于药物治疗，有氧运动治疗忧郁的效果有很大的提高，但是两种方法的治疗效果都比只用安慰剂的效果要好。

### 【全文翻译】

在达拉斯的研究室里，心理学家杰斯佩·史密特正致力于包括忧郁在内的情绪紊乱，焦虑等症的非传统的治疗手段的研究。尽管他的治疗方法还没有被大多数人接受，但这种治疗方法是免费的且不会产生副作用。那些抗抑郁的药每年不仅会花费美国100亿美元的巨大费用，而且还会普遍引起诸如失眠，恶心，全身发抖和影响体重等副作用。

其实这种方法就是运动，也没有那么神秘和新奇。

体育运动不管对精神健康还是身体健康来说都是至关重要的，这个观点已经不新奇了。早在20世纪70~80年代就有研究表明，不经常运动的人比经常运动的人更容易产生忧郁的情绪，而且在将来也是如此。

在1999年，杜克大学的研究者们进行了一个随机对照实验，即让一些人通过有氧运动来治疗忧郁，而另一部分人通过舍曲林这种抗抑郁的药来治疗，这种药名为郁乐复，它的专利在2006年失效，在此之前，它每年会给辉瑞公司带来超过30亿美元的收益。

实验进行了很多次，重复显示着相同的结果：相比于药物治疗，有氧运动治疗忧郁的效果有很大的提高，但是两种方法的治疗效果都比只用安慰剂的效果要好。但是总的来说，进行运动实验的人只有一小部分，而且这其中的大多数人只运动了几个星期；一部分人因为这种方法的问题而终止。尽管实验数据有限，但实验都指示着一个相同的方向：运动让人心情舒畅。运动不仅能消除人们抑郁的症状，而且还可以阻止抑郁的再次发生。

南卫理公会大学的副教授史密特说：“令我吃惊的是当我着手于这方面的研究时，大多数人并没有研究这个方向。”

先不去谈那些潜在的治疗收益，但仍有很多亟待回答的问题：运动治疗的价格是多少？需要多长时间？又是针对哪种病人的？在他们的最新书刊《运动治疗情绪异常和焦虑症》中，史密特和他的合作者波士顿大学的迈克尔·奥图建议，他们希望在开运动治疗处方时适当运动安排会帮助心理学家和基础护理医生的，当然运动治疗方法也可以和结合其他的治疗方法一起来治疗。

目前，运动的数据仅仅只供参考。由于大规模的严密试验需要食品和药物管理局的市场认可，关于

抗抑郁药物方面的临床文献相当多。运动治疗的规模是比较小的，它无法得到政府的支持。

然而随着相关数据的增加，对于这种免费且无副作用的治疗常见危害心理健康疾病的方法，我们又有什么好说的呢？特别是运动可以带来诸多健康益处这点已经不容置疑了。布鲁门·塞尔说：“我认为我们有理由持乐观态度。人们至少会认为运动是一种可能的治疗方法，对于安全的运动来说，它是值得一试的。”

## Passage 8

When scientists wish to speak with one voice, they typically do so in a most unscientific way: the consensus report. The idea is to condense the knowledge of many experts into a single point of view that can settle disputes and aid policy-making. But the process of achieving such a consensus often acts against these goals, and can undermine the very authority it seeks to project. Expert panels set out many valuable principles and recommendations. The discussions that craft expert consensus, however, have more in common with politics than science.

This political essence of consensus leads to many difficulties. Ask a panel to address broad questions and the recommendations that come back are typically bland and predictable. New and controversial ideas are inherently difficult for experts to agree on. In the absence of consensus, the default position is simply to call for more research—the one recommendation that most scientists can get behind.

Sometimes, expert panels are asked to find consensus on narrow technical questions at the heart of public controversies. The hope is that a unified scientific voice will resolve the dispute, but it rarely works out that way. In 2009, at the height of the US debate on health-care reform, the US Preventive Services Task Force released a consensus report on the risks and benefits of mammograms. Rather than clarifying anything, the key recommendation—that mammograms were being over utilized—became instant weapon for reform opponents.

The fuss over mistakes in the 2007 reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change highlights a related problem: a claim of scientific consensus creates a public expectation of infallibility that, if undermined, can erode public confidence. And when expert consensus changes, public trust in expert advice is also undermined.

The very idea that science best expresses its authority through consensus statements is at odds with a vibrant scientific enterprise. Consensus is for textbooks; real science depends for its progress on continual challenges to the current state of always-imperfect knowledge. Science would provide better value to politics if it articulated the broadest set of plausible interpretations, options and perspectives, imagined by the best experts, rather than forcing convergence to an allegedly unified voice.

Yet, as anyone who has served on a consensus committee knows, much of what is most interesting about a subject gets left out of the final report. Many ideas failed to make the report—not because they were wrong or unimportant, but because they didn't attract a political constituency in the group that was strong enough to keep them in. The commitment to consensus therefore comes at a high price: the elimination of proposals and alternatives that might be valuable for decision-makers dealing with complex problems.

Science might borrow a lesson from the legal system. When the US Supreme Court issues a split decision, it presents dissenting opinions with as much force and rigour as the majority position. Judges vote openly and sign their opinions, so it is clear who believes what, and why—a transparency absent from expert consensus documents. ( 505 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. condense [kən'dens] *v.* 浓缩；压缩
2. undermine [ʌndə'maɪn] *vt.* 破坏，渐渐破坏；  
挖掘地基

3. authority [ɔ:'θɒrɪti] *n.* 权威
4. bland [blænd] *adj.* 乏味的；温和的
5. default [dɪ'fɔ:lt] *n.* 系统默认值



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6.vibrant ['vaɪbrənt] <i>adj.</i> 振动的; 充满生气的  | 13.transparency [træn'spær(ə)nɪsɪ] <i>n.</i> 透明度  |
| 7.articulate [ɑ:'tɪkjʊlət] <i>v.</i> 明确有力地表达  | 14.consensus report 共识报告                          |
| 8.convergence [kən'vɜ:dʒəns] <i>n.</i> 会聚, 集合 | 15.in the absence of 在缺乏…的情况下                     |
| 9.commitment [kə'mɪtm(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 承诺; 信奉  | 16.get behind 理解, 接受                              |
| 10.borrow a lesson from 向…学习                  | 17.at odds with 与…不和, 与…不一致                       |
| 11.split [splɪt] <i>v.</i> 分离 <i>adj.</i> 分裂的 | 18.alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] <i>n.</i> 二中择一; 供替代 |
| 12.dissent [dɪ'sent] <i>vi.</i> 不同意           | 的选择   |

### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.mammograms ['mæməgræm] *n.* 乳房X线照片  
2.allegedly [ə'ledʒɪdli] *adv.* 依其申述; 据说

### 【长难句分析】

1.Science would provide better value to politics if it articulated the broadest set of plausible interpretations, options and perspectives, imagined by the best experts, rather than forcing convergence to an allegedly unified voice.

【解析】本句主干为Science would provide better value to politics…。if…voice为条件状语从句。条件状语从句主干为it articulated the broadest set of…rather than…。imagined by the best experts为过去分词后置定语, 修饰the broadest set of plausible interpretations, options and perspectives。

【译文】如果科学能够对最广泛的、由最优秀专家们所想象出来的各种言之有理的解释、选择和观点加以阐释, 而不是将据称为统一的声音强行冠以思想趋同的头衔, 那么科学就能给政治提供更高的价值。

2.Many ideas failed to make the report—not because they were wrong or unimportant, but because they didn't attract a political constituency in the group that was strong enough to keep them in.

【解析】本句主干为Many ideas failed to make the report…。破折号后为原因状语从句并列结构not because…but because。其中第二个原因状语从句中含有that引导的定语从句修饰political constituency in the group。

【译文】许多观点不能被报告采用——不是因为它们错误或者不重要, 而是因为它们无法赢得强大到足以吸纳它们的团队的政治支持。

### 【全文翻译】

当科学家希望用一种声音说话时, 他们往往会采用一种非常不科学的方式: 共识报告。其理念是: 将多个专家的知识浓缩为一种能够解决争议、帮助制定政策的单一看法, 但是达成这种共识往往违背这些目标, 并且会削弱其本欲凸显的权威。专家小组开始会提出许多有价值的原理和建议。然而, 形成专家共识的讨论确实在“政治”上的共通性大于其在“科学”上的相同之处。

共识的这种政治本质带来了许多麻烦。(若)让专家组讨论宽泛的问题, 其反馈回来的建议通常是枯燥乏味且可以预见。有争议的新想法难以得到专家的认同, 在没有达成共识的前提下, 其默认的做法就是呼吁更多的研究——一个让大多数科学家都能同意的方案。

专家组有时被要求在公众争议核心的狭窄技术问题上达成共识。其本意是通过一个统一的科学声音来解决争议, 但这种方法基本不管用。2009年, 在美国医疗改革最争论不休的时候, 美国预防医学工作组公布了一项关于乳房X光片利害的共识报告。(该报告)不但没有说明任何事实, 相反其主要建议“乳房X光片被过度使用”却立刻成为了改革反对派的把柄, 他们认为这是对病人自主权的威胁。

人们对联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会2007年报告中错误的小题大做凸显了一个相关问题: 科学共识声明造成了市民对绝对可靠性的期望, 一旦它遭受损害, 公众信心将会被削弱。专家在更改共识的同时, 其建议的公众信任度也遭受损坏。

共识报告最能展现科学权威这种观点与科学的活力相左。共识为课本所求, 而真正的科学则需要不断挑战当前知识的不完美中进步。如果科学能够对最广泛的、由最优秀专家们所想象出来的各种言之有理的解释、选择和观点加以阐释, 而不是将据称为统一的声音强行冠以思想趋同的头衔, 那么科学就

能给政治提供更高的价值。

然而任何一个曾在共识委员会工作过的人都知道，许多关于主题的有益观点会被最终报告遗漏。许多观点不能被报告采用——不是因为它们错误或者不重要，而是因为它们无法赢得强大到足以吸纳它们的团队的政治支持。因此，对共识的信奉需要付出极高的代价：放弃那些对决策者解决复杂问题可能有价值的建议 and 选择。

科学也许可以引法律制度为鉴。美国最高法院颁布非一致性判决时，它会将反对意见与主流观点给予一样的地位，共同展示。法官们公开投票，并签署自己意见，因此，谁主张什么以及为什么持该主张一目了然——专家共识报告缺失这种透明。

## Passage 9

Professionals use the word “amateur” as a term of contempt for those who lack formal training and qualifications. I think such condescension is a mistake. One day that amateur might just create a new industry.

After all, almost all entrepreneurs embody the amateur spirit, starting as a tinkerer in a garage or writing computer code in a bedroom somewhere. There is no union of entrepreneurs, and no protective body that sets exams and standards. Instead there is the free-for-all of the market, a battlefield where only the fittest survive. This lack of a rigid structure is a healthy state of affairs. Breaking down barriers to welcome all-comers creates a more dynamic and fluid order. For amateurs don't suffer from the hierarchy and exclusion of all the self-important professions, from medicine to law to academia.

Typical amateurs are free to invent as they please, try new ideas, fail, and get up and do it all again—but better. As Marshall McLuhan, the media theorist, said: “Amateurs can afford to lose.” They are self-improvers, chasing a dream rather than a laborious, life-long career within a group. Amateurs can do it part-time, for charity or for fun. The old cartels are being bypassed thanks to technological advances and a more informal society. Now everyone can DIY and experiment—from blogging to film-making to online advice shops.

Thanks to the internet, we can all be competent amateurs at almost everything. The mysteries, jargon and insularity of the self-satisfied old crafts are revealed for all to see. The world is vastly more complex now, but that means even the most revered professional needs expert help. The end of the age of compliance means we no longer hold elites such as judges and bankers in such awe. For centuries the club-like professional bodies have held society in their thrall, a form of freemasonry for the well-educated and connected.

Charles Leadbeater has written persuasively about the importance of serious amateurs, or “pro-ams”, who have helped introduce radical innovations to the mainstream. These passionate consumers collaborate to give disruptive ideas critical mass—which is what happened with mountain bikes. Meanwhile, big companies struggle with truly novel breakthroughs, because they naturally want to reinforce past success—and cannot afford public failures.

Social enterprises are dominated by enthusiastic amateurs whose priority is to improve the world rather than bill clients. Among the greatest collaborative achievements of the internet age have been Wikipedia and Linux. It is surprising there haven't been more crowd-sourced successes. Perhaps ventures have been too anarchic, and lacked the leadership necessary for any complicated project to come to fruition.

Nevertheless, I show my admirations for the armies of gifted amateurs. They represent the ultimate meritocracy. I don't deny the importance of education, but I place greater emphasis on results and originality, as opposed to doctorates and memberships of professional bodies. They are all too often focused on defending privilege and status rather than the public good. ( 508 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. professional [prə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l] *n.* 专业人员

2. contempt [kən'tem(p)t] *n.* 轻视，蔑视

3. hierarchy ['haɪərə:kɪ] *n.* 层级；等级制度

4. exclusion [ɪk'sklu:ʒ(ə)n] *n.* 排除；排斥

- 5.chase [tʃeɪs] *v.* 追逐; 追求  
 6.laborious [lə'beɪəriəs] *adj.* 勤劳的; 费劲的  
 7.jargon ['dʒɑ:g(ə)n] *n.* 行话, 术语  
 8.revered [rɪ'veɪəd] *adj.* 受尊重的  
 9.pro-am ['prəʊ,æm] *n.* 职业选手和业余选手混合赛  
 10.reinforce [ri:ɪn'fɔ:s] *v.* 增强; 加强  
 11.bill [bɪl] *vt.* 开账单  
 12.anarchic [ə'nɑ:kɪk] *adj.* 无序的; 混乱的  
 13.meritocracy [merɪ'tɒkrəsi] *n.* 精英制度  
 14.in awe 敬畏的  
 15.hold...in thrall *v.* 征服; 控制  
 16.critical mass *n.* 临界物质  
 17.come to fruition *v.* 完成, 实现  
 18.as opposed to 与...形成对照  
 19.public good 公共利益

## 【超纲词汇】

- 1.condescension [kɒndɪ'senʃn] *n.* 自以为高人一等, 贬低(别人)  
 2.insularity ['ɪnsə'lærəti] *n.* 心胸狭窄  
 3.freemasonry ['fri:meɪsənri] *n.* 共济会, 联盟

## 【长难句分析】

Meanwhile, big companies struggle with truly novel breakthroughs, because they naturally want to reinforce past success—and cannot afford public failures.

【解析】该句主语是big companies, 谓语是struggle with, 宾语是truly novel breakthroughs。Meanwhile是插入语, because...public failures是由连词because引导的原因状语从句, 其中破折号用于强调突出and cannot afford public failures。

【译文】与此同时, 大公司虽奋力挣扎却难以实现真正的创新性突破, 因为它们想要巩固过去的成功, 也承担不起公开失败的所需的代价。

## 【全文翻译】

专业人士用“业余者”这个词来嘲笑那些缺乏正式培训和资格证书的人。我认为这种自以为高人一等的态度是错误的。有一天业余者或许会创造出一个全新的产业。

毕竟, 几乎所有企业家身上都体现着业余精神, 他们的成功或源于车库里捣鼓出的小发明或源于卧室里写出的计算机代码。这里没有什么企业家协会, 也没有任何制定“考试”和“标准”的保护性机构。相反, 有的只是一个面向所有人开放的市场, 一个只有适者才能生存的战场。这种非僵化结构是一种健康的状态。打破壁垒欢迎所有人参与创建了一种更具活力和流动性的秩序。因为业余者不用忍受从医学到法律、再到学术界等种种自视甚高行业中的等级和排外。

典型业余者的发明随兴所致, 他们尝试新想法、尝试失败、爬起来从头再来——但会做得更好。正如媒体理论家马歇尔·麦克卢汉所言:“业余者输得起。”他们是自我改进者, 他们追逐自己的梦想而不是终生在一个小圈子内费力地劳作。业余者可以利用业余时间来做, 可以是为了慈善也可以是出于消遣。受益于技术的进步和社会形式化程度的降低, 人们正在绕开传统的垄断集团。现在, 人人都可以DIY, 可以做实验——从写博客到制作电影乃至创立在线咨询公司。

借助互联网我们每个人都可以在任何一个领域成为技术高超的业余者。那些固步自封的旧行业的神秘、行话和偏狭现在对所有人都是一览无余。当今世界更为复杂, 但这也意味着: 即便是最受尊敬的专业人员也需要专家帮助。顺从权威时代的终结意味着: 我们不会再对法官和银行家等精英报以敬畏。数百年来, 人类社会一直受制于俱乐部模式的专业团体, 这些团体都是受过良好教育者以及有良好社会关系者的联盟。

查尔斯·利德比特对严肃业余者即“专业业余者”(pro-ams)的重要性曾作出令人信服的论述: 他们将重大创新引入主流社会。这些充满激情的消费者携手让突破性革新想法达到临界规模——这正是发生在山地自行车身上的故事。与此同时, 大公司虽奋力挣扎却难以实现真正的创新性突破, 因为它们想要巩固过去的成功, 也承担不起公开失败的所需的代价。

社会企业由那些旨在改善世界而不是赚钱的业余者所主宰。维基百科和Linux是网络时代最为伟大的集体成就。令人意外的是, 借群策群力取得成功的案例一直不多。或许创业公司们太过无序, 缺乏完成复杂项目所必须的领导力。

尽管如此，我仍然敬重众多颇有天赋的业余者。业余者代表着终极精英制度。我不否认教育的重要性，但我更看重结果和独创性，而不是博士头衔和专业机构成员身份。这些人关注的往往是如何维护自己的特权和地位，而不是公共利益。

## Passage 10

The advertisement for *Newsday*'s iPad application starts blithely enough. A man in a shirt and tie sits in the kitchen, reading the New York newspaper on his tablet computer. He turns the device on its side and watches the live feed from a traffic camera. Then a fly lands on the table. The man quickly raises the iPad and smashes it down, shattering the glass. The ad implies that the iPad is superior to old-fashioned print in all sorts of ways, just not every way. It is a joke—but also a good summary of how newspaper and magazine outfits have come to feel about Apple's product in the eight months since it was unveiled.

Even before the device had a name, media executives knew what they wanted from the iPad. Like the Kindle, Amazon's e-reader, it could be used to sell digital issues of newspapers and magazines. Like the web, it could be used to deliver targeted advertising. It would look better than both. Newspaper and magazine firms were determined to steer its evolution. Terry McDonell, who oversees *Sports Illustrated*, helped create a futuristic-seeming video of a hypothetical issue filled with whizzy graphics and interactive ads.

It is a mark of the quality of Apple's device as well as the efforts at *Sports Illustrated* that the magazine's actual app does not differ much from the video. Others have created beautiful applications that are drawing consumers.

The iPad's effect on media firms extends well beyond its screen. The device contains a web browser as well as an app store, bringing together the world of paid content and the open web, where print content tends to be free. It is as though a news-stand carried two versions of every magazine—one costly, the other inferior but free. Media firms that were already coming to believe that the web is a mediocre advertising platform have drawn a stark conclusion: they should pull back from the free web.

Time magazine has begun to hold back some stories from its website, on the ground that it is now providing a decent digital alternative. Time Inc is moving towards all-access pricing, in which content is available on all platforms to people who pay for it. Others are likely to follow.

Yet obstacles lie in the path of media firms that want to move in this direction. The first is that many print publications do not have enough information about their customers to enable them to sell across platforms. The second obstacle is Apple. The firm has made it difficult to sell subscriptions on the iPad, and is reluctant to disclose much data on buyers.

Apple's device is proving both transformative and deeply frustrating. Media firms are praying that another device, perhaps using Google's Android operating system, becomes popular and gives them leverage over Apple. Much as they love the iPad, they would gladly smash a few if the thing could be replaced by another, equally compelling, tablet computer. ( 511 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. tablet computer 平板电脑                       | 9. mediocre [ˌmiːdi'əʊkə(r)] <i>adj.</i> 普通的；平凡的；中等的 |
| 2. outfit ['aʊtfit] <i>n.</i> 全套装备            | 10. stark [stɑ:k] <i>adj.</i> 完全的                    |
| 3. issue ['ɪʃu:] <i>n.</i> 问题；发行              | 11. decent ['di:snt] <i>adj.</i> 正派的；得体的             |
| 4. steer [stiə(r)] <i>vt.</i> 控制，引导；驾驶        | 12. subscription [səb'skriʃn] <i>n.</i> 订阅           |
| 5. oversee [ˌəʊvə'si:] <i>vt.</i> 监督；审查       | 13. reluctant [rɪ'lʌktənt] <i>adj.</i> 不情愿的，勉强的      |
| 6. whizzy ['wɪzi] <i>adj.</i> 技术上创新的；高技术的     | 14. leverage ['li:vərɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 手段；影响力           |
| 7. browser ['braʊzə(r)] <i>n.</i> 浏览器         | 15. smash [smæʃ] <i>vt.</i> 粉碎；使破产；溃败                |
| 8. inferior [ɪn'fɪəriə(r)] <i>adj.</i> 差的；下等的 |  |



### 【长难句分析】

1. It is a mark of the quality of Apple's device as well as the efforts at *Sports Illustrated* that the magazine's actual app does not differ much from the video.

【解析】句子主干为It is a mark of...that...。句子真正的主语是that引导的句子，因主语太长，故使用it指代，真正的主语放在句尾。

【译文】《体育画报》后来正式发布的iPad版与那段影像相差无几，证明了苹果产品的品质与《体育画报》对此的努力。

2. Much as they love the iPad, they would gladly smash a few if the thing could be replaced by another, equally compelling, tablet computer.

【解析】开头倒装，正常语序为As they love iPad much，为as引导的让步状语从句；a few后省略了iPads；if引导条件状语从句，another和equally compelling 都用来修饰tablet computer。

【译文】尽管他们喜欢iPad，如果能有一款同样引人注目的平板电脑能取代它，他们会很乐意摔碎几台ipad。

### 【全文翻译】

《新闻日报》iPad 应用程序的广告，开头时一番家常气氛。一个穿着衬衫打着领带的人坐在厨房里，正用他的平板电脑看纽约《新闻日报》，然后他横过电脑看一个交通监视器的实时播放。这时一只苍蝇落在桌上，该男子迅速举起iPad向苍蝇猛拍下去，把屏幕砸得粉碎。这则广告在说iPad在各方面都比已经过时的印刷品出色，但也不是万能的。这则广告虽是个玩笑，但也准确反映了报纸杂志媒体对这款苹果产品上市8个月来的总体感受。

在iPad得名之前，传媒高管们就对该设备有所期待。它可以像亚马逊的电子阅读器Kindle一样，可以用来出售报纸杂志的电子版。它可以像网络一样，可以用来投放有针对性的广告。但又比以上两者更好。报纸杂志业当初决心在这次变革中掌舵。《体育画报》制作了一期对这些的畅想，满载炫目图片与交互广告，其中有一段充满未来感的影像，是《体育画报》的主管Terry McDonell一起创作的。

《体育画报》后来正式发布的iPad版与那段影像相差无几，证明了苹果产品的品质与《体育画报》对此的努力。其他媒体也纷纷制作了漂亮的iPad版来吸引消费者。

iPad对媒体的影响力远远超出它本身。iPad装有网络浏览器，同时有iPad内容商店，这将开放网络与付费内容世界放到了一起，而开放网络中，印刷品是通常是免费的。这好像一家报摊里为每种杂志提供两种版本，一种挺贵，另一种品质稍差，却是免费的。媒体已经慢慢确信网络不是一个有效的广告平台，结论是明摆着的：他们应该从免费的网络世界撤出。

《时代周刊》开始不在网站上发布报道，因为它现在提供一种更优质的电子版本。时代公司正提出一种“套价”，你付了这个价，你就能得到各种平台上的《时代周刊》。其他同行很可能会仿效。

但传媒要在此方向前进，尚有一些障碍。首先，许多纸媒还做不到向消费者跨平台出售，因为他们缺乏足够的客户信息。第二个障碍则是苹果。苹果的措施使在iPad上出售期刊并不容易，并且不大情愿披露订户信息。

对于传媒业，苹果产品显然既具革命性又让他们很失望。他们祈求另一款类似产品能受欢迎，以制衡苹果，或许新产品用的是Google的Android操作系统。尽管他们喜欢iPad，如果能有一款同样引人注目的平板电脑能取代它，他们会很乐意摔碎几台ipad。

## Passage 11

Most hotly contested controversy sparked by the text-messaging phenomenon of the past eight years is over truant letters. "Textese", a nascent dialect of English that subverts letters and numbers to produce ultra-concise words and sentiments, is horrifying language loyalists and pedagogues. People are communicating more and faster than ever, but some worry that, as textese drops consonants, vowels and punctuation and makes no distinction between letters and numbers, people will no longer know how we're really supposed to communicate.

Will text messaging produce generations of illiterates? Could this—OMG—be the death of English language?

Those raising the alarm aren't linguist. They are teachers who have had to red-pen some ridiculous practices in high-school papers and concerned citizens who believe it their moral duty to write grammar books. The latter can be quite prominent, like John Humphrys, a television broadcaster and household name in Britain, for whom texting is "vandalism", and Lynne Truss, author of "Eats, Shoots and Leaves", who actually enjoys texting so much she never abbreviates. Britain, one of the first countries where texting became a national habit, has also produced some of the most bitter anti-texting vitriol; "textese," wrote John Sutherland in *The Guardian*, "masks dyslexia." But linguists, if anyone is paying attention, have kept quiet on this score—until now. In a new book, Britain's most prolific linguist finally sets a few things straight.

David Crystal's *Txtng* makes two general points: that the language of texting is hardly as deviant as people think, and that texting actually makes young people better communicators, not worse. He also believes in the same theory of evolution for language as some evolutionary biologists do for life: change isn't gradual. Monumental developments interrupt periods of stasis, always as a result of crucial external developments. The American Revolution had much greater consequences for the English language than texting has had thus far. The resulting differences between American and British English, Crystal says, are more pronounced than the differences between, say, the language of newspapers and text messages.

As soon as linguists began to peer into the uproar over texting, researchers examined the effects of texting experimentally. The results disproved conventional wisdom: in one British experiment last year, children who texted and who wielded plenty of abbreviations scored higher on reading and vocabulary tests. In fact, the more adept they were at abbreviating, the better they did in spelling and writing. Far from being a means to getting around literacy, texting seems to give literacy a boost.

Even if electronic communication engenders its own kind of carelessness, it's no worse than the carelessness of academic jargon or journalistic shorthand. It certainly doesn't engender stupidity. One look at the winners of text-poetry contests in Britain proves that the force behind texting is a tendency for innovation, not linguistic laziness. Electronic communication, Crystal says, "has introduced that kind of creative spirit into spelling once again." ( 511 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

1. nascent ['næsn̩t] *adj.* 初期的, 开始存在的; 发生中的

2. subvert [səb'vɜ:t] *vt.* 推翻; 颠覆; 破坏

3. pedagogue ['pedəgɒg] *n.* 教师; 教员; 卖弄学问者

4. consonant ['kɒnsənənt] *n.* 辅音, 辅音字母

5. deviant ['di:vɪənt] *adj.* 不正常的; 离经叛道的

6. stasis ['stesi:s] *n.* 郁积; 停滞; 血行停滞

7. peer to 检查; 窥视

8. penchant ['pentʃənt] *n.* 嗜好, 倾向

#### 【长难句分析】

1. "Textese", a nascent dialect of English that subverts letters and numbers to produce ultra-concise words and sentiments, is horrifying language loyalists and pedagogues.

【解析】此句为主从复合句, a nascent dialect of English为插入补足语, that引导定语从句, 先行词为dialect。

【译文】“短信语言”作为英语的一种新兴方言, 创造出极其简洁的词汇和丰富的情绪表达方式, 颠覆了字母和数字, 这种现象令热爱语言的人和教育家担忧。

2. One look at the winners of text-poetry contests in Britain proves that the force behind texting is a tendency for innovation, not linguistic laziness.

【解析】这是一个并列复合句。beyond those后省略了process一词, required for monolingual speech 后置解释说明those process; 现在分词词组resulting in做定语, 补充说明主句产生前的后果。

【译文】只要看看英国短信诗歌比赛的获胜者就会明白, 写短信的驱动力是创新的追求, 而不是语言的惰性。

## 【全文翻译】

在过去的8年间,由短信所引起的最激烈的争论无疑是围绕缩略字母的短信语言。“短信语言”作为英语的一种新兴方言,创造出极其简洁的词汇和丰富的情绪表达方式,颠覆了字母和数字,这种现象令热爱语言的人和教育家担忧。尽管人们之间的交流比以往任何时候都更多更快了,但也有人担心,随着短信语言省略了辅音、元音和标点,并且对字母和数字不加区别的使用,人们将不知道该如何去交流。短信的泛滥是否会使我们的后代成为文盲?“OMG”是否标志着英语的消亡呢?

然而敲响警钟的并非语言学家,而是那些不得不批改中学作业中一些荒谬的语法错误的老师,以及那些觉得确有必要写语法书的相关人士。后者人数也非常显著。约翰·汉弗瑞是一名电视播音员,同时也是一名普通的英国人。他认为缩略语短信是一种恶意破坏艺术的行为。还有《吃、射、走》一书的作者林恩·特拉斯,她实际上非常喜欢发短信,但她从不使用缩略词。英国是最早使短信风靡全国的国家之一,在其发展过程中,也引发了一些十分尖锐的反短信言论。约翰·萨瑟兰在《卫报》上写道:“发短信是对诵读困难的掩饰。”但语言学家却至今对此保持沉默。英国一位著作颇丰的语言学家在一本新著中澄清了几件事。

戴维·克里斯特尔所著的《发短信:大讨论》中提出了两大论点:一是短信语言并不像人们想的那样离经叛道,二是发短信实际上使年轻人更好地交流。如同一些生物学家相信生物进化论那样,他相信语言同样展现着进化论:变化不是渐进的。长期的停滞状态将会被一些里程碑式的发展打破,并常常导致关键性的外在变化。美国独立战争对英语的影响比当今短信泛滥的影响要大得多。克里斯特尔说,美国英语和英国英语的差异,更多体现在发音上,而非报刊使用语和短信使用语的区别。

语言学家一介入关于短信的争议,研究人员就通过实验来检验发短信带来的影响。而实验结果与传统思维背道而驰。去年在英国的一项实验中,那些会发短信并且掌握了很多缩略词的孩子们在阅读和词汇考试中成绩更好。实际上,他们使用缩写越熟练,就越擅长拼写和写作。这样看来,发短信似乎能够使读写能力有所提升,而并非只是一个学习读/写的工具。

尽管电子交流方式存在一种特有的随意,但并不比学术术语或新闻用语的简略表达法所产生的随意更糟糕。它肯定不会造成愚蠢。只要看看英国短信诗歌比赛的获胜者就会明白,写短信的驱动力是创新的追求,而不是语言的惰性。克里斯特尔称,“电子通信已经将创新精神再次引入到单词拼写中来。”

## Passage 12

With a disease as complex as cancer, it's easy to forget that sometimes the most effective defense can be the simplest. Despite all the gadgets that modern medicine has to image, diagnose and track a tumor, there is an easier way to go about things. Researchers at the American Society of Clinical Oncology ( ASCO ) conference in Chicago reported earlier this month that the best way to figure out how a cancer is progressing is to draw a little blood.

Tracking cancer via the blood certainly isn't new. Just as a pregnancy test can detect the proteins of a 10-dayold fetus in the mother's circulatory system, similar tests can detect proteins on cancer cells released by a tumor that is itself only dozens of cells large. Most of these migrating cells die during the journey. Others are more menacing—pioneers programmed to seed new growth in distant tissues. Eitherway, as epithelial cells—closely packed, multilayered cells of which most solid tumors are made—they are oddballs in their new fluid environment. “It's like splitting a deck of cards into red and black suits,” says Dr. Daniel Hayes, director of the breast-cancer program at the University of Michigan, about separating these epithelial tumor cells from the blood.

But those tests take you only so far. Suppose you could do more than just collect the enemy cells. Suppose you could question them for information. That's what the new tests make possible. Researchers are starting to identify, for example, proteins on the surface of tumor cells that might signal a faster-growing, more aggressive

type of cancer. Other protein signatures may hint at a more advanced tumor that is ready to metastasize. Both can help doctors craft more personalized therapies that match the right treatments to the right patients at the right time, improving effectiveness, lowering the costs of hit-or-miss treatments and reducing toxic side effects.

Perhaps the biggest appeal of these assays, however, has to do with their ease and simplicity. Currently, doctors seeking the same information must collect a sample of the tumor tissue, something that isn't always possible if it's very small or inaccessible or its precise location isn't known. Then there is the danger that the physical act of tissue sampling can move cells and cause them to spread the disease. A blood draw bypasses all these risks.

Even without such sophisticated genetic work, doctors can now learn more about how treatment is progressing simply by calculating the number of circulating cancer cells and better understanding what that head count means. More cells in the blood could be a sign that the drugs are not working and that it's time for a different treatment. Such blood-based diagnostics may not yet have beaten cancer, but, says Dr. Gordon Mills, chair of systems biology at the M. D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, they "are the holy grail." Those are decidedly optimistic words in a specialty too often short on them. (512 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.growth [grəʊθ] <i>n.</i> 增长; 赘生物     | 5.a deck of cards 一副纸牌               |
| 2.suit [su:t] <i>n.</i> (扑克牌中) 所有同花色的牌 | 6.hint at 暗示                         |
| 3.go about sth. 开始做某事                  | 7.hit-or-miss <i>adj.</i> 漫无目的的, 胡乱的 |
| 4.either away (两种情况中) 不论发生哪种情况都        | 8.the holy grail 圣杯                  |

### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.fetus ['fi:təs] *n.* 胎儿
- 2.epithelial [epi'thi:lɪəl] *adj.* [生物] 上皮的
- 3.metastasize [mə'tæstəsaɪz] *vi.* 转移
- 4.assay [ə'seɪ] *n.* 化验; 试验

### 【长难句分析】

1.Both can help doctors craft more personalized therapies that match the right treatments to the right patients at the right time, improving effectiveness, lowering the costs of hit-or-miss treatments and reducing toxic side effects.

【解析】本句是主从复合句，主句谓语help sb do sth 为“谓语+宾语+宾补”结构，定语从句that...at the right time修饰more personalized therapies，并列的现在分词结构improving..., lowering...and reducing...作主句结果状语。

【译文】两者都可以帮助医生制订更具针对性的治疗方案。这些方案将治疗方法、治疗时间和病人的病情相匹配，从而改善治疗效果，降低无计划性治疗的花销，并且减少毒副作用。

2. Even without such sophisticated genetic work, doctors can now learn more about how treatment is progressing simply by calculating the number of circulating cancer cells and better understanding what that head count means.

【解析】本句主干为doctors can now learn more about..., 其中about的宾语由how引导的从句充当，该从句中“by calculating...and better understanding...”作方式状语，understanding的宾语由what引导的从句充当。句首even without...作伴随状语。

【译文】如今，即使没有如此复杂的基因工作，只通过计算游离癌细胞的数量、更好地理解这种数量的统计含义，医生们也能够更进一步了解治疗的进展情况。



## 【全文翻译】

对癌症般复杂的疾病，我们很容易忘记：最有效的防御有时最简单。尽管现代医学拥有很多用于影像、诊断和追踪肿瘤的器械，但这些事情还有更简易的处理方法。本月初在芝加哥召开的美国临床肿瘤学会（ASCO）年会中，有研究人员指出，弄清癌症如何扩散的最好方法是抽取少量血液。

通过血液追踪癌症的方法当然不是新发现。就像孕检可以检测到母亲血液循环系统中10天大胎儿的蛋白质，类似的试验可以检测到癌细胞上的蛋白质。释放这些癌细胞的肿瘤本身可能只有几十个细胞大小。这些细胞大多在游离过程中死亡。剩下的则更具威胁性，它们是在远组织中播撒癌细胞的先驱。无论哪种情况，作为上皮细胞——构成大部分实体肿瘤的聚集性多层细胞——它们在新的体液环境中是异类。密歇根大学乳腺癌项目负责人丹尼尔·海耶斯医生在谈及从血液中分离这些上皮肿瘤细胞时指出，“这就像把一副纸牌分成红、黑两种花色。”

但那些测试只能让你做这么多。设想你不仅仅可以收集肿瘤细胞，还可以通过“询问”它们获得信息。新测试使这些成为可能。例如，研究人员开始检测出肿瘤细胞表面上的蛋白质可能预示着一一种增长迅速、更具侵袭性的癌症。其他蛋白质征象可能暗示一种准备转移的晚期肿瘤。两者都可以帮助医生制订更具针对性的治疗方案。这些方案将治疗方法、治疗时间和病人的病情相匹配，从而改善治疗效果，降低无计划性治疗的花销，并且减少毒副作用。

然而，这些试验最大的吸引力或许与其便易性和简单性有关。目前，搜寻同样信息的医生必须收集一个肿瘤组织的样本。如果样本很小或不易得到，或者它的准确位置尚未知晓，那往往很难收集到。而且，组织采样的物理行为可能转移癌细胞并使它们扩散疾病，而抽血检测避开了全部风险。

如今，即使没有如此复杂的基因工作，只通过计算游离癌细胞的数量、更好地理解这种数量的统计含义，医生们也能够更进一步了解治疗的进展情况。血液中过多的细胞可能意味着药物不起作用，应该采用其他治疗方法。这种基于血液的诊断或许尚未战胜癌症；然而，休斯敦MD安德森癌症中心系统生物学主席，戈登·米尔医生指出，它们是“圣杯”。这无疑是癌症领域少见的乐观说辞。

## Passage 13

In the middle of a phone call four years ago, Paula Niedenthal began to wonder what it really means to smile. The call came from a Russian reporter, who was interviewing Dr. Niedenthal about her research on facial expressions.

Despite the fact that smiling is one of the most common things that we humans do, Dr. Niedenthal found science's explanation for it to be weak.

To that end, Dr. Niedenthal and her colleagues have surveyed a wide range of studies to build a new scientific model of the smile. In a recent issue of the journal *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, they argue that smiles are not simply the expression of an internal feeling. Smiles in fact are only the most visible part of an intimate melding between two minds.

"A smile is not this floating thing, like a Cheshire Cat," said Dr. Niedenthal. "It's attached to a body." Sometimes the lips open to reveal teeth; sometimes they stay sealed. Sometimes the eyes crinkle. The chin rises with some smiles, and drops in others.

Cataloging these variations is an important first step, said Dr. Niedenthal, but it can't deliver an answer to the mystery of smiles. "People like to make dictionaries of the facial muscles to make a particular gesture, but there's no depth to that approach," she said.

Primatologists have been able to sort animals' smiles into a few categories, and Dr. Niedenthal thinks that human smiles should be classified in the same way. Chimpanzees sometimes smile from pleasure, as when baby chimps play with each other, but chimpanzees also smile when they're trying to strengthen a social bond with another chimpanzee.

Dr. Niedenthal thinks that some human smiles fall into these categories as well. What's more, they may be

distinguished by certain expressions. An embarrassed smile is often accompanied by a lowered chin, for example, while a smile of greeting often comes with raised eyebrows.

In Dr. Niedenthal's model, the brain can use three different means to distinguish a smile from some other expression.

One way people recognize smiles is comparing the geometry of a person's face to a standard smile. A second way is thinking about the situation in which someone is making an expression, judging if it's the sort where a smile would be expected.

But most importantly, Dr. Niedenthal argues, people recognize smiles by imitating them. When a smiling person looks eyes with another person, the viewer unknowingly imitates a smile as well. In their new paper, Dr. Niedenthal and her colleagues point to a number of studies indicating that this imitation activates many of the same regions of the brain that are active in the smiler.

Embodying smiles not only lets people recognize smiles, Dr. Niedenthal argues. It also lets them recognize false smiles. When they unconsciously imitate a false smile, they don't experience the same brain activity as an authentic one. The mismatch lets them know something's wrong. (513 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. colleagues ['kɒli:gz] <i>n.</i> 同事; 同僚; 同行   | 6. crinkle ['krɪŋkl] <i>vt.&amp;vi.</i> (使) 起皱 <i>n.</i> 皱纹 |
| 2. survey ['sɜ:veɪ] <i>v.</i> 调查  | 7. cataloging ['kætəlgɪŋ] <i>n.</i> [计]编目                   |
| 3. intimate ['ɪntɪmət] <i>adj.</i> 亲密的; 私人的; 内部的; 直接的 <i>n.</i> 至交; 密友 <i>v.</i> 暗示; 宣布, 通知 | 8. distinguished [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃt] <i>adj.</i> 卓越的; 著名的; 受人尊敬的 |
| 4. integration [ˌɪntɪ'ɡreɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 结合; 整合; 一体化   | 9. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] <i>v.</i> 陪伴; 陪同; 伴随...同时发生        |
| 5. reveal [rɪ'vi:l] <i>vt.</i> 显露; 揭露 <i>n.</i> 揭示, 展现                                      |   |

### 【长难句解析】

1. A second way is thinking about the situation in which someone is making an expression, judging if it's the sort where a smile would be expected.

【解析】句子主干为A second way is thinking about the situation。in which someone is making an expression作定语修饰situation。judging if it's the sort where a smile would be expected作目的状语，if句作judging的宾语。where a smile would be expected作sort的定语。

【译文】第二种方法，人们会通过面部表情变化时，周围的情况，来判断对方微笑与否。

2. In their new paper, Dr. Niedenthal and her colleagues point to a number of studies indicating that this imitation activates many of the same regions of the brain that are active in the smiler.

【解析】句子主干为Dr. Niedenthal and her colleagues point to a number of studies。indicating that this imitation activates many of the same regions of the brain that are active in the smiler表示伴随。that引导的从句作indicating的宾语。

【译文】在新发表的研究论文中，Niedenthal博士和同事们的很多研究表明，在某人模仿对方微笑时，双方大脑中的很多相同部分会被激活。

### 【全文翻译】

四年前，在一位俄罗斯记者通过电话对Paula Niedenthal博士进行采访时，Niedenthal开始思考，微笑到底意味着什么。那次采访的内容，是关于她从事的面部表情的研究工作。

尽管微笑是人类最习以为常的事，但她发现，对微笑问题的科学解释很薄弱。

为此，Niedenthal博士和同事做了广泛的研究。从大脑扫描到文化观察，来建立新的、关于微笑的科学模型。在最新一期的《行为和大脑科学》期刊上表明微笑不仅仅是单个人的内心感情表达，事实上，微笑是两个人之间，心灵彼此交融的最明显的表现。

“微笑并不是这么表面的动作，像电影《妙妙猫》里面的猫咪笑起来这么简单，它和肉体是紧密相连的。” Niedenthal博士说。微笑的方式因人而异，有人会露出牙齿；有人会笑不露齿；还有的会眯起眼

睛。也有人微笑时会扬起下巴,也会有人会垂下。

将各种微笑方式分类是重要的第一步工作,她说。但仅仅分类还不能解开微笑之谜。“人们喜欢照本宣科地做出特定的笑容姿势,但这毫无深意。”

灵长类动物学家已经能将动物的微笑分成很多种类。Niedenthal博士认为,对于人类的微笑也可以按此分类。当小黑猩猩互相嬉戏时,黑猩猩有时会因为高兴而微笑。但当黑猩猩在巩固与同类的社会联系时,也会微笑。

Niedenthal博士认为,某些人类的微笑也可以归入这些类别。而且,能通过特定的表情进行区分。尴尬的微笑经常伴随着下巴低垂。而人们问候时的微笑,常伴随着眉毛扬起。

在Niedenthal博士的模型中,大脑可以采用三种不同途经分辨微笑的表情。

第一种方法,人们会将对方的面部表情和标准的微笑的样子做几何学的对比。第二种方法,人们会通过面部表情变化时,周围的情况,来判断对方微笑与否。

但Niedenthal博士认为,判断微笑最重要的方法,就是跟着对方一起微笑。当一个人面带微笑,双眼看着对方时,另一个人会不知不觉中模仿着微笑起来。在新发表的研究论文中,尼丹瑟博士和同事们的很多研究表明,在某人模仿对方微笑时,双方大脑中的很多相同部分会被激活。

Niedenthal博士认为,跟着别人微笑不仅是人们判断微笑与否的方法,而且也能让人们辨别出微笑的真伪。在人们无意识地模仿别人虚假的微笑时,大脑活动与真微笑时截然不同,而这种出入使得我们意识到问题的所在。

## Passage 14

Agriculture has fueled the eruption of human civilization. Efficiently raised, affordable crops and livestock feed our growing population, and hunger has largely been eliminated from the developed world as a result. Yet there are reasons to believe that we are beginning to lose control of our great agricultural machine. The security of our food supply is at risk in ways more harmful than anyone had feared.

Orchards in Florida and California are falling to fast-moving diseases with no known cure. And as entomologists Diana Cox-Foster and Dennis van Engelsdorp describe in “Saving the Honey bee,” a mysterious disease has killed honeybee colonies around the U.S., threatening an agricultural system that is utterly dependent on bees to pollinate crops. The illness may be in part the result of the stresses imposed on bees by this uniquely modern system.

Now, new evidence indicates that our agricultural practices are leading directly to the spread of human disease. Much has been made in recent years of MRSA, an antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and for good reason. In 2005, about 95,000 MRSA infections caused the deaths of nearly 19,000 Americans. The disease first developed in hospitals. The killer bacterium is an inevitable evolutionary response to the widespread use of antibiotics but has since found a home in locker rooms, prisons and child care facilities. Now the bacteria have spread to the farm.

Perhaps we should not be surprised. Modern factory farms keep so many animals in such a small space that the animals must be given low doses of antibiotics to shield them from the terrible conditions. The drug-resistant bacteria that emerge have now entered our food supply. The first study to investigate farm-bred MRSA in the U. S.—amazingly, the Food and Drug Administration has shown little interest in testing the nation’s livestock for this disease—recently found that 49% of pigs and 45% of pig workers in the survey harbored the bacteria.

In April 2008, a high-profile commission of scientists, farmers, doctors and veterinarians recommended that the FDA phase out the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics in farm animal production. The FDA agreed and soon announced that it would ban the use of one widespread antibiotic except for strictly *stated medical* purposes. But five days before the ban was set to take effect, the agency quietly reversed its position. Although no official reason was given, the opposition of the powerful farm lobby is widely thought to have played a role.

This is just one example of a food production system that protects a narrow set of interests over the nation's public health. Simple measures such as the reestablishment of the FDA's initial ruling are necessary and important steps. But Congress needs to take a far more comprehensive approach to adjust the country's agricultural priorities with its health priorities, to eliminate subsidies that encourage factory farming, and to encourage the growth of poly-culture and good old-fashioned crop rotation in the U. S. As the world is quickly learning, a civilization can only be as healthy as its food supply. ( 515 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] <i>n.</i> 方法；途径；态度    | 7. livestock ['lɪvstɒk] <i>n.</i> 牲畜；家畜             |
| 2. colony ['kɒləni] ( 同地生长的动物或植物 )           | 8. lobby ['lɒbi] <i>n.</i> 游说团体                     |
| 群，群体，集落                                      | 9. phase sth. out 逐步废除                              |
| 3. eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 爆发        | 10. profile ['prəʊfaɪl] <i>n.</i> 受公众主义的程度，对公众暴露的程度 |
| 4. fuel [fjuəl] <i>v.</i> 增强，刺激              | 11. reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] <i>v.</i> 撤销，废除（决定，法律等）       |
| 5. harbour / harbor ['hɑ:bə] <i>v.</i> 窝藏，庇护 |   |
| 6. impose [ɪm'pəʊz] <i>v.</i> 迫使；把...强加于     |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. entomologist [entə'mɒlədʒɪst] *n.* 昆虫学者
2. pollinate ['pɒlɪneɪt] *vt.* 授粉；传粉
3. reinstatement [rɪn'stetmənt] *n.* 恢复原状
4. veterinarian [vet(ə)rɪ'neəriən] *n.* 兽医

### 【长难句分析】

1. And as entomologists Diana Cox-Foster and Dennis van Engelsdorp describe in "Saving the Honey bee," a mysterious disease has killed honeybee colonies around the U. S. , threatening an agricultural system that is utterly dependent on bees to pollinate crops.

【解析】该句主干为 a mysterious disease has killed honeybee colonies...。句首 as 引导定语从句，修饰整个主句，现在分词结构 threatening an agricultural system 作结果状语，其中又嵌套了 that 引导的定语从句修饰 agricultural system。

【译文】正如昆虫学家安娜·考克斯福斯特和丹尼斯·范·恩格斯多尔普在《拯救蜜蜂》中描述的那样，一场奇特的疾病已经使美国境内蜂群丧生，危及了过分依赖蜜蜂对作物授粉的农业系统。

2. The killer bacterium is an inevitable evolutionary response to the widespread use of antibiotics but has since found a home in locker rooms, prisons and child care facilities.

【解析】该句主干为 The killer bacterium is an inevitable evolutionary response...but has since found...，介词短语 to the ...antibiotics 作后置定语，修饰名词 response。since 是副词，意为“此后，后来”。

【译文】这种致命细菌是抗生素广泛使用所产生的不可避免的进化反应，它随后在更衣室，监狱和儿童保育设施中安家落户。

### 【全文翻译】

农业加速了人类文明的兴起。有效耕种的庄稼和合理饲养的牲畜满足了不断增长的人口的美食需求，发达国家已在很大程度上消除了饥饿。然而我们仍有理由相信，巨大的农业机器正在失控，食物供给安全正在受到威胁，其程度远甚于人们历来的担忧。

尚无药可救之病的快速传播使得佛罗里达州和加利福尼亚州的果园每况愈下。正如昆虫学家安娜·考克斯福斯特和丹尼斯·范·恩格斯多尔普在《拯救蜜蜂》中描述的那样，一场奇特的疾病已经使美国境内蜂群丧生，危及了过分依赖蜜蜂对作物授粉的农业系统。这种独特的现代农业系统给蜜蜂造成的负担可能是导致这场疾病的部分原因。

现在，新的证据表明我们的农业活动直接导致了人类疾病的传播。近几年来，我们对耐甲氧西林金



葡萄球菌 (MRSA), 一种耐抗生素细菌做了很多工作, 而且有充足的理由这样做。2005年, 大约95,000例MRSA感染导致了近19000美国人死亡。这种疾病最先出现在医院中。这种致命细菌是抗生素广泛使用所产生的不可避免的进化反应, 它随后在更衣室, 监狱和儿童保育设施中安家落户。现在这种细菌已经扩散到了农场。

或许我们不应感到奇怪。现代工厂化农场在狭小的空间内养殖了太多的动物, 因此必须给动物注射低剂量的抗生素来防止它们受恶劣环境的影响。由此产生的抗药细菌现在已进入了我们的食物供应之中。最近对美国范围内农场首次进行的MRSA调查发现, 49%的猪和45%的养猪工人都是这种细菌的携带者。令人惊奇的是, 此前美国食品药品监督管理局竟然不太想在全国范围内对牲畜进行这一细菌检测。

2008年4月, 一个由科学家、农民、医生和兽医组成的委员会引起了广泛关注。委员会建议美国食品药品监督管理局逐步取消农场动物饲养中非治疗性抗生素药物的使用。食品药品监督管理局同意了这一提议并很快宣布, 除非对用药目的有详尽的解释, 否则它将禁用一种广泛应用的抗生素。但是在禁令即将生效前五天的, 该局悄然改变了立场。虽然食品药品监督管理局对此没有给出官方解释, 但普遍认为, 颇有势力的农场游说团体的反对意见起到了一定的作用。

这只是食物生产系统为保护一小部分人的利益而弃全国公众的健康于不顾的例子之一。诸如恢复食品药品监督管理局初始的规定这样的简单措施必要且重要, 但是国会需要采取更为全面的手段, 根据对健康影响的大小来调整农业的重点, 取消那些旨在鼓励工厂化农业的补贴, 并在全美国鼓励多种栽培和优良的传统轮流耕作。正如全世界的人们都在逐渐意识到的一样, 人类的文明史和食物供给的健康是密不可分的。

## Passage 15

Conception and cancer, which mark the beginning and, often, the end of life, share some molecular details. Cancer cells copy their contents and divide rapidly; so do newly fertilized eggs. This requires genetic reprogramming. Curiously, as a result of the reprogramming, both contain appreciable amounts of an enzyme called reverse transcriptase that biologists more usually associate with certain viral infections, including HIV.

Reverse transcriptase makes part of the cell's protein publishing line work backwards, recreating DNA, a molecule in which organisms typically store genetic information, from its less stable and correspondingly less favoured cousin, RNA. Why it does so in cancer and in embryos, though, is something of a mystery.

Corrado Spadafora, of Italy's National Institute of Health, in Rome, studies this little-known puzzle.

There are thousands of reverse-transcriptase genes in the genomes of all mammals. What that job is exactly, Dr Spadafora is not sure, but data he presented at the annual meeting of the British Andrology Society, in Leeds, suggest some answers.

Dr Spadafora showed recently that reverse transcriptase is required for mouse embryos to develop. He did this by removing it in two ways. First, he exposed embryos created in Petri dishes to a common AIDS drug called nevirapine, which works by gumming the enzyme up. This halted development whenever it was added to embryos up to the stage when they were only four cells big. Adding the drug later, when the four cells had divided into eight, had no effect. Second, he checked the drug was not bad for the embryos in some other, unknown, way by specifically turning off reverse transcriptase-producing genes. The result was the same: the embryos did not die, and again, during the sensitive period, they seemed to get stuck in a juvenile stage.

There are hints that reverse transcriptase is needed for a lot of early embryonic functions associated with getting cells ready to specialize into different types of tissue. Seven of the ten genes Dr Spadafora tested were active in healthy embryos, but were shut down in the nevirapine arrested ones.

Since cancer cells also contain a lot of reverse transcriptase, Dr Spadafora wondered whether stopping the enzyme working might stop them dividing as well. He transplanted four kinds of human cancer into four groups of mice and treated some of each group with nevirapine or a similar drug. In all cases the earlier he gave the drug, the slower the tumours grew, and they always grew more slowly than tumours in mice which got neither

drug. As in the embryo experiments, he then silenced the cancer-cell genes that produced reverse transcriptase, and likewise found the tumours grew more slowly.

Moreover, both the drugs and the gene-silencing technique flattened some types of cancer cells, which suggests that both methods of getting rid of reverse transcriptase's effects caused similar molecular changes inside the cells.

That common anti-HIV drugs slow cancer growth in AIDS patients has been known for some time. Doctors, however, have attributed the fact to the healthier immune systems the drugs promote. Dr Spadafora's results suggest a more precise mechanism. ( 519 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. molecular ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] <i>adj.</i> 分子的, 由分子组成的   | 到; 使曝光; 揭露  |
| 2. reverse [rɪ'vɜ:s] <i>n.</i> 相反, 反转, 颠倒; 背面; <i>adj.</i> 相反的, 倒转的; <i>v.</i> 颠倒, 倒转, (使) 倒退 | 4. juvenile ['dʒu:vənəl] <i>adj.</i> 青少年的, 幼稚的; <i>n.</i> 青少年, 少年读物 |
| 3. expose [ɪk'spəʊz; ek-] <i>v.</i> (to) 使暴露, 受   | 5. immune [ɪ'mju:n] <i>adj.</i> 免疫的, 有免疫力的; 不受影响的; 免除的, 豁免的         |
|   | 6. precise [pri'saɪs] <i>adj.</i> 精确的, 准确的                          |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Curiously, as a result of the reprogramming, both contain appreciable amounts of an enzyme called reverse transcriptase that biologists more usually associate with certain viral infections, including HIV.

【解析】副词curiously, 介词短语as a result of the reprogramming, 都在句子中作为状语。句子的主语是代词both, 谓语动词是contain, 宾语是an enzyme。过去分词结构called reverse transcriptase作为后置定语, 修饰an enzyme。关系代词that引导的是一个限定性定语从句, 修饰前面的先行词reverse transcriptase。这个定语从句中的主语是biologists, that在这个定语从句中作为谓语动词associate的宾语。句末的现在分词结构including HIV是伴随状语, 起到补充说明的作用。

【译文】令人好奇的是, 作为重组的结果, 这两者都包含一种为数不少的生物酶——反转录酶, 生物学家通常将这种酶与某些病毒性感染联系在一起, 包括 HIV。

2. Reverse transcriptase makes part of the cell's protein publishing line work backwards, recreating DNA, a molecule in which organisms typically store genetic information, from its less stable and correspondingly less favoured cousin, RNA.

【解析】此句结构较复杂。重点和难点在于短语recreation...from...被分隔。第一个逗号前的部分包含了句子的主语reverse transcriptase, 谓语动词makes, 宾语part of the cell's protein publishing line, 宾补work backwards。现在分词结构recreating DNA做伴随状语。两个逗号之间的a molecule in which organisms typically store genetic information作为句子的插入语, 同时也是DNA的同位语, 对DNA进一步补充说明, 其中包含一个关系代词which引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词a molecule。这个定语从句中的主语是organisms, 谓语动词是store, 宾语是genetic information。句末的from its less stable and correspondingly less favoured cousin, RNA和前面的recreation构成固定搭配, 其中RNA作为its less stable and correspondingly less favoured cousin的同位语。

【译文】反转录酶使部分细胞的蛋白质链反向工作, 反向复制和DNA类似但较不稳定且相对而言并不重要的分子RNA, 重新生成DNA——一种典型的储存了生物基本遗传信息的分子。

3. Moreover, both the drugs and the gene-silencing technique flattened some types of cancer cells, which suggests that both methods of getting rid of reverse transcriptase's effects caused similar molecular changes inside the cells.

【解析】这是一个结构比较清晰的复合句。句子的主语是both...and...并列结构中的the drugs和the gene-silencing technique, 谓语动词是flattened, 宾语是some types of cancer cells。逗号后面是关系代词which引导得非限定性定语从句。需要注意的是which指代的是前文所述内容, 作为这个定语从

句的主语，谓语动词是suggests，that引导得宾语句子作为suggests宾语。在这个宾语从句中，主语是both methods of getting rid of reverse transcriptase's effects，谓语动词是caused，宾语是similar molecular changes，状语是inside the cells。

【译文】而且，无论是药物还是通过基因沉默技术抑制癌细胞，都说明去除反转录酶会导致细胞内部分子结构变化。

### 【全文翻译】

怀孕与癌症，前者是生命的开端，后者是生命的结束，但这两者在分子程度的细节上却有着相同之处。癌细胞复制自身并且快速分裂；新受精的卵细胞也一样。两者都要求基因的重组。令人好奇的是，作为重组的结果，这两者都包含一种为数不少的生物酶——反转录酶，生物学家通常将这种酶与某些病毒性感染联系在一起，包括HIV。反转录酶使部分细胞的蛋白质链反向工作，反向复制和DNA类似但较不稳定且相对而言并不重要的分子RNA，重新生成DNA——一种典型的储存了生物基本遗传信息的分子。为什么癌症和胚胎有这些相同点仍然是一个谜。

罗马意大利国家健康学院的Corrado Spadafora就在研究这个鲜为人知的难题。在所有哺乳动物的基因组中有上千个反转录酶的基因。Spadafora博士不敢肯定到底该做什么工作，但是他在利兹英国男科学会年会上提交的资料指出了某些答案。

Spadafora博士最近表示反转录酶在老鼠胚胎的发育中是必需的。他用两种方法除去反转录酶。第一种方法，他对在皮氏培养皿中生成的胚胎使用一种名为奈韦拉平的普通抗艾滋药物时，这种药物能破坏这种生物酶。在胚胎只有四个细胞的时候加入这种药物会停止细胞继续发育。如果晚一点、在胚胎分裂为8个细胞时加入药物则没有用。第二种方法，他使用药物以一种没有其他副作用的不明方法来专门抑制反转录酶基因的产生。效果是一样的：胚胎并没有死去，另外，在这个敏感的时期，他们似乎停留在了这个不成熟的阶段。

有线索显示，在早期假如胚胎想要实行将细胞转化为不同种类的组织的功能，反转录酶是必需的。在Spadafora博士测试的10个基因中，有7个基因在健康的胚胎中是活动的，但在加入了奈韦拉平的胚胎中则没有活动。

因为癌细胞同样含有许多反转录酶，Spadafora博士很想知道是否停止这种生物酶的作用同样会阻止细胞分裂。他将四种人类癌细胞移植到四组老鼠的体内，每一组用奈韦拉平或其他类似的药来治疗。在所有的试验中，越早给药肿瘤长得越慢，而且总是比没有用药的老鼠体内的肿瘤长得慢。而在胚胎试验中，他抑制了产生反转录酶的癌细胞的基因，同样发现肿瘤的生长变慢了。而且，无论是药物还是通过基因沉默技术抑制癌细胞，都说明去除反转录酶会导致细胞内部分子结构变化。

人们早就知道普通的抗艾滋病药物可以减缓艾滋病人的癌细胞生长。而医学界已经开始利用这一实际情况研究提高免疫系统的药物了。Spadafora博士的研究结果提供了更为具体的方法。

## Passage 16

This past summer Amazon made a shocking announcement: for the first time, it sold more electronic books than hardcover ones. Now, that headline should have had half a page of footnotes. Amazon provided only the relative proportions of sales, not the actual quantities. It didn't mention that its e-books of most best sellers cost a flat \$ 10, compared with, for example, \$ 25 for the same book in hardback. And it didn't say anything at all about paperback sales ( which sell the most of all ) .

Otherwise, though, the news sure sounded as though printed books are dying, right along with a slice of our cultural souls. We would lose the satisfaction of holding a sturdy bound volume, the pleasure of turning physical pages, even the beautiful covers that let us see what someone else on the subway is reading. But a funeral for the printed book is premature, for three reasons.

First, it's human to underestimate the time it takes for fanciful technologies to arrive. We're way past the 2001 of the movie *2001 : A Space Odyssey*, but we're still not walking effortlessly among the stars. Second,

when these tech changes do occur, they tend not to wipe out the existing technologies; instead they just add on. The paperless office may never arrive.

For the moment, there's a third problem: the crudeness of e-book technology itself. Today you can buy e-book readers from more than a dozen companies: Amazon, Barnes & Noble, and so on. The prices have plummeted—a 2007 Kindle would have cost you \$ 400; today an improved model goes for as low as \$ 140. But they're still pricey enough that you'll kick yourself if yours is lost or stolen. They're much more fragile than books. They run out of power, leaving you with nothing to read.

The biggest problem of all, though, is the e-books themselves. The publishers insist that e-books must be copy-protected. Predictably, each company uses a different protection scheme. You can't read a Kindle book on a Barnes & Noble Nook or a Sony Reader book on an iPad. You can still read a 200-year-old printed book. But the odds of being able to read one of today's e-books in 200 years, or even 20, is practically zero.

You won't be giving a well-worn e-book to your children. But you won't be giving one to your friend, either; you can't resell or even give away an e-book. It doesn't seem right. Why shouldn't you be able to pass along an e-book just the way you'd pass on a physical one? You paid for it, haven't you?

Make no mistake: e-book sales will continue to climb. Screen technology will improve, and prices will fall. It's theoretically possible, in fact, that the publishers' Luddite lawyers will even relax a little bit about the copy protection. For the moment, however, the headline "Printed Books Are Dead" was published much, much too early. ( 524 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. sturdy ['stɜːdɪ] <i>adj.</i> 结实的          | 4. fanciful ['fænsɪfəl] <i>adj.</i> 奇特的, 稀奇的 |
| 2. funeral ['fjuːn(ə)r(ə)l] <i>n.</i> 葬礼, 丧礼 | 5. a slice of 一片                             |
| 3. premature ['premətʃʊə] <i>adj.</i> 过早的    |  |

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. odyssey ['ɒdəsi] *n.* 远行, 长途冒险旅行
2. plummet ['plʌmɪt] *vi.* 垂直下降
3. Luddite ['lʌdaɪt] *adj.* 抵制新技术的

#### 【长难句分析】

1. It didn't mention that its e-books of most best sellers cost a flat \$ 10, compared with, for example, \$ 25 for the same book in hardback.

【解析】该句主干是It didn't mention..., mention的宾语由从句充当; 宾语从句的主要部分是its e-books of most best sellers cost a flat \$10, 介词短语of...sellers为后置定语修饰e-books, 过去分词结构compared with...作伴随状语, 其中for example做插入语。

【译文】比如说, 它并没有提到其最畅销书籍的电子版售价仅为10美元, 而同一本书的精装本售价却是25美元。

2. We would lose the satisfaction of holding a sturdy bound volume, the pleasure of turning physical pages, even the beautiful covers that let us see what someone else on the subway is reading.

【解析】该句主干是We would lose the satisfaction..., the pleasure..., even the beautiful covers, 其中宾语为并列结构; 宾语1和宾语2被of+动名词结构解释说明, 宾语3被that引导的定语从句修饰, 定语从句中嵌套了一个宾语从句, 该宾语从句是主系表结构, 主语由从句充当。

【译文】我们可能会失去手捧装帧精美的书卷时那种满足感, 失去翻动真实页面的那种乐趣, 甚至失去地铁里吸引我们去观察别人正在读什么书的华丽封面。

#### 【全文翻译】

去年夏天亚马逊宣布了一条惊人的消息: 该公司的电子书销量有史以来第一次超过其精装本。现



在，那个标题应该再附上长达半页的脚注。亚马逊公司仅仅提供了图书销量的相对比例，而非实际销售数据。比如说，它并没有提到其最畅销书籍的电子版售价仅为10美元，而同一本书的精装本售价却是25美元。同样，它只字未提平装本图书的销量，而实际上这种图书的销量是最好的。

若非如此，这则新闻一定会让人觉得印刷版图书正与我们的一部分文化灵魂渐渐消失。我们可能会失去手捧装帧精美的书卷时那种满足感，失去翻动真实页面的那种乐趣，甚至失去地铁里吸引我们去观察别人正在读什么书的华丽封面。然而，为印刷图书追悼默哀还为时太早，原因有三。

第一，人类的本性决定了我们会低估新奇科技进入现实世界所需的时间。我们早已度过了电影《2001太空漫游》中所描述的2001年，然而我们仍然没能在群星中环游徜徉。第二，即使这些科技变化真的发生了，它们通常也不会完全取代现存科技，而只是对它们的一种补充。无纸办公或许永远也不会实现。

目前还有第三个问题：电子书技术本身的不成熟。现在你能买到多家公司的电子书阅读器：亚马逊，Barnes&Noble等，它们的价格直线下降，2007版的Kindle价格可能为400美元，而目前的升级版可能只卖140美元。当然，这个价格还是有点贵，如果哪天你的阅读器不幸丢失或者被盗，你一定会无比懊恼。它们比纸质书籍脆弱得多。它们会耗完电，让你无物可读。

当然，最大的问题还在于电子书自身。出版商坚持认为电子书必须受到版权保护。于是，每个公司都使用了不同的保护方案。你无法用Barnes&Noble的Nook阅读器去阅读Kindle阅读器上的书，也无法在iPad上阅读Sony Reader的书。今天，你依然可以读到一本具有两百年历史的纸质书籍，但是到了200年，甚至是20年之后，人们还能读到当下电子书的概率几乎为零。

你无法将一本读过的电子书赠送给你的孩子，也无法送一本给你的朋友。你无法转卖，甚至无法转赠电子书。这似乎不太合理。凭什么你不能像传递一本实物书籍一样去传递一本电子书呢？它是你花钱买的，不是吗？

别误会：电子书的销量还会继续增长。屏幕技术会改进，价格也会下降。出版商们聘请的、抵制新技术的律师们甚至可以在版权保护问题上放松一把。这一切从理论上来讲的确都合情合理。然而，就目前来看，“纸质书籍已经消失”这样的标题出现得还太早太早。

## Passage 17

At the age of twelve years, the human body is at its most vigorous. It has yet to reach its full size and strength, and its owner his or her full intelligence; but at this age the likelihood of death is least. Earlier, we were infants and young children, and consequently more vulnerable; later, we shall undergo a progressive loss of our vigour and resistance which, though imperceptible at first, will finally become so steep that we can live no longer, however well we look after ourselves, and however well society, and our doctors, look after us. This decline in vigour with the passing of time is called ageing. It is one of the most unpleasant discoveries which we all make that we must decline in this way, that if we escape wars, accidents and diseases we shall eventually 'die of old age', and that this happens at a rate which differs little from person to person, so that there are heavy odds in favour of our dying between the ages of sixty-five and eighty. Some of us will die sooner, a few will live longer—on into a ninth or tenth decade. But the chances are against it, and there is a virtual limit on how long we can hope to remain alive, however lucky and robust we are.

Normal people tend to forget this process unless and until they are reminded of it. We are so familiar with the fact that man ages, that people have for years assumed that the process of losing vigour with time, of becoming more likely to die the older we get, was something self-evident, like the cooling of a hot kettle or the wearing-out of a pair of shoes. They have also assumed that all animals, and probably other organisms such as trees, or even the universe itself, must in the nature of things 'wear out'. Most animals we commonly observe do in fact age as we do, if given the chance to live long enough; and mechanical systems like a wound watch, or the sun, do in fact run out of energy in accordance with the second law of thermodynamics (whether the whole

universe does so is a moot point at present) . But these are not analogous to what happens when man ages. A run-down watch is still a watch and can be rewound. An old watch, by contrast, becomes so worn and unreliable that it eventually is not worth mending. But a watch could never repair itself—it does not consist of living parts, only of metal, which wears away by friction. We could, at one time, repair ourselves—well enough, at least, to overcome all but the most instantly fatal illnesses and accidents. Between twelve and eighty years we gradually lose this power; an illness which at twelve would knock us over, at eighty can knock us out, and into our grave. If we could stay as vigorous as we are at twelve, it would take about 700 years for half of us to die, and another 700 for the survivors to be reduced by half again. ( 526 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.likelihood ['laɪklihʊd] <i>n.</i> 可能性          | 9.robust [rəʊ'bʌst] <i>adj.</i> 强健的                |
| 2.infant ['ɪnfənt] <i>n.</i> 婴儿                  | 10.organism ['ɔ:gənɪzəm] <i>n.</i> 有机体             |
| 3.vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 脆弱         | 11.thermodynamics [θɜ:məʊdaɪ'næmɪks] <i>n.</i> 热力学 |
| 4.imperceptible [ɪmpə'septəbl] <i>adj.</i> 感觉不到的 | 12.moot [mu:t] <i>adj.</i> 争论未决的                   |
| 5.steep [sti:p] <i>adj.</i> 急转直下                 | 13.run-down [rʌn daʊn] <i>adj.</i> 破旧的             |
| 6.ageing ['eɪdʒɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 老化                  | 14.friction ['frɪkʃn] <i>n.</i> 摩擦                 |
| 7.odds [ɒdz] <i>n.</i> 可能性                       |  |
| 8.virtual ['vɜ:tʃʊəl] <i>adj.</i> 实际上的           |  |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Earlier, we were infants and young children, and consequently more vulnerable; later, we shall undergo a progressive loss of our vigour and resistance which, though imperceptible at first, will finally become so steep that we can live no longer, however well we look after ourselves, and however well society, and our doctors, look after us.

【解析】Earlier指12岁以前，later指12岁以后。Which引导的是一个定语从句，该定语从句中又包含了三个让步状语从句，即由though引导的是一个让步状语从句以及两个由however引导的让步状语从句。

【译文】再早一些，我们是幼儿和小孩子，身体较脆弱；再迟一些，我们就要经历生命力和抵抗力逐步衰退的过程。虽然这个过程起初难以觉察，但最终会急转直下，不管我们怎样精心照料我们自己，不管社会和医生怎样对我们进行精心照顾，我们也无法再活下去了。

2. It is one of the most unpleasant discoveries which we all make that we must decline in this way, that if we escape wars, accidents and diseases we shall eventually 'die of old age', and that this happens at a rate which differs little from person to person, so that there are heavy odds in favour of our dying between the ages of sixty-five and eighty.

【解析】本句中三个由that引导的从句均是discoveries的同位语从句，即：that we must...., that if we escape...., and that this happens....。第三个从句中的this指die of old age。So that引导的是结果状语从句，修饰其前面的那个主语从句。Discoveries后面的which引导一定语从句，修饰discoveries。

【译文】人类发现的最不愉快的一个事实是：人必然会衰老。即使我们能避开战争、意外的事故和各种疾病，我们最终也会“老死”；衰老的速度在人与人之间相差甚微，我们最可能死亡的年龄在65至80岁之间。

### 【全文翻译】

人体在12岁时是生命力最旺盛的时期。虽然这个时期人的身材、体力和智力还有待发展和完善，但在这个年龄死亡的可能性最小。再早一些，我们是幼儿和小孩子，身体较脆弱；再迟一些，我们就要经历生命力和抵抗力逐步衰退的过程。虽然这个过程起初难以觉察，但最终会急转直下，不管我们怎样精心照料我们自己，不管社会和医生怎样对我们进行精心照顾，我们也无法再活下去了。生命力随着时间的流失而衰退叫做衰老。人类发现的最不愉快的一个事实是：人必然会衰老。即使我们能避开战争、意外的事故和各种疾病，我们最终也会“老死”；衰老的速度在人与人之间相差甚微，我们最可能死亡的

年龄在65至80岁之间,有些人会死得早一些,少数人寿命会长一些——活到八十几岁或九十几岁,但这种可能性很小。不管我们多么幸运,多么健壮,我们所希望的长寿实际上是有限度的。

衰老的过程,不经提起,正常人容易忘记;一经提醒,才会记起。我们对人总是要衰老的现象并不陌生,多年来就已认识到。生命随着时间流失而丧失活力,人随着年龄的增长而接近死亡,这是不言而喻的,就像一壶热水迟早会凉下来,一双鞋渐渐会磨破一样。人们不但认识到所有的动物,大概也认识到所有的有机物。如树木,甚至宇宙本身,从事物的本质上来说都会“磨损掉”。我们通常看到的大多数动物,即使能让它们活得足够长久的话,也会像我们一样衰老的。像上紧发条的手表那样的机械装置,或太阳,也都会消耗完其能量(整个宇宙是否如此,目前还有争论)。不过,这些衰老的情况同人并不相似。手表停了依然是只手表,还可以重上好发条。然而一只老掉牙的手表,磨损太厉害,老得一点儿不准了,最终不值得修理了。但是,手表决不会自行修理,它不是由有生命的部件组成,而是由金属组成的,而金属可以随着磨擦而磨损殆尽。而我们人,在一定时间内是可以自行修复的,除了暴病死或意外事故外,至少足以克服一切疾病和事故。在12岁至80岁之间,我们逐渐丧失这种能力。能使我们12岁时病倒的疾病,到了80岁可能会使我们一蹶不振而进入坟墓。假如我们能保持12岁时的旺盛生命力,那么我们当中的一半人过700年才会死去,剩下的一半人再过700年,才会又减少一半。

### Passage 18

The reams of data that many modern businesses collect—dubbed “big data”—can provide powerful insights. It is the key to Netflix’s recommendation engines, Facebook’s social ads, and even Amazon’s methods for speeding up the new Web browser, Silk, which comes with its new Fire tablet. But big data is like any powerful tool. Using it carelessly can have dangerous results.

A new paper by Kate Crawford, an associate professor at the University of New South Wales and Microsoft senior researcher Danah Boyd spells out the reasons that businesses and academics should proceed with caution. While privacy invasions—both deliberate and accidental—are obvious issues, the paper also warns that data can easily be incomplete and distorted. “With big data comes big responsibilities,” says Crawford. “There’s been the emergence of a philosophy that big data is all you need,” she adds. “We would suggest that, actually, numbers don’t speak for themselves.”

Google is a poster child for the power of data. The company has transformed a massive amount of information, gathered through its search engine, into a commanding ad network and powerful role as the gatekeeper of much of the world’s information. Google’s director of research, Peter Norvig, demonstrated the true power of a large data set, using the example of machine translation. Norvig showed that training algorithms on very large data sets can produce dramatic results. With enough data, Norvig said, even the worst training algorithm performs far better than what can be achieved with a smaller data set.

But Crawford and Boyd’s work shows that studying large data still requires finesse. Twitter, which is commonly scrutinized for insights about people’s moods, attitudes toward politics, and other aspects of daily life, presents a number of problems, the researchers say. About 40 percent of Twitter’s active users sign in to listen, not to post, which, Crawford and Boyd say, suggests that posts could come from a certain type of person, rather than a random sample. They also note that few researchers have access to all Twitter posts—most use smaller samples provided by the company. Without better information about how those samples were collected, studies could arrive at skewed results, they argue.

Crawford notes that many big data sets—particularly social data—come from companies that have no obligation to support scientific inquiry. Getting access to the data might mean paying for it, or keeping the company happy by not performing certain types of studies.

The researchers add that big data can also raise serious ethical concerns. Many times, Crawford notes, combining data from different sources can lead to unexpected results for the people involved. For example, other

researchers have previously shown that they can identify individuals by using social media data in combination with supposedly anonymized behavioral data provided by companies.

Handling big data sets takes almost impossible care. Given the quantity of information now available on the Internet, Crawford argues, researchers need to slow down and think about the methods they use. ( 527 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. tablet ['tæblɪt] <i>n.</i> 平板电脑              | 6. anonymized [ə'nɒnɪmaɪzd] <i>adj.</i> 匿名的 |
| 2. proceed [prə'si:d] <i>vi.</i> 开始; 继续进行       | 7. reams of 大量                              |
| 3. distorted [dɪ'stɔ:tɪd] <i>adj.</i> 歪曲的; 扭曲的  | 8. spell out 详细地说明                          |
| 4. gatekeeper ['geɪtki:pə] <i>n.</i> 看门人, 门卫    | 9. poster child 代表                          |
| 5. scrutinize ['skru:tənaɪz] <i>v.</i> 详细检查; 细看 | 10. ad network 广告网                          |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. dub [dʌb] *vt.* 起绰号, 把...称为
2. training algorithm ['treɪnɪŋ ælgərɪð(ə)m] 训练算法
3. finesse [fi'nes] *n.* 技巧, 计谋, 手段
4. skewed [skju:d] *adj.* 歪斜的; 偏差的

### 【长难句分析】

1. Twitter, which is commonly scrutinized for insights about people's moods, attitudes toward politics, and other aspects of daily life, presents a number of problems, the researchers say.

【解析】本句主干为the researchers say..., 宾语从句为间接引语, 提前位于句首, 其中定语从句which...修饰从句主语twitter。

【译文】经常被用来洞察人们的情绪、政治态度以及日常生活其他方面的Twitter呈现了一系列问题, 研究人员说。

2. About 40 percent of Twitter's active users sign in to listen, not to post, which, Crawford and Boyd say, suggests that posts could come from a certain type of person, rather than a random sample.

【解析】本句主干为About 40 percent of Twitter's active users sign in to listen, not to post, 非限制性定语从句which...a random sample修饰整个主语内容, 其中Crawford and Boyd say为插入语, that...a random sample引导的宾语从句做从句中suggest的宾语。

【译文】大约40%的Twitter活跃用户在登录进去后只是看帖, 而不发帖, 克劳福德和博伊德说, 这表明发帖的人可能是某一特定类型的人群, 而不是随机的。

### 【全文翻译】

许多现代企业采集的大量数据——叫做“大数据”——可以提供功能强大的洞察力。它是网飞公司推荐引擎、脸谱网社交广告、甚至是亚马逊加速其云浏览器方法的关键所在。亚马逊云浏览器是随其新近推出的Fire平板电脑一同出现的网络新型浏览器。但是, 大数据像任何强大的工具一样, 如果不谨慎使用, 就会带来危险。

由新南威尔士大学副教授凯特·克劳福德和微软资深研究员纳·博伊德合著的新论文详细讲述了企业和学者应该小心使用大数据的原因。侵犯隐私权——不论是故意还是偶然——是个显而易见的问题, 大数据很容易残缺和失真, 该论文还警告说。“伴随大数据而来的是大责任,” 克劳福德说。“有这样一种观念, 大数据就是你所需要的一切,” 她补充道, “我们将会建议, 实际上, 数字是不会说话的。”

谷歌是数据力量的典型代表。该公司将其搜索引擎采集的大量信息打造成了至高的广告网络并充当了世界绝大多数信息网关守卫的重要角色。谷歌的研究主管彼得·诺维格用机器翻译的例子演示了大数据集的真实力量。诺维格演示了超大数据集的训练算法会产生戏剧性的效果。诺维格说, 有了足够多的数据, 即便最坏的算法也要比小量数据集高效得多。

但是克劳福德和博伊德的研究表明, 研究大数据仍旧需要策略。经常被用来洞察人们的情绪、政治



态度以及日常生活其他方面的Twitter呈现了一系列问题,研究人员说。大约40%的Twitter活跃用户在登录进去后只是看帖,而不发帖,克劳福德和博伊德说,这表明发帖的人可能是某一特定类型的人群,而不是随机的。他们还注意到很少有研究人员访问所有的Twitter帖子——他们大多使用公司提供的少量样本。如果没有关于这些样本如何收集的更详尽资料,研究就会得出片面的结果,他们说。

克劳福德注意到,许多大数据集——尤其是社会数据——来自于无义务支持科学研究的公司。访问这些数据意味着要花钱,或者为了取悦公司而不进行特定类型的研究。

研究人员补充说,大数据还可能带来严重的伦理问题。克劳福德说,合并来源不同的数据可能给相关人员带来不可预期的后果。例如,其他研究人员之前已经展示,他们可以结合公司提供的假定匿名行为数据以及社交媒体数据来识别个人。

处理大数据集再细心也不为过。考虑到目前因特网上可获取的信息量,克劳福德主张,研究人员需要放慢速度,并思考他们使用的方法。

## Passage19

When it comes to going green, intention can be easier than action. Case in point: you decide to buy a T shirt made from 100% organic cotton, because everyone knows that organic is better for Earth. And in some ways it is; in conventional cotton-farming, pesticides strip the soil of life. But that green label doesn't tell the whole story—like the fact that even organic cotton requires more than 2,640 gal. ( 10,000 L ) of water to grow enough fiber for one T shirt. Or the possibility that the T shirt may have been dyed using harsh industrial chemicals, which can pollute local groundwater. If you knew all that, would you still consider the T shirt green? Would you still buy it?

It's a question that most of us are ill equipped to answer, even as the debate over what is and isn't green becomes all-important in a hot and crowded world. That's because as the global economy has grown, our ability to make complex products with complex supply chains has outpaced our ability to comprehend the consequences—for ourselves and the planet. We evolved to respond to threats that were clear and present. That's why, when we eat spoiled food, we get disgusted and when we see a bright light, we shut our eyes. But nothing in evolution has prepared us to understand the accumulative *impact* that indistinct amounts of industrial chemicals may have on our children's health or the slow-moving, long-term danger of climate change. Scanning the supermarket aisles, we lack the data to understand *the full* impact of what we choose—and probably couldn't make sense of the information even if we had it.

But what if we could seamlessly calculate the full lifetime effect of our actions on the earth and on our bodies? Not just carbon footprints but social and biological footprints as well? What if we could think ecologically? That's what psychologist Daniel Goleman describes in his forthcoming book, *Ecological Intelligence*. Using a young science called industrial ecology, businesses and green activists alike are beginning to compile the environmental and biological impact of our every decision—and delivering that information to consumers in a user-friendly way. That's thinking ecologically—understanding the global environmental consequences of our local choices. “We can know the causes of what we're doing, and we can know the impact of what we're doing,” says Goleman, who wrote the 1995 best seller *Emotional Intelligence*. “It's going to have a radical impact on the way we do business.”

Ecological intelligence is ultimately about more than what we buy. It's also about our ability to accept that we live in an infinitely connected world with finite resources. Goleman highlights the Tibetan community of Sher, where for millennia, villagers have survived harsh conditions by carefully conserving every resource available to them. The Tibetans think ecologically because they have no other choice. Neither do we. “We once had the luxury to ignore our impacts,” says Goleman. “Not anymore.” ( 529 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. green [grɪn] *adj.* 环境保护的
2. pesticide ['pestɪsaɪd] *n.* 杀虫剂；除害药物
3. groundwater ['graʊnd'wɔ:tə] *n.* 地下水
4. equip [ɪ'kwɪp] *vt.* 使有所准备，使有能力
5. carbon footprint 碳足迹，它标示一个人或者团体的“碳耗用量”
6. case in point 恰当的例证，佐证
7. even as 正当；恰好在…时候
8. make sense of 懂得；了解；解释
9. what if 如果…该怎么办；如果…将会怎样；倘若…
10. clear and present 源自美国宪法第一修正案的“clear and present danger”原则，译作“明显而即刻的危险”是指一切有关言论的案件，其问题在于所发表的言论在当时所处的环境及其性质下，是否能造成明显而即刻的危险，产生实际祸害。

### 【超纲词汇】

1. outpace [aʊt'peɪs] *vt.* 超过；比…快
2. seamlessly ['si:mli:slɪ] *adv.* 准确无误的；无空隙的
3. millennium [mɪ'lɛniəm] *n.* 千年期；一千年
4. Sher 谢尔巴哈

### 【长难句分析】

1. That's because as the global economy has grown, our ability to make complex products with complex supply chains has outpaced our ability to comprehend the consequences—for ourselves and the planet.

【解析】该句的主干为That's because…。because引导的表语从句中含有as引导的原因状语从句；动词不定式短语to make…和to comprehend…作前后两个ability的后置定语。

【译文】这是因为随着全球经济的不断增长，我们通过复杂的供应链制造复杂产品的能力，超过了理解其对我们自身和地球所造成的后果的能力。

2. But nothing in evolution has prepared us to understand the accumulative impact that indistinct amounts of industrial chemicals may have on our children's health or the slow-moving, long-term danger of climate change.

【解析】该句的主干为nothing in evolution has prepared us。动词不定式to understand…作目的状语，or连接understand的两个宾语“the accumulative impact”和“the slow-moving, long-term danger of climate change”。that引导的定语从句修饰the accumulative impact。

【译文】但是，进化并没有赋予我们理解微量化工原料会给我们孩子的健康带来累积影响的能力，也无法理解它给气候变化带来的缓慢、长期危害。

### 【全文翻译】

谈及环保，想总比做简单。举个例子：你决定买一件纯有机棉T恤，因为众所周知，有机产品对地球更好。在某些方面，确实是这样；传统棉花种植中，杀虫剂使土壤失去了活力。但那个绿色标签并没显示全部信息——比如，“即使是有机棉，产出一件T恤所需的纤维也需要超过2640加仑（10000升）的水的事实”或者“那件T恤的染色利用的是强刺激性工业化学物质，这些物质会污染当地的地下水”这一可能性。如果你知道这一切，你还会认为那件T恤是环保的吗？你还会买它吗？

即使什么环保、什么非环保的争论在一个炎热拥挤的世界中正变得日益重要，这依然是我们大多数人都难以回答的一个问题。这是因为随着全球经济的不断增长，我们通过复杂的供应链制造复杂产品的能力，超过了理解其对我们自身和地球所造成的后果的能力。进化让我们能对明显和近在眼前的威胁做出反应。这就是为什么我们吃到变质食物时会作呕，而看到亮光时会闭眼。但是，进化并没有赋予我们理解微量化工原料会给我们孩子的健康带来累积影响的能力，也无法理解它给气候变化带来的缓慢、长期危害。浏览超市的过道，我们没有充足信息来理解所选产品的全部影响——即使我们有，也很可能无法弄清这些信息的含义。

然而如果我们能准确无误地计算我们的行为对地球和自身的全生命周期影响呢？不只有碳足迹，也包括社会足迹和生物足迹？如果我们能够从生态学角度来思考问题？这就是心理学家丹尼尔·戈尔曼在他即将出版的新书《生态智商》中描述的内容。利用一门名为“工业生态学”的新兴科学，商业机构

以及环保活动家都在开始汇编我们每个决定的环境及生物影响——并且把这些信息用一种浅显易懂的方式传达给消费者。这就是从生态学角度思考——理解我们的局部选择造成的全球环境后果。“我们能够知道自己正在做的事情的原因，也可以知道自己正在做的事情的影响”，1995年畅销书《情感智商》的作者戈尔曼如是说。“这将对我们的商业活动产生剧烈影响。”

生态智商不仅事关我们所购买的东西，还关乎我们承认生活在连接无限却资源有限的世界中的能力。戈尔曼特别强调了西藏谢尔巴哈地区，数千年来，那里的村民们通过细心保存所有可获得资源而得以在严酷环境中存活。西藏人从生态学角度思考是因为他们没有别的选择。我们也没有。“我们曾经奢有‘忽视自身影响’这一奢侈品，”戈尔曼说。“但以后再也没有了。”

## Passage 20

Books are the last defender of the old business model—the only major medium that still hasn't embraced the digital age. Publishers and author advocates have generally refused to put books online for fear the content will be Napsterized. And you can understand their terror, because the publishing industry is in big financial trouble, filled with layoffs and restructurings. Literary scholars are worrying: Can books survive in this Facebook, ADD, multichannel universe? To which I reply: Sure they can. But only if publishers open them up and provide new ways for people to encounter the written word. We need to stop thinking about the future of publishing and think instead about the future of reading.

Every other form of media that's gone digital has been transformed by its audience. Whenever a newspaper story or TV clip or blog post or white paper goes online, readers and viewers begin commenting about it on blogs, cutting their favorite sections, passing them along. The only reason the something doesn't happen to books is that they're locked into ink on paper. Release them, and you release the crowd. BookGlutton, a site that launched last year, has put 1,660 books online and created tools that let readers form groups to discuss their favorite titles. Meanwhile, Bob Stein, an e-publishing veteran from the CD-ROM days, put the Doris Lessing book *The Golden Notebook* online with an elegant commenting system and hired seven writers to collaboratively read it.

Neither move should come as a surprise. Books have a centuries-old tradition of annotation and commentary, ranging from the Talmud and scholarly criticism to book clubs and marginalia. Stein believes that if books were set free digitally, it could produce a class of “professional readers” —people so insightful that you'd pay to download their footnotes. Sound unlikely? It already exists in the real world: Microsoft researcher Cathy Marshall has found that university students carefully study used textbooks before buying them, because they want to acquire the smartest notes.

The technology is here. Imagine a world where there's a URL for every chapter and paragraph in a book—every sentence, even Readers could point to their favorite sections in a MySpace update or instant message or respond to an argument by plentifully linking to the smartest passages in a recent best seller. This would massively improve what bibliophiles call book discovery. You're far more likely to hear about a book if a friend has highlighted a couple brilliant sentences in a Facebook update—and if you hear about it, you're far more likely to buy it in print. Yes, in print: The few authors who have experimented with giving away digital copies have found that they end up selling more print copies, because their books are discovered by more people.

I'm not suggesting that books need always be social. One of the chief pleasures of a book is mental solitude, that deep, quiet focus on an author's thoughts—and your own. That's not going away. But books have been held hostage offline for far too long. Taking them digital will unlock their real hidden value: the readers. ( 545 words )

### 【核心词汇】

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|--|--------------------|
| 1. layoff ['leɪf] <i>n.</i> (常指临时) 解雇        | 5. blog post 博客文章  |
| 2. clip [klɪp] <i>n.</i> 电影片段                | 6. white paper 白皮书 |
| 3. veteran ['vet(ə)r(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 老手       | 7. pass along 传阅   |
| 4. marginalia [mɑːdʒɪ'neɪliə] <i>n.</i> 书的旁注 |                    |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. Napsterized 将别人的东西不付费就分发给其他人, 这个词来自Napster, 一个不支付版权费就能分发音乐的软件包。
2. annotation [ænə'teɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 注释, 注解
3. Talmud ['tælmud] *n.* 《塔木德经》(犹太古代法典)
4. URL 是uniform / universal resource locator的缩写, 统一资源定位地址。
5. MySpace [maɪspeɪs] 聚友网(美国在线社交网站名称)
6. bibliophile ['bɪbliə(ʊ)faɪl] *n.* 藏书家; 爱书的人

### 【长难句分析】

1. You're far more likely to hear about a book if a friend has highlighted a couple brilliant sentences in a Facebook update—and if you hear about it, you're far more likely to buy it in print.

【解析】该句由and连接的两个并列分句构成, 每个分句分别嵌套了一个if引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】如果你的朋友在更新Facebook时加上几个醒目的经典句子, 你就更有可能得知一本书, 而你一旦得知这本书, 就更有可能买下它的印刷版。

2. The few authors who have experimented with giving away digital copies have found that they end up selling more print copies, because their books are discovered by more people.

【解析】该句的主干是The few authors have found...; found的宾语由从句充当, 宾语从句中嵌套了一个because引导的原因状语从句; who引导的定语从句修饰主语the few authors。

【译文】少数尝试将其作品以电子版形式赠送的作者最终发现, 他们卖出了更多的印刷版, 因为更多人知道了他们的书。

### 【全文翻译】

图书是传统商业模式的最后堡垒——唯一一个还没有向数字时代敞开怀抱的主流媒介。出版商和作者权益拥护者普遍拒绝将书放在网上, 是因为害怕因网络共享而收不到钱。你应该能理解他们的恐惧, 因为出版业正面临重大的财务危机, 到处是裁员和重组。文学理论家们为此而烦躁不安: 图书能在这个到处是Facebook、ADD、多频道的网络世界中存活吗? 对此我回复道: 当然能了。但是出版商必须开放阅读权限并提供新途径让人阅读到书面文字。我们不应再为未来的出版方式而费心了, 倒是应该多考虑一下未来的阅读方式。

其他各种数字化媒体都已经被它的受众所改变。只要一个新闻故事、电视片段、博文或者官方报告被传到了网上, 读者和观众就会在博客上对其进行评论, 把他们喜欢的部分摘出来传阅。纸质书之所以还没有出现类似情况的唯一原因就是它们“白纸黑字”。解除图书载体的束缚, 你也就消除了人们接触图书的不便。BookGlutton, 一个去年上线的网站, 已经将1660本书放在了网上并创建了一些工具供人们以小组的方式对他们感兴趣的书进行讨论。与此同时, 从CD-ROM时代走过来的电子出版老手鲍勃·斯坦因, 将多丽丝·莱辛的书《金色笔记》放在了网上并建立了一个雅致的评论系统, 他还雇用了7名作家来共同阅读这本书。

以上两件事都没什么奇怪的。从犹太法典和学术评论到图书俱乐部和页边旁注, 几个世纪以来, 人们一直有给书做评论和注解的习惯。鲍勃·斯坦因相信如果图书数字化开放, 将衍生出一个“专业读者”层——这些人的见解极为深刻以至于你愿意花钱下载他们的评论。听起来不可思议吗? 但已成事实: 微软研究员凯西·马歇尔发现, 大学生们在购买二手教材之前会仔细地研究一番, 因为他们想要得到最好的注释。



科技已经成熟。想象一下，一本书中每一章节、每一段甚至每一句话都附有超级链接的世界吧。读者们可以在Myspace更新中或即时消息中点击阅读自己最喜欢的部分，也可以通过大量引用近期畅销书中最精彩的段落回复一个论点。这将使得书迷们的“图书发现”大幅改善。如果你的朋友在更新Facebook时加上几个醒目的经典句子，你就更有可能得知一本书，而你一旦得知这本书，就更有可能买下它的印刷版。是的，印刷版：少数尝试将其作品以电子版形式赠送的作者最终发现，他们卖出了更多的印刷版，因为更多人知道了他们的书。

我并不是说图书总要满足社交需求。读书的主要乐趣之一就是在精神世界中的独自求索，即在内心深处默然回味作者和你自身的想法。这不会消失。但图书已经被传统出版挟持在线下太久。将它们数字化会释放它们隐藏着的真正价值：读者。

## Passage21

Today we make room for a remarkably narrow range of personality styles. We're told that to be great is to be bold, to be happy is to be sociable. We see ourselves as a nation of extroverts—which means that we've lost sight of who we really are. One-third to one-half of Americans are introverts—in the other words, one out of every two or three people you know. If you're not an introvert yourself, you are surely raising, managing, married to, or coupled with one.

If these statistics surprise you, that's probably because so many people pretend to be extroverts. Closet introverts pass undetected on playgrounds, in high school locker rooms, and in the corridors of corporate America. Some fool even themselves, until some life event—a layoff, an empty nest, an inheritance that frees them to spend time as they like—jolts them into taking stock of their true natures. You have only to raise this subject with your friends and acquaintances to find that the most unlikely people consider themselves introverts.

It makes sense that so many introverts hide even from themselves. We live with a value system that I call the Extrovert Ideal—the omnipresent belief that the ideal self is gregarious, alpha, and comfortable in the spotlight. The archetypal extrovert prefers action to contemplation, risk-taking to heed-taking, certainty to doubt. He favors quick decisions, even at the risk of being wrong. She works well in teams and socializes in groups. We like to think that we value individuality, but all too often we admire one type of individual—the kind who's comfortable “putting himself out there.” Sure, we allow technologically gifted loners who launch companies in garages to have any personality they please, but they are the exceptions, not the rule, and our tolerance extends mainly to those who get fabulously wealthy or hold the promise of doing so.

Introversion—along with its cousins sensitivity, seriousness, and shyness—is now a second-class personality trait, somewhere between a disappointment and a pathology. Introverts living in the Extrovert Ideal are like women in a man's world, discounted because of a trait that goes to the core of who they are. Extroversion is an enormously appealing personality style, but we've turned it into an oppressive standard to which most of us feel we must conform.

The Extrovert Ideal has been documented in many studies, though this research has never been grouped under a single name. Talkative people, for example, are rated as smarter, better-looking, more interesting, and more desirable as friends. Velocity of speech counts as well as volume: we rank fast talkers as more competent and likable than slow ones. Even the word introvert is stigmatized—one informal study, by psychologist Laurie Helgoe, found that introverts described their own physical appearance in vivid language, but when asked to describe generic introverts they drew a bland and distasteful picture.

But we make a grave mistake to embrace the Extrovert Ideal so unthinkingly. Some of our greatest ideas, art, and inventions—from the theory of evolution to van Gogh's sunflowers to the personal computer—came from quiet and cerebral people who knew how to tune in to their inner worlds and the treasures to be found there.

( 546 words )

## 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. inheritance [ɪn'herɪtəns] <i>n.</i> 继承    | 6. conform [kən'fɔ:m] <i>vi.</i> 符合; 遵照          |
| 2. gregarious [grɪ'geəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 爱交际的 | 7. document ['dɒkjumənt] <i>n.</i> (计算机) 文档      |
| 3. spotlight ['spotlaɪt] <i>n.</i> 聚光灯       | 8. embrace [ɪm'breɪs] <i>vt.</i> 包括; 包含          |
| 4. tolerance [tə'lərəns] <i>n.</i> 宽容, 容忍    | 9. stigmatize ['stɪgmətaɪz] <i>vt.</i> 使受耻辱      |
| 5. trait [treɪt] <i>n.</i> 特点, 特性            | 10. distasteful [dɪs'teɪstfl] <i>adj.</i> 使人不愉快的 |

## 【长难句分析】

1. Some fool even themselves, until some life event—a layoff, an empty nest, an inheritance that frees them to spend time as they like—jolts them into taking stock of their true natures.

【解析】句首部分为句子主干Some fool even themselves。之后是一个由until引导的时间状语从句，主谓宾补是event...jolts them into...。其中，破折号后的内容作为event的解释和列举。

【译文】有些人甚至欺骗了自己，直到某些生活事件——失业、厮守“空巢”、继承一笔能够让他们随意支配时间的遗产——让他们惊醒，开始审视自己真实的一面。

2. Extroversion is an enormously appealing personality style, but we've turned it into an oppressive standard to which most of us feel we must conform.

【解析】句子的主干是由but连接的两个分句，前面分句主谓是Extroversion is...style。后面分句主谓是we've turned...；其中有一个由which引导的定语从句修饰standard。

【译文】外向是一种非常吸引人的性格类型，但我们已把它变成一种严苛的标准，我们中的大多数人都认为必须遵守这个标准。

3. Some of our greatest ideas, art, and inventions—from the theory of evolution to van Gogh's sunflowers to the personal computer—came from quiet and cerebral people who knew how to tune in to their inner worlds and the treasures to be found there.

【解析】句子主干为some...came from...people。主语some之后有由of以及from的修饰语。在宾语people之后又有who引导的限制性定语从句。

【译文】我们一些最伟大的思想、艺术作品和发明——从进化论到凡·高的向日葵再到个人电脑——都来自于沉静和理智的人，他们知道如何倾听自己的内心世界，并从中挖掘宝藏。

## 【全文翻译】

如今，我们接受的性格类型极其有限。我们被告知，要出众就得有胆识，要快乐就得擅交际。我们自认是个由性格外向者组成的国家——这意味着我们忽视了真实的自我。三分之一到一半的美国人格内向——换言之，你认识的每两到三个人中就有一个内向者。如果你本人不内向，那你的子女、同事、配偶或伴侣中肯定有一个是内向的。

如果这些数据让你惊讶，或许是因为太多的人假装外向。在操场上、中学衣物间里以及美国公司的走廊上，隐蔽的内向者不被人所察觉。有些人甚至欺骗了自己，直到某些生活事件——失业、厮守“空巢”、继承一笔能够让他们随意支配时间的遗产——让他们惊醒，开始审视自己真实的一面。只要与朋友和熟人讨论这个主题，你就会发现最不可能的是内向的人认为自己是内向者。

如此多的内向者甚至对自己隐藏真实的性格是有原因的。我们生活在一个称之为“外向理想型性格”的价值体系中，即人们普遍认为，理想的性格特点是善于交际，有领袖气质，在众人瞩目的场合收放自如。典型的外向者喜欢行动，而不愿思考，喜欢冒险，而不愿小心谨慎，喜欢肯定，而不愿质疑。他们希望在短时间内作出决定，哪怕冒犯错的风险。他们在团队中善于合作和交际。我们往往认为我们尊重个性，但我们常常只欣赏一种类型的人——能够轻松自如地“表现自我”的人。诚然，我们允许在车库中创办公司的不合群的技术天才拥有他们喜欢的任何性格，但他们只是特例，而不是普遍现象，在大多数情况下，我们只对富甲一方或有可能腰缠万贯的人表现出容忍。

内向——及其同义词敏感、严肃和害羞——现在已成为二等性格，介于令人扫兴的特点与病态之间。在“外向理想型性格”价值体系下生活的内向者与生活在男性世界中的女性一样，他们因为性格中

的一种核心特点而受到低估。外向是一种非常吸引人的性格类型，但我们已把它变成一种严苛的标准，我们中的大多数人都认为必须遵守这个标准。

“外向理想型性格”在许多研究文献中都有论述，但这方面的研究从未被归在统一的名称之下。例如，健谈的人被认为更聪明，外表更出众，更风趣，而且更适合做朋友。说话的语速和音量同样重要：我们认为语速快的人比语速慢的人能力更强，更具亲和力。就连内向这个词也被赋予了贬义——心理学家劳力·海尔戈开展的一项非正式研究显示，内向者可以用生动的语言描述自己的外表，但在被要求概括对内向者整体的看法时，他们却做出了平淡无味、令人反感的描述。

然而，我们不假思索地接受“外向理想型性格”其实是犯了一个严重的错误。我们一些最伟大的思想、艺术作品和发明——从进化论到凡·高的向日葵再到个人电脑——都来自于沉静和理智的人，他们知道如何倾听自己的内心世界，并从中挖掘宝藏。

## Passage 22

Many people seem to think that science fiction is typified by the covers of some of the old pulp magazines, the Bug-eyed Monster, embodying every trait and feature that most people find repulsive, is about to grab, and presumably ravish, a sweet, blonde, curvaceous, scantily clad Earth girl. This is unfortunate because it demeans and degrades a worthwhile and even important literary endeavor. In contrast to this unwarranted stereotype, science fiction rarely emphasizes sex, and when it does, it is more discreet than other contemporary fiction. Instead, the basic interest of science fiction lies in the relation between man and his technology and between man and the universe. Science fiction is a literature of change and a literature of the future, and while it would be foolish to claim that science fiction is a major literary genre at this time, the aspects of human life that it considers make it well worth reading and studying—for no other literary form does quite the same things.

What is science fiction? And the answer must be, unfortunately, that there have been few attempts to consider this question at any length or with much seriousness; it may well be that science fiction will resist any comprehensive definition of its characteristics. To say this, however, does not mean that there are no ways defining it nor that various facets of its totality cannot be clarified. To begin, the following definition should be helpful: science fiction is a literary sub-genre which postulates a change ( for human beings ) from conditions as we know them and follows the implications of these changes to a conclusion. Although this definition will necessarily be modified and expanded, and probably changed, in the course of this explanation, it covers much of the basic groundwork and provides a point of departure.

The first point—that science fiction is a literary sub-genre—is a very important one, but one which is often overlooked or ignored in most discussions of science fiction. Specifically, science fiction is either a short story or a novel. There are only a few dramas which could be called science fiction, with Karel Capek's RUR ( Rossum's Universal Robots ) being the only one that is well known, the body of poetry that might be labeled science fiction is only slightly larger. To say that science fiction is a sub-genre of prose fiction is to say that it has all the basic characteristics and serves the same basic functions in much the same way as prose fiction in general, that is, it shares a great deal with all other novels and short stories.

Everything that can be said about prose fiction, in general, applies to science fiction. Every piece of science fiction, whether short story or novel, must have a narrator, a story, a plot, a setting, characters, language, and theme. And like any prose, the themes of science fiction are concerned with interpreting man's nature and experience in relation to the world around him. Themes in science fiction are constructed and presented in exactly the same ways that themes are dealt with in any other kind of fiction. They are the result of a particular combination of narrator, story, plot, character, setting, and language. In short, the reasons for reading and enjoying science fiction, and the ways of studying and analyzing it, are basically the same as they would be for any other story or novel. ( 565 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. typify ['tɪpaɪfai] <i>vt.</i> 代表; 具有…的特点                | 的形式   |
| 2. repulsive [rɪ'pʌlsɪv] <i>adj.</i> 令人厌恶的                 | 7. unwarranted [ʌn'wɒr(ə)ntɪd] <i>adj.</i> 无根据的; 无保证的         |
| 3. ravish ['rævɪʃ] <i>vt.</i> 使着迷                          | 8. discreet [drɪ'skri:t] <i>adj.</i> 谨慎的; 小心的                 |
| 4. demean [di'mi:n] <i>vt.</i> 使贬低身份                       | 9. seriousness ['sɪəriəsənəs] <i>n.</i> 严重性; 认真               |
| 5. degrade [di'greɪd] <i>vt.</i> 贬低; 使降级 <i>vi.</i> 退化; 降解 | 10. comprehensive [kəmprɪ'hensɪv] <i>adj.</i> 综合的; 广泛的; 有理解力的 |
| 6. stereotype ['steriə(u)taɪp] <i>n.</i> 陈腔滥调; 固定          |   |

### 【长难句解析】

1. Many people seem to think that science fiction is typified by the covers of some of the old pulp magazines: the Bug-eyed Monster, embodying every trait and feature that most people find repulsive, is about to grab, and presumably ravish, a sweet, blonde, curvaceous, scantily clad Earth girl.

【解析】句子的主语是Many people, 谓语动词是seem to think, 宾语是that所引导的宾语从句。“:”后的内容是the old pulp magazines的同位语从句, 在解说这些杂志的内容, 这个同位语从句的核心是the Bug-eyed Monster is about to grab an Earth girl.

【译文】许多人似乎认为科幻小说的典型特征就是封面陈旧, 格调类似低俗杂志: 一只两眼突出的怪物, 其相貌几乎令人见而作呕, 它正打算抓住并意欲冒犯一个甜美、金发碧眼、曲线玲珑、衣衫单薄的凡间女子。

2. Science fiction is a literature of change and a literature of the future, and while it would be foolish to claim that science fiction is a major literary genre at this time, the aspects of human life that it considers make it well worth reading and studying—for no other literary form does quite the same things.

【解析】这是一个并列复合句, 句子由两个部分构成, 第一部分是Science fiction is a literature of change and a literature of the future, 第二部分是and while it would be foolish...does quite the same things。第一部分的主语是Science fiction, 谓语动词是is, a literature of change and a literature of the future是表语。第二部分的主语是the aspects of human life, 谓语是worth, 宾语是reading and studying。第二部分的修饰成分比较复杂, while引导的从句为让步状语从句, for引导的是原因状语从句。

【译文】科幻小说应该始于以下的定义, 这应该会有所帮助: 科幻小说是文学作品的一个分支内, 它假设人类环境发生了一些变化, 继而由这些变化导致了某些结果。

3. Although this definition will necessarily be modified and expanded, and probably changed, in the course of this explanation, it covers much of the basic groundwork and provides a point of departure.

【解析】句子的主语是it, 指this definition, 并列的谓语动词是covers和provides, 它们的宾语分别是much of the basic groundwork和a point of departure。Although引导的从句为让步状语从句。

【译文】虽然在问题的探索过程中, 还要对此定义进行修改和扩展, 也许还要做新的变动, 但是它涵盖了大部分的基本点, 并提供了一个探讨此问题的出发点。

### 【全文翻译】

许多人似乎认为科幻小说的典型特征就是封面老旧, 格调类似低俗杂志: 一只两眼突出的怪物, 其相貌几乎令人见而作呕, 它正打算抓住并意欲冒犯一个甜美、金发碧眼、曲线玲珑、衣衫单薄的凡间女子。这很令人遗憾, 因为它贬低并且诋毁了一种有价值的, 甚至很重要的文学创作形式。与人们这种毫无根据的陈旧观念相反, 科幻小说很少注重对性的描写, 即使涉及性, 与其他当代小说比起来, 科幻小说处理也更谨慎。相反, 科幻小说是基于阐释人与科技以及人与宇宙万物之间的关系。科幻小说这种文学形式描写的是变化和未来, 尽管在现时声称科幻小说是一种重要的文学类型未免有些鲁莽, 但它所涉及人类生活的各个方面值得我们去阅读和研究, 因为其他的文学形式都没能做到这些。

问题是: 什么是科幻小说? 遗憾的是, 我们可以确定无疑地回答, 几乎没有人尝试对此问题进行充分而认真的思考; 我们也可以确定无疑地说, 科幻小说不符合对其特征所做的任何全面定义。但是, 这



样说并不意味着无法对科幻小说加以定义,也不是说难以解释其所包含各个方面。幻想小说应该始于以下的定义,这应该会有所帮助:科幻小说是文学作品的一个分支,它假设人类环境发生了一些变化,即由这些变化导致了某些结果。虽然在问题探索过程中,还要对此定义进行修改和扩展,也许还要做新的变动,但是它涵盖了大部分的基本点,并提供了一个探讨此问题的出发点。

首先,科幻小说是文学作品的一个分支,这是很重要的一点,但是这一点在有关科幻小说的探讨中常被忽视。具体地说,科幻小说是短片故事,也是小说。只有少数几部戏剧作品可被称为科幻作品,其中唯一的名作便是罗·凯派克的RUR(洛瑟姆的万能宇宙机器人);可以被称为科幻作品的诗歌略微多于戏剧。也有人认为科幻小说是散集文体小说的一个分支,这意味着它具有一般散文体小说的所有基本特征并具备和散文体小说同样的基本作用,也就是说,它具有其他所有小说和短篇故事所具有的大部分的特点。

关于散文体小说的一切,通常都适用于科幻作品。每一科幻作品。不管是短篇故事还是小说,都必须有讲述者、故事、情节、背景、人物、语言及主题。同任何散文一样,科幻作品旨在诠释人的本性和与周围世界相关的经历。科幻小说的主题同其他任何形式小说主题的建立和体现是完全一样的。主题是讲述者、故事、情节、背景、人物、语言及主题这些部分共同结合产生的综合体。总而言之,品读科幻小说的理由以及研究和分析它的方式从根本上说与其他类型的故事和小说完全一致。

## Passage 23

Hypothesis-driven research is at the heart of scientific endeavor, and it is often the positive, confirmatory data that get the most attention and guide further research. But many studies produce non-confirmatory data—observations that refute current ideas and carefully constructed hypotheses. And it can be argued that these “negative data,” far from having little value in science, are actually an integral part of scientific progress that deserve more attention.

At first glance, this may seem a little nonsensical; after all, how can non-confirmatory results help science to progress when they fail to substantiate anything? But in fact, in a philosophical sense, only negative data resulting in rejection of a hypothesis represent real progress. As philosopher of science Karl Popper stated: “Every refutation should be regarded as a great success; not merely a success of the scientist who refuted the theory, but also of the scientist who created the refuted theory and who thus in the first instance suggested, if only indirectly, the refuting experiment.”

On a more practical level, Journal of Negative Results in Biomedicine (JNRBM) was launched on the premise that scientific progress depends not only on the accomplishments of individuals but requires teamwork, and open communication of all results—positive and negative. After all, the scientific community can only learn from negative results if the data are published.

Though not every negative result will turn out to be of groundbreaking significance, it is imperative to be aware of the more balanced perspective that can result from the publication of non-confirmatory findings. The first and most obvious benefits of publishing negative results are a reduction in the duplication of effort between researchers, leading to the acceleration of scientific progress, and greater transparency and openness.

More broadly, publication of negative data might also contribute to a more realistic appreciation of the “messy” nature of science. Scientific endeavors rarely result in perfect discoveries of elements of “truth” about the world. This is largely because they are frequently based on methods with real limitations and hypotheses based on uncertain premises.

It is perhaps this “messy” aspect of science that contributes to a hesitation within the scientific community to publish negative data. In an ever more competitive environment, it may be that scientific journals prefer to publish studies with clear and specific conclusions. Indeed, Daniele Fanelli of the University of Edinburgh suggests that results may be distorted by a “publish or perish” culture in which the progress of

scientific careers depends on the frequency and quality of citations. This leads to a situation in which data that support a hypothesis may be perceived in a more positive light and receive more citations than data that only generate more questions and uncertainty.

Despite the effects of this competitive environment, however, a willingness to publish negative data is emerging among researchers. Publications that emphasize positive findings are of course useful, but a more balanced presentation of all the data, including negative or failed experiments, would also make a significant contribution to scientific progress. ( 580 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. hypothesis [haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs] <i>n.</i> 假设                      | 14. significance [sɪg'nɪfɪk(ə)ns] <i>n.</i> 意义                   |
| 2. confirmatory [kən'fɜ:mətərɪ] <i>a.</i> 证实的, 确实的            | 15. imperative [ɪm'perətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 有意义的                     |
| 3. refute [rɪ'fju:t] <i>v.</i> 驳斥                             | 16. duplication [dju:pəlɪ'keɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 双重, 重复                |
| 4. negative ['negətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 否定的                        | 17. acceleration [ək'selə'reɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 加速                 |
| 5. integral ['ɪntɪgr(ə)l; ɪn'teɪgr(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 构成整体的     | 18. transparency [træn'spær(ə)nsɪ; træn-; -'speə-] <i>n.</i> 透明度 |
| 6. nonsensical [nɒn'sensɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 荒谬的               | 19. contribute to 增益, 有助于  |
| 7. substantiate [səb'stænʃɪet] <i>v.</i> 证明                   | 20. appreciation [ə'pri:ʃɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n; -sɪ-] <i>n.</i> 欣赏, 评论       |
| 8. rejection [rɪ'dʒekʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 拒绝, 驳回                  | 21. messy ['mesi] <i>adj.</i> 散乱的                                |
| 9. launch [lɔ:ntʃ] <i>v.</i> 发射, 发起, 推出                       | 22. endeavor [ɪn'devə] <i>n.</i> 努力                              |
| 10. premise ['premɪs] <i>n.</i> 前提                            | 23. hesitation [hezɪ'teɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 犹豫                         |
| 11. accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃm(ə)nt; ə'kɒm-] <i>n.</i> 完成, 成就 | 24. distort [dɪ'stɔ:t] <i>v.</i> 扭曲                              |
| 12. community [kə'mju:nɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 团体, 界                   | 25. perish ['perɪʃ] <i>v.</i> 毁灭                                 |
| 13. groundbreaking ['graʊndbreɪkɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 创新的           | 26. frequency ['fri:kw(ə)nsɪ] <i>n.</i> 频率                       |
|   | 27. emerge [ɪ'mɜ:dʒ] <i>v.</i> 出现, 显露                            |

### 【长难句分析】

As philosopher of science Karl Popper stated: "Every refutation should be regarded as a great success; not merely a success of the scientist who refuted the theory, but also of the scientist who created the refuted theory and who thus in the first instance suggested, if only indirectly, the refuting experiment."

【解析】本句主句是直接引语部分, 句首As...stated为定语从句, 其中as指代整个主句。引语部分的主句是Every refutation should be regarded as a great success。分号后为not merely a success...but also...衔接的用来解释说明a great success的同位语结构, 其中but also后省略了核心词a success。同位语核心词a success被两个of the scientist介词结构修饰, 第一个the scientist 被由who引导的定语从句修饰, 第二个the scientist被who...and who...引导的两个定语从句修饰, 其中第二个定语从句的谓语动词和宾语间插入状语if only indirectly。

### 【全文翻译】

假设驱动型研究对于科学事业至关重要, 且经常是那些正向的、验证性数据最受关注并引导深入研究。然而许多研究却是会生成“非验证性数据”——那些反驳现有观点及精心构建的假设的观察结果。可以这样说, 这些“负向数据”并非对于科学没有任何价值, 而实际是科研进步整体中的一部分, 理应得到更多重视。

乍一看, 这显得有些荒谬; 毕竟非验证性数据没能证明任何东西——这怎么能帮助科学取得进步呢? 但事实上, 从哲学的角度来说, 只有那些导致假设被驳倒的负向数据才代表着真正的进步。就像科学哲人卡尔·波普尔所述的那样: “应当把每一个反驳都看成巨大的成功, 不仅是驳倒这一理论的科学家们的成功, 而且也是创造这一被驳倒的理论的科学家、从而也是首先提示 (也许只是间接地) 这一反驳实验的科学家的成功。”

就更实际的层面来看,《生物医学否定结果期刊》创办的前提是:科学进步不仅取决于个人成就,还需要团队协作及所有研究结果的公开交流,这包括正向结果也包括负向结果。毕竟,只有数据得以发表,科学界才可以从负向结果中得以教益。

尽管并非所有负向结果都具有开创性意义,我们却必须意识到应采取一种更为平衡的态度,而非验证性结果的发表就可产生这种态度。发表负向结果首先且最为明显的益处是可以减少研究者重复劳动,从而加快科学进步、使得科研更为透明与公开。

更广泛地说,发表负向数据亦可能有助于人们更为实际地了解科学的“杂乱性”本质。科学努力很少能引发对世界真相的完美发现,这主要是因为科研往往建立于存有缺陷的研究方法以及基于不确定性前提所提出的假设之上。

或许正是科学的“杂乱性”本质使得科学界对发表负向数据产生犹豫。在竞争日趋激烈的环境下,科学杂志可能更愿意发表有确切结论的研究结果。确实,爱丁堡大学的丹尼尔·法内利就说,“要么发表要么毁灭”的文化可能会扭曲科研结果,因为在这种环境下,科学事业的进步取决于引用的频率及质量。这导致那些支持假设的数据被更为积极地看待,也比那些只会生成更多问题和不确定性的数据得到更多的引用。

尽管受这种竞争性环境影响,但研究者发表负向数据的意愿还是呈上升趋势。发表那些强调正向研究结果的文章固然很有用,但更为平衡地展现所有数据,包括那些负向或失败的实验结果也会对科学进步作出重要贡献。

## Passage 24

“This is a really exciting time—a new era is starting,” says Peter Bazalgette, the chief creative officer of Endemol, the television company behind “Big Brother” and other popular shows. He is referring to the upsurge of interest in mobile television, a nascent industry at the intersection of telecoms and media which offers new opportunities to device-makers, content producers and mobile-network operators.

Already, many mobile operators offer a selection of television channels or individual shows, which are “streamed” across their third-generation (3G) networks. In South Korea, television is also sent to mobile phones via satellite and terrestrial broadcast networks, which is far more efficient than sending video across mobile networks. In Europe, the Italian arm of 3, a mobile operator, recently acquired Canale 7, a television channel, with a view to launching mobile-TV broadcasts in Italy in the second half of 2006.

Meanwhile, Apple Computer, which launched a video-capable version of its iPod portable music-player in October, is striking deals with television networks to expand the range of shows that can be purchased for viewing on the device, including “Lost”, “Desperate Housewives” and “Law & Order”.

Despite all this activity, however, the prospects for mobile TV are unclear. For a start, nobody really knows if consumers will pay for it, though surveys suggest they like the idea. Informa, a consultancy, says there will be 125m mobile-TV users by 2010. But many other mobile technologies inspired high hopes and then failed to live up to expectations. And even if people do want TV on the move, there is further uncertainty in two areas: technology and business models.

At the moment, mobile TV is mostly streamed over 3G networks. But sending an individual data stream to each viewer is inefficient and will be unsustainable in the long run if mobile TV takes off. So the general consensus is that 3G streaming is a prelude to the construction of dedicated mobile-TV broadcast networks, which transmit digital TV signals on entirely different frequencies to those used for voice and data. There are three main standards: DVB-H, favoured in Europe; DMB, which has been adopted in South Korea and Japan; and MediaFLO, which is being rolled out in America. Watching TV using any of these technologies requires a TV-capable handset, of course.

In contrast, watching downloaded TV programmes on an iPod or other portable video player is already

possible today. And unlike a programme streamed over 3G or broadcast via a dedicated mobile-TV network, shows stored on an iPod can be watched on an underground train or in regions with patchy network coverage. That suggests that some shows ( such as drama ) better suit the download model, while others ( such as live news, sports or reality shows ) are better suited to real-time transmission. The two approaches will probably co-exist.

Just as there are several competing mobile-TV technologies, there are also many possible business models. Mobile operators might choose to build their own mobile-TV broadcast networks; or they could form a consortium and build a shared network; or existing broadcasters could build such networks.

The big question is whether the broadcasters and mobile operators can agree how to divide the spoils, assuming there are any. Broadcasters own the content, but mobile operators generally control the handsets, and they do not always see eye to eye. In South Korea, a consortium of broadcasters launched a free-to-air DMB network last month, but the country's mobile operators were reluctant to provide their users with handsets able to receive the broadcasts, since they were unwilling to undermine the prospects for their own subscription-based mobile-TV services.

Then there is the question of who will fund the production of mobile-TV content: broadcasters, operators or advertisers? Again, the answer is probably "all of the above" .( 621 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. launch [lɔːntʃ] v. 发射; 使 ( 船 ) 下水; 发动, 开展; n. 发射, 下水 | 4. transmit [trænz'mɪt] v. 传播, 发射; 传递, 传导 |
| 2. inspire [m'spaɪə] v. 鼓舞, 激起; 使产生灵感                   | 5. adopt [ə'dɒpt] v. 采用, 采纳, 通过; 收养       |
| 3. consensus [kən'sensəs] n. ( 意见等 ) 一致, 一致同意           | 6. portable ['pɔːtəbl] a. 轻便的, 手提 ( 式 ) 的 |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. He is referring to the upsurge of interest in mobile television, a nascent industry at the intersection of telecoms and media which offers new opportunities to device-makers, content producers and mobile-network operators.

【解析】本句结构清晰, 是一个复合句。句首He is referring to the upsurge of interest in mobile television是主句, 其后的a nascent industry at the intersection of telecoms and media...作mobile television的同位语, 句末得关系代词which引导定语从句which offers new opportunities to device-makers, content producers and mobile-network operators来修饰先行词a nascent industry, 关系代词which在从句中作主语。

【译文】他谈到了众人对移动电视的巨大兴趣, 这是一个在电信和媒体领域有交叉的新兴产业, 给设备制造商、电视内容制作者以及移动网络运营商提供了新的机遇。

2. Meanwhile, Apple Computer, which launched a video-capable version of its iPod portable music-player in October, is striking deals with television networks to expand the range of shows that can be purchased for viewing on the device, including "Lost", "Desperate Housewives" and "Law & Order".

【解析】本句使用了非限制性定语从句得分隔结构, 也就是两个逗号之间的内容。从句which launched a video-capable version of its iPod portable music-player in October修饰主语Apple Computer ( 关系代词which在分句中作主语 ) 分隔了主语和系动词。连接后得到, Meanwhile, Apple Computer is striking deals with television networks to expand the range of shows...其中that又引导定语从句that can be purchased for viewing on the device...修饰先行词shows ( 关系代词that在从句中作主语, 从句中使用了被动语态 ), 句末的分词结构including "Lost", "Desperate Housewives" and "Law & Order" 作伴随状语, 表明range of shows的具体内容。

【译文】与此同时, 苹果电脑公司在10月发售了一款可以观看电视的便携式音乐播放器iPod, 这个播放器大大扩展了电视网络节目的范围, 其可以供用户购买的、用于在移动终端的节目包括《迷失》、《绝



望的主妇》以及《法律与秩序》。

3. So the general consensus is that 3G streaming is a prelude to the construction of dedicated mobile-TV broadcast networks, which transmit digital TV signals on entirely different frequencies to those used for voice and data.

【解析】这是一个复杂但是结构清晰的复合句。全句的主语是the general consensus, that引导的句子是一个表语从句, 做系动词is的表语。逗号以及which的出现, 是很明显的非限定性定语从句的标志, 这个从句作为先行词networks的定语, 起到补充说明的作用。

【译文】因此大多数人认为3G技术只是建立起一个专门的移动电视广播网络的前奏, 这个网络以一种全然不同的频率为使用声音和数据的人传送数字电视信号。

4. And unlike a programme streamed over 3G or broadcast via a dedicated mobile-TV network, shows stored on an iPod can be watched on an underground train or in regions with patchy network coverage.

【解析】unlike在这里作为介词使用, 逗号前的部分作为整个句子的状语, 其中streamed over 3G or broadcast via a dedicated mobile-TV network是过去分词短语作为a programme的定语, 它们之间是被动关系。句子的主语是shows, 过去分词短语stored on an iPod作为它的定语。句子的谓语动词是can be watched, 这是被动语态放在情态动词后面的用法。介词短语on an underground train or in regions作为句子的地点状语, with patchy network coverage作为regions的后置定语。

【译文】而且不像那些通过3G网络或专用移动电视网传送的节目, 人们可以在地铁里或者网络信号覆盖不稳定的地区观看储存在iPod上的节目。

#### 【全文翻译】

“这真是一个令人激动的时刻——一个新的时代正在开始”, Endemol 电视公司的首席创意官Peter Bazalgette这样宣称, 这家电视制作公司制作了“老大哥”和其他备受欢迎的电视剧。他谈到了众人对移动电视的巨大兴趣, 这是一个在电信和媒体领域有交叉的新兴产业, 给设备制造商、电视内容制作者以及移动网络运营商提供了新的机遇。

许多移动网络运营商已经通过他们的第三代(3G)网络用流媒体方式提供了一些电视频道以及个人表演。在韩国, 电视节目也通过卫星和地面广播网传送给移动电话。最近在欧洲, 意大利3G移动运营商买下了一个电视频道“第七频道”, 目的是为了2006年下半年在意大利发射移动电视信号。

与此同时, 苹果电脑公司在10月发售了一款可以观看电视的便携式音乐播放器iPod, 这个播放器大大扩展了电视网络节目的范围, 其可以供用户购买的、用于在移动终端的节目范围令人惊奇, 包括“迷失”、“绝望的主妇”以及“法律与秩序”。

然而, 尽管有这么多的商业行为, 移动电视的前景依旧是不明朗的。作为一个开端, 没有人真正清楚消费者是否愿意为它付费, 即使调查显示他们喜欢这个主意。一个名为“Informa”的顾问表示到2010年将会有1.23亿移动电视用户。但是有许多其他的移动技术尽管给了人们很高的期待, 最终却没能做出成绩。就算人们真的需要在移动中观看电视, 还有两方面的不确定因素存在着: 技术和商业模式。

在现阶段, 移动电视主要通过3G网络用流媒体方式来传送, 但是给每一个观众发送一段单独的数据流的效果会很差, 而且在长时间的运动中也会不稳定, 比如说在移动电视被关闭时。因此大多数人认为3G技术只是建立起一个专门的移动电视广播网络的前奏, 这个网络以一种全然不同的频率为使用声音和数据的人传送数字电视信号, 主要分为3种: DVB-H, 主要在欧洲受到欢迎; DMB, 正在韩国和日本被采用; 以及MediaFLO, 已经在美国铺开其网络。

与此相反, 在iPod或其他便携式视频播放器上观看下载的电视节目已经成为可能, 而且不像那些通过3G网络或专用移动电视网传送的节目, 人们可以在地铁里或者网络信号覆盖不稳定的地区观看储存在iPod上的节目。这说明有些节目(比如戏剧)比较适合用下载的形式, 而另一些节目(比如现场直播新闻、体育节目或现场节目)更加适合实时播送。这两种方法有可能共存。

## Passage 25

Coal has several advantages as a fuel. It is abundant. It is widely distributed: countries that are short of other fossil fuels, such as Germany and South Africa, have mountains of it. As a result, it is cheap. Even though the price has risen in the past few years, it is still less expensive to run a power plant on coal than on almost anything else.

But coal is also dirty. It releases lots of soot and various noxious chemicals as it burns, and so has fallen out of favour in many Western countries. Worse, coal-fired plants produce roughly twice as much carbon dioxide per unit of electricity generated than those that run on natural gas.

The obvious solution is to make coal-fired generation cleaner. And that's what utilities in Western countries have been doing for years, to comply with ever stiffer air-pollution standards.

Reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, however, is another matter. In Britain, as in most rich countries, the average efficiency of coal-fired power stations is about 35%. But Mitsui Babcock, an engineering firm, says its most recent designs can achieve efficiencies as high as 46%. It reckons that switching from an old design to a new one can cut fuel consumption and emissions by 23%.

Many methods can reduce the various emissions produced by coal-fired power stations, so that they are at least no worse than gas-fired stations. But technologies also exist to make coal cleaner still, by filtering out carbon dioxide from the flue gas and storing it somehow. This is theoretically possible, but expensive. Moreover, unlike modifications that improve efficiency, there are no savings to be had by adding carbon-capture technology to a power plant. As a result, no such plants have been built.

How does carbon capture work? Most utilities are eyeing one of three basic designs. The simplest, and easiest to bolt on to existing plants, treats carbon dioxide like any other pollutant, and extracts it from the flue gas. Many firms already use this "amine scrubbing" approach to remove carbon dioxide from natural gas, for example. But it is not so practical for large-scale uses, since the amines are expensive, as is heating them to release the captured carbon dioxide.

"Oxy fuel" plants sidestep the difficulties of separating oxygen and nitrogen in the flue gas by burning coal in pure oxygen rather than air. The resulting flue gas is almost pure carbon dioxide. But the energy used to separate oxygen from air before burning is almost as great as that needed to filter out nitrogen afterwards, leading to a similar loss of efficiency.

The third approach, called "integrated gasification combined cycle" (IGCC), also requires oxygen, but for use in a chemical reaction rather than for burning. When heated in oxygen, coal reacts to form carbon dioxide and hydrogen. An amine solution then absorbs the carbon dioxide, while the hydrogen is burnt in a modified furnace. The amine scrubbing is cheaper than usual, since the reaction generates carbon dioxide in a more concentrated form. Engineers are also experimenting with membranes that would allow hydrogen to pass, but not carbon dioxide.

There are four IGCC demonstration plants operating in America and Europe, although none currently captures carbon dioxide permanently; instead, it is simply released into the atmosphere. AEP's planned new plants will follow a similar design.

George Bush is a believer, at any rate. In 2003 he unveiled a subsidised scheme to build a zero-emissions IGCC plant called "Future Gen" by 2013. The European Union, for its part, is giving money to utilities dabbling in oxy-fuel, among other schemes. Handouts from the taxpayer are needed, power firms argue, since the technology in question is still young. But it is hard to believe that it will ever grow up unless subsidies give way to stronger measures, such as long-term caps or taxes on carbon-dioxide emissions. The technology to eliminate such emissions from coal-fired plants exists, but it will not be adopted without regulatory incentives from

governments. ( 664 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. abundant [ə'bʌnd(ə)nt] *adj.* 大量的; 有很多的; 充足的; 充裕的; 富裕的; 多产的 ( in, with )
2. distribute [dɪ'strɪbjʊt] *vt.* 分配; 散布; 分开; 把...分类
3. noxious ['nɒksjəs] *adj.* 有害的, 有毒的; 败坏道德的; 讨厌的
4. efficiency [ɪ'fɪj(ə)nsɪ] *n.* 效率; 效能; 功效
5. emission [ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* ( 光、热等 ) 发射, 散发; 喷射; 发行
6. integrate ['ɪntɪɡreɪt] *vt.* 使...完整; 使...成整体; 成为一体 *adj.* 整合的; 完全的 *n.* 一体化; 集成
7. scrub [skrʌb] *n.* 矮树; 擦洗者; 矮小的人 ( 或物 ) *vt.* 使净化 *vi.* 擦洗 *adj.* 矮小的
8. eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] *vt.* 消除; 排除
9. subsidise ['sʌbsɪdaɪz] *vi.* 消退; 下沉; 平息 *vt.* 资助 ( 等于 subsidize ); 给...补助金
10. incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] *n.* 动机; 刺激 *adj.* 激励的, 刺激的

### 【长难句分析】

1. Many methods can reduce the various emissions produced by coal-fired power stations, so that they are at least no worse than gas-fired stations.

【解析】这是一个结构清晰的复合句。其中so that引导的是结果状语从句。逗号前面表示原因的主句中, 主语是many methods, 谓语动词是can reduce, 宾语是the various emissions produced by coal-fired power。

stations这部分是过去分词作后置定语, 和其前面修饰的词之间是被动关系。从句中需要注意的是no worse than结构的意思是没有比...更糟的了, 表示than前面的东西是最糟的、最差的 ( 而另一个结构not worse than意思是不比...糟糕, 表示和than后面的东西差不多, 或许比后面这个东西还要更好一点 )。

【译文】许多方法均能减少燃煤发电站制造的各类排放物, 所以这类燃煤发电站对环境的污染至少不会超出燃气发电站的水平。

2. But it is not so practical for large-scale uses, since the amines are expensive, as is heating them to release the captured carbon dioxide.

【解析】句中的since引导的是原因状语从句, 需要注意的是: since表示原因时, 语气比because弱, 表示的原因是对方已知的, 或是句中不很重要的部分, 是附带的原因, 因此引导的从句不是信息的焦点。该句后半部分as引导的也是一个原因状语从句, 说明有机氮分离二氧化碳的原理。

【译文】但是, 该法还不适于大规模使用, 因为用以吸收并加热后释放溶解的二氧化碳的氮溶液较昂贵。

3. But the energy used to separate oxygen from air before burning is almost as great as that needed to filter out nitrogen afterwards, leading to a similar loss of efficiency.

【解析】这句话逗号之前是一个as...as...的同级比较结构, 主语是the energy, 后面的used to separate oxygen from air before burning是过去分词做后置定语, 和the energy是被动关系。另外, 这个结构中的that是为了避免重复, 指代the energy, 同理, needed to filter out nitrogen afterwards也是一个过去分词结构做后置定语。leading to a similar loss of efficiency是现在分词结构做伴随状语。

【译文】但是燃烧前将氧气从空气中分离所需的能源几乎不亚于上述将氮气过滤所需的耗费, 这就使得两者在效率损失上不相上下。

4. There are four IGCC demonstration plants operating in America and Europe, although none currently captures carbon dioxide permanently; instead, it is simply released into the atmosphere.

【解析】这句话中although引导的是一个让步状语从句, 它前面的主句是there be句型, 其中的operating in America and Europe是现在分词做后置定语, 和它修饰的plants之间是主动关系。

【译文】在美国和欧洲, 现有四座IGCC示范电站, 尽管目前为止任何一家都无法将碳永久性地封存起来; 相反, 很容易释放而进入大气。



## 【全文翻译】

作为燃料,煤炭兼备多项优势。首先,它的储量丰富、分布广泛;缺乏其他化石燃料的国家,如德国和南非,却拥有堆积如山的煤炭。因此,煤炭的价格也很低廉。尽管煤炭的价格在过去几年里有所上浮,但燃煤发电站的运营成本仍低于几乎任何一种其他类型的发电站。

但煤炭也是一种污染环境的燃料。它会随着燃烧释放大量煤烟和有害化学物质,因此许多西方国家已经不再钟情于它了。更糟的是,燃煤发电站的单位发电产生的二氧化碳量几乎是天然气发电站的两倍。电力行业对全球变暖的影响甚于其他任何行业,而且煤炭是能源业中最肮脏的一隅。

直接的解决之道是令燃煤发电变得更加清洁,而且这正是西方国家里的那些公用事业公司们多年来为达日渐苛刻的空气污染的标准所不断努力的方向。

然而,减少二氧化碳的排放量则需另辟蹊径。同大多数富国一样,英国燃煤发电站的平均燃烧效率在35%左右。但是三井巴布科克(Mitsui Babcock)能源有限公司(一家工程公司)宣称其最新设计的发电站可以将燃烧效率提升到46%。该公司预计新设计比起旧设计可以令燃料消耗和污染物排放减少23%。

许多方法均能减少燃煤发电站制造的各类排放物,所以这类燃煤发电站对环境的污染至少不会超出燃气发电站的水平。但是借由滤除烟道气体中的二氧化碳并将其储存起来从而令煤炭更加清洁的各类技术已然出世。虽理论可行,但代价高昂。另外,不同于提升燃烧效率的各种改进,给电站追加捕碳技术根本无利可图。结果,人们至今没有建造一座此类电站。

捕碳究竟如何进行呢?大多数公用事业公司都将目光聚焦在三种基本设计上。同其他污染物一样,对将二氧化碳从烟道气体中分离出来是改造现有发电站的设计中最简单易行的方案。许多企业已经采用这种“氨净化”途径,例如从天然气中去除二氧化碳。但是,该法还不适于大规模使用,因为用以吸收并加热后释放溶解的二氧化碳的有机氨较昂贵。

“燃料增氧(Oxy-fuel)”电站则通过其他途径避开了将氧和氮从烟道气体中分离的难题,即用纯氧而非空气燃烧煤炭,产生的管道气体几乎仅仅是二氧化碳。但是燃烧前将氧气从空气中分离所需的能源几乎不亚于上述将氮气过滤所需的耗费,这就使得两者在效率损失上不相上下。热衷燃料增氧的人们宣称现有的电站可以轻松地实现燃料增氧。

第三种途径称为“结合气化的综合循环途径(IGCC)”。该途径同样需要氧气,但这是作为化学反应之用而不是燃料。当煤炭在氧气中加热时经化学反应会形成二氧化碳和氢气。二氧化碳经氨溶液吸收,而氢气则送往改进型熔炉燃烧。如此,氨净化的成本将低于普通方法,因为之前化学反应产生的二氧化碳是高浓度的。工程师们也正在用允许氢气而不允许二氧化碳通过的半透膜做实验。

在美国和欧洲,现有四座IGCC示范电站,尽管到目前为止任何一家都无法将碳永久性地封存起来;相反,很容易释放而进入大气。AEP计划的新电站将采用类似的设计。

乔治·布什是一个忠实的信徒。2003年他公布了一项补贴计划用以建造一座零排放的IGCC电站,该电站名为“Future Gen”,该计划将历时十年。就其他方案而言,欧盟正在给予涉足燃料增氧的公用事业公司财力支持,这是方案中的一部分。电力公司们强调政府的宣传报道也是必须的,因为这种存在疏漏的技术还很不成熟。但是,很难相信没有强有力的措施,如制订长期减排目标或对二氧化碳排放征税等,仅凭苍白无力的宣传就能够促使该技术不断成长和发展。除去燃煤电厂产生的排放物的技术已经出现,但是离开政府的监管和激励后将无人问津。



## 第二章 社会生活伦理类 (23 篇)

## Passage 1

Why does the idea of progress loom so large in the modern world? Surely because progress of a particular kind is actually taking place around us and is becoming more and more manifest. Although mankind has undergone no general improvement in intelligence or morality, it has made extraordinary progress in the accumulation of knowledge. Knowledge began to increase as soon as the thoughts of one individual could be communicated to another by means of speech. With the invention of writing, a great advance was made, for knowledge could then be not only communicated but also stored. Libraries made education possible, and education in its turn added to libraries: the growth of knowledge followed a kind of compound interest law, which was greatly enhanced by the invention of printing. All this was comparatively slow until, with the coming of science, the tempo was suddenly raised. Then knowledge began to be accumulated according to a systematic plan. The trickle became a stream; the stream has now become a torrent. Moreover, as soon as new knowledge is acquired, it is now turned to practical account. What is called 'modern civilization' is not the result of a balanced development of all man's nature, but of accumulated knowledge applied to practical life. The problem now facing humanity is: What is going to be done with all this knowledge? As is so often pointed out, knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil. It is now being used indifferently for both. Could any spectacle, for instance, be more grimly whimsical than that of gunners using science to shatter men's bodies while, close at hand, surgeons use it to restore them? We have to ask ourselves very seriously what will happen if this twofold use of knowledge, with its ever-increasing power, continues. (310 words)

## 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.loom [lu:m] v. 赫然耸起                   | 9.torrent ['tɒrənt] n. 滔滔洪流               |
| 2.manifest ['mænɪfɛst] adj. 明显的         | 10.humanity [hju:'mænəti] n. 人类           |
| 3.morality [mə'reləti] n. 道德            | 11.indifferently [ɪn'dɪfrəntli] adv. 不在乎地 |
| 4.communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] v. 交流, 交际 | 12.grimly [grɪmli] adv. 可怖地               |
| 5.compound [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] adj. 复合的     | 13.whimsical ['wɪmzɪkl] adj. 怪诞的          |
| 6.enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] v. 增进              | 14.shatter ['ʃætə(r)] v. 毁坏               |
| 7.tempo ['tempəu] n. 速率                 | 15.twofold ['tu:fəʊld] adj. 双重的           |
| 8.trickle ['trɪkl] n. 涓涓细流              |   |

## 【长难句分析】

1. What is called 'modern civilization' is not the result of a balanced development of all man's nature, but of accumulated knowledge applied to practical life.

【解析】What引导的是主语从句, of a balanced...和of accumulated knowledge....都作result的定语, applied to practical life为过去分词短语作定语, 修饰knowledge。

【译文】所谓“现代文明”并不是人的天性平衡发展的结果, 而是积累起来的知识应用到实际生活中的结果。

2. Could any spectacle, for instance, be more grimly whimsical than that of gunners using science to shatter men's bodies while, close at hand, surgeons use it to restore them?

【解析】该句的结构是疑问句, 但实际上起到一个加强语气的陈述句的作用, 这种疑问句常被称为修辞疑问句。using science to shatter men's bodies作定语, 修饰gunners。While在该句中不用来引导时间

状语从句，而相当于连词but。

【译文】例如：炮兵利用科学毁坏人的身体、而外科医生就在附近用科学抢救被炮兵毁坏的人体，还有什么情景比这更可怕、更怪诞的吗？

### 【全文翻译】

为什么进步这个概念在现代世界显得如此突出？无疑是因为有一种特殊的进步正在我们周围发生，而且变得越来越明显。虽然人类在智力和道德上没有得到普遍提高，但在知识积累方面却取得了巨大的进步。人一旦能用语言同别人交流思想，知识的积累便开始了。随着书写的发明，又迈进了一大步，因为这样一来，知识不仅能交流，而且能储存了。藏书使教育成为可能，而教育反过来又丰富了藏书，因为知识的增长遵循着一种“滚雪球”的规律。印刷术的发明又大大提高了知识增长的速度。所有这些发展都比较缓慢，而随着科学的到来，增长的速度才突然加快。于是，知识便开始有系统有计划地积累起来。涓涓细流汇成小溪，小溪现已变成了奔腾的江河。而且，新知识一旦获得，便得到实际应用。所谓“现代文明”并不是人的天性平衡发展的结果，而是积累起来的知识应用到实际生活中的结果。现在人类面临的问题是：用这些知识去做什么？正像人们常常指出的，知识是一把双刃刀，可以用于造福，也可以用来为害。人们现在正漫不经心地把知识用于这两个方面，例如：炮兵利用科学毁坏人的身体、而外科医生就在附近用科学抢救被炮兵毁坏的人体，还有什么情景比这更可怕、更怪诞的吗？我们不得不严肃地问问我们自己：随着日益增长的知识的力量，如果我们继续利用知识的这种双重性，将会发生什么样的情形呢？

## Passage 2

This is a sceptical age, but although our faith in many of the things in which our forefathers fervently believed has weakened, our confidence in the curative properties of the bottle of medicine remains the same as theirs. This modern faith in medicines is proved by the fact that the annual drug bill of the Health Services is mounting to astronomical figures and shows no signs at present of ceasing to rise. The majority of the patients attending the medical out-patients departments of our hospitals feel that they have not received adequate treatment unless they are able to carry home with them some tangible remedy in the shape of a bottle of medicine, a box of pills, or a small jar of ointment, and the doctor in charge of the department is only too ready to provide them with these requirements. There is no quicker method of disposing of patients than by giving them what they are asking for, and since most medical men in the Health Services are overworked and have little time for offering time-consuming and little-appreciated advice on such subjects as diet, right living, and the need for abandoning bad habits etc., the bottle, the box, and the jar are almost always granted them.

Nor is it only the ignorant and ill-educated person who has such faith in the bottle of medicine. It is recounted of Thomas Carlyle that when he heard of the illness of his friend, Henry Taylor, he went off immediately to visit him, carrying with him in his pocket what remained of a bottle of medicine formerly prescribed for an indisposition of Mrs. Carlyle's. Carlyle was entirely ignorant of what the bottle in his pocket contained, of the nature of the illness from which his friend was suffering, and of what had previously been wrong with his wife, but a medicine that had worked so well in one form of illness would surely be of equal benefit in another, and comforted by the thought of the help he was bringing to his friend, he hastened to Henry Taylor's house. History does not relate whether his friend accepted his medical help, but in all probability he did. The great advantage of taking medicine is that it makes no demands on the taker beyond that of putting up for a moment with a disgusting taste, and that is what all patients demand of their doctors—to be cured at no inconvenience to themselves. (420 words)

## 【核心词汇】

1. sceptical ['skeptɪkl] *adj.* 怀疑的
2. forefathers ['fɔː'fɑːðəz] *n.* 祖先
3. fervently ['fɜːvəntli] *adv.* 热情地
4. curative ['kjʊərətɪv] *adj.* 治病的
5. astronomical [ˌæstrə'nɒmɪkl] *adj.* 天文学的
6. tangible ['tændʒəbl] *adj.* 实实在在的

7. remedy ['remədi] *n.* 药物
8. ointment ['ɔɪntmənt] *n.* 药膏
9. prescribe [prɪ'skraɪb] *v.* 开药方
10. indisposition [ˌɪndɪspə'zɪʃn] *n.* 小病
11. inconvenience [ˌɪnkən'viːniəns] *n.* 令人讨厌的
12. inconvenience [ˌɪnkən'viːniəns] *n.* 不便

## 【长难句分析】

1. The majority of the patients attending the medical out-patients departments of our hospitals feel that they have not received adequate treatment unless they are able to carry home with them some tangible remedy in the shape of a bottle of medicine, a box of pills, or a small jar of ointment, and the doctor in charge of the department is only too ready to provide them with these requirements.

【解析】attending the medical out-patients departments of our hospitals为分词短语作定语，修饰the patients。out-patients departments门诊部。that引导宾语从句，作动词feel的宾语。in the shape of呈…形状。only too ready to do sth.非常乐意做某事。

【译文】在医院门诊部看病的大多数人觉得，如果不能带回一些看得见、摸得着的药物，如一瓶药水，一盒药丸、一小瓶药膏回家的话，就没算得到了充分的治疗。负责门诊的医生也非常乐意为前来看病的人提供他们想要得到的药物。

2. Carlyle was entirely ignorant of what the bottle in his pocket contained, of the nature of the illness from which his friend was suffering, and of what had previously been wrong with his wife, but a medicine that had worked so well in one form of illness would surely be of equal benefit in another, and comforted by the thought of the help he was bringing to his friend, he hastened to Henry Taylor's house.

【解析】该句中的3个of都是与ignorant相搭配的。what the bottle...contained以及what had previously...his wife作介词of的宾语从句。But连接并列句，后面省略了he knew。that引导定语从句，修饰medicine。be of equal benefit相当于be equally beneficial。comforted by...his friend为过去分词短语做原因状语。

【译文】卡莱尔不知道药瓶子里装的是什么药，不知道他的朋友得的是什么病，也不知道妻子以前得的是什么病，只知道一种药对一种病有好处，肯定对另一种病也会有好处。想到能对朋友有所帮助，他感到很欣慰，于是急急忙忙来到了亨利·泰勒的家里。

## 【全文翻译】

这是一个怀疑一切的时代，虽然我们对祖先笃信的许多事物已不太相信，但我们对瓶装药品疗效的信心仍与祖辈一样坚定。卫生部门的年度药费上升到了天文数字，并且目前尚无停止上升的迹象，这个事实证实了现代人对药物的依赖。在医院门诊部看病的大多数人觉得，如果不能带回一些看得见、摸得着的药物，如一瓶药水，一盒药丸、一小瓶药膏回家的话，就没算得到了充分的治疗。负责门诊的医生也非常乐意为前来看病的人提供他们想要得到的药物，病人要什么就给什么，没有比这样处理病人更快的方法了。因为卫生部门的大多数医生超负荷工作，所以没有多少时间提出一些既费时而不受人欢迎的忠告，如注意饮食、生活有规律，需要克服坏习惯等，结果就是把瓶药、盒药、罐药开给看病的人而完事大吉。

并不只是那些无知和没受过良好教育的人才迷信药瓶子。据说托马斯·卡莱尔有过这么一件事：他听说朋友亨利·泰勒病了，就立刻跑去看他，衣袋里装上了他妻子不舒服时吃剩下的一瓶药。卡莱尔不知道药瓶子里装的是什么药，不知道他的朋友得的是什么病，也不知道妻子以前得的是什么病，只知道一种药对一种病有好处，肯定对另一种病也会有好处。想到能对朋友有所帮助，他感到很欣慰，于是急急忙忙来到了亨利·泰勒的家里，他的朋友是否接受了他的药物治疗，历史没有记载，但很可能接受了。服药的最大优点是：除了暂时忍受一下令人作呕的味道外，对服药人别无其他要求。这也正是病人对医生的要求——病要治好，但不要太麻烦。

### Passage 3

Progressively cheaper natural resources underpinned 20th-century global economic growth. But the 21st century could be different. Indeed, over the past ten years, rapid economic development in emerging markets has wiped out all of the previous century's declines in real commodity prices. And in the next two decades, up to three billion people (and their spending power) will be added to the global middle class. Is the world entering an era of sustained high resource prices, leading to increased economic, social, and geopolitical risk?

Similar questions have arisen in the past, but with hindsight the perceived risks proved unfounded. In 1798, land was at the center of such worries. In the famous *An Essay on the principle of population*, Thomas Malthus fretted that rapid population growth would outstrip the world's supply of arable land, producing widespread poverty and famine.<sup>1</sup> But his dire vision never came to pass. Instead, the agro-industrial revolution swept across Britain and then the rest of Europe and North America, breaking the link between the availability of land and economic development.

Malthusian theories have enjoyed brief revivals, notably in the Club of Rome's report on the limits of growth, in the early 1970s. But a combination of technological progress, the discovery of (and expansion into) new low-cost sources of supply, and more productive ways of using it intervened. These developments pushed down—by almost half, in real terms—the price of an index of critical commodities (energy, food, steel, and water) during the 20th century. That reduction came despite demand for those resources growing as much as 20-fold during the period.

Market forces, and the innovation they spark, could ride to the rescue in the 21st century too. However, the size of today's challenge should not be underestimated as we enter an era of unprecedented growth in emerging markets.

From 1980 to 2009, the global middle class<sup>3</sup> grew by around 700 million people, to 1.8 billion, from roughly 1.1 billion. Over the next 20 years, it is likely to grow by an additional 3 billion, to nearly 5 billion people. The world has never before witnessed income growth of this speed and magnitude: China and India are doubling their real per capita incomes at about ten times the pace England achieved during the Industrial Revolution and at around 200 times the scale. In all likelihood, the expansion of the global middle class will continue the acceleration in demand for resources—energy, food, materials, water—that has taken place since 2000. (422 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

1. progressively [prə'gresɪvli] *adv.* 日益增加地
2. underpin [ˌʌndə'pɪn] *v.* 构成
3. hindsight ['haɪndsaɪt] *n.* 事情后聪明，后见之明

4. fret [fret] *v.* 苦恼，烦躁
5. unprecedented [ˌʌn'presɪdɪntɪd] *adj.* 空前的
6. magnitude ['mæɡnɪtjuːd] *n.* 巨大

#### 【长难句分析】

The world has never before witnessed income growth of this speed and magnitude: China and India are doubling their real per capita incomes at about ten times the pace England achieved during the Industrial Revolution and at around 200 times the scale.

【解析】句子的主干为主谓宾结构：the world has never before witnessed income growth; of this speed and magnitude 修饰 income growth；冒号后的成为为同位语从句，是对主句的解释说明；同位语从句中镶嵌着两个比较状语从句。



【译文】收入从未经历过以这样的速度和规模增长：中国和印度实际人均收入翻倍，增长的速度是工业革命时期英格兰的十倍，增长的规模是后者的200倍。

### 【全文翻译】

越来越便宜的自然资源支撑了20世纪全球经济的增长。但21世纪时格局可能出现变化。实际上，在过去10年间，新兴市场飞速的经济发展已将持续了一个世纪的经济商品的价格下跌的状况消除。未来的20年中，全球中产阶级人数将高达30亿（连同他们的购买力）。世界是否已进入居高不下的资源高价时代，这是否会导致经济，社会和地缘政治危机？

过去也出现过同样的问题，但事后证明觉察到的危机是无事实根据的。1798年，土地是这些担忧的核心问题。Thomas Malthus 在他的经典之作《人口论》中担忧人口的飞速增长会超过世界可耕地的供给，从而引发广泛的贫困和饥荒。但他可怕的想象并未实现。相反，农业工业革命迅速席卷英国、欧洲其他国家及北美洲，打破了可耕土地和经济发展的联系。

20世纪70年代初期，特别是在罗马俱乐部关于增长局限的报告中，Malthus人口论又获得了短暂的流行。但科技进步、发展新的低价供应源和更高效的操作介入，20世纪，这些发展将重要商品（能源，实物，钢和水）的价格指数实际压低了二分之一。尽管20世纪对于这些资源的需求增长了20倍，但价格指数的降低仍然出现了。

市场力量和其触发的创新会拯救21世纪的经济。然而，随着我们进入新兴市场空前增长的时代，我们不应低估今天的挑战。

1980~2009年，全球中产阶级的人数由大约11亿增长到18亿，增加了7亿人。未来20年，这一数字很可能再增加30亿~50亿。收入从未经历过以这样的速度和规模增长：中国和印度实际人均收入翻倍，增长的速度是工业革命时期英格兰的10倍，增长的规模是后者的200倍。全球中产阶级的扩张很可能从2000年开始增长的资源（能源，实物，原料，水）需求而进一步加速。

## Passage 4

For centuries the move towards a concentration of people in towns was driven by an unrelenting logic of progress. Crudely put, the profits needed to drive industrialization came from greater productivity in agriculture. More productive agriculture almost always meant bigger farms and fewer on the land. Factories required workforces both large and close, which generally meant towns and cities. Trade between them in turn increased demand for transport centers. Thus were rural economies urbanized.

Much of the world is still going through this process, with a time-scale telescoped by the pre-existence of mass production technology. But that does not mean cities develop in a predestined fashion. For the growing number of modern cities that long ago left behind the industrial reasons for their existence, modern technology, globalization and policy create subtle forces that can shape, create or undermine them.

Important though government is, it operates in a landscape shaped by technology and globalization. Just as the growth of cities was driven by one technological revolution, so others can change or reverse it. Edward Glaeser, a Harvard specialist in the economics of cities, points out that the original reasons for the existence of cities are disappearing. The cost of transporting manufactured goods dropped by 90 per cent in real terms in the 20th century, removing the need for regions to have their own manufacturing and distribution center.

“The great force that reshaped the city in the 20th century is the engine,” Prof Glaeser says. “People have increasingly been able to propel themselves and their goods over long distances.” Cheap transport pushed Americans away from Cleveland and Detroit and towards the cheap land and warm weather in spreading low-density sunbelt cities such as Phoenix, Arizona. Liverpool, the port in north-west England that handled much of Britain’s transatlantic trade, was once the country’s richest city. The decline of its port almost halved its population from 867,000 in 1937 to 442,000 in 2001.

The revolution of information technology and digitization ought, perhaps, to have completed the job, removing the need for a physical workplace. Yet several of the cities that seemed to be dying in the 1970s – New York, Chicago, Boston and London—have since had remarkable revivals. The success of the modern city appears to have two features: one, that digitization has created a very specialized elite who benefit even more from clustering together and, two, that people are moving to cities not just to work but to play. The industries that are most digitized and computerized—software and financial services—are those that huddle in small, expensive areas where their top-level staff still need the edge of face-to-face contact with clients and with each other. (451 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. shape [ʃeɪp] v. 决定…的形成；影响…的发展
2. propel [prəˈpel] v. 推动，驱动
3. transatlantic [ˌtrænzətˈlæntɪk] adj. 横渡大西洋的

4. cluster ['klʌstə(r)] v. 聚集，集居
5. edge [edʒ] n. 优点，优势
6. huddle ['hʌdl] v. 挤在一起

### 【长难句分析】

1. For the growing number of modern cities that long ago left behind the industrial reasons for their existence, modern technology, globalization and policy create subtle forces that can shape, create or undermine them.

【解析】growing number of...指“越来越多的…”。本句中两个that均引导主语从句，left behind的主语是modern cities，can shape, create or undermine的主语是subtle forces。

【译文】对于越来越多在工业层面早已失去存在理由的现代城市而言，现代科技、全球化以及政策产生了微妙的力量，这些力量可以起到塑造、创建或者破坏城市的作用。

2. The industries that are most digitized and computerized—software and financial services—are those that huddle in small, expensive areas where their top-level staff still need the edge of face-to-face contact with clients and with each other.

【解析】破折号后面的software and financial services是对The industries的解释说明。are those的主语是The industries。Where引导地点状语从句，top-level staff指“高层员工”。

【译文】最数字化和计算机化的产业（如软件业和金融服务业），往往挤在面积不大但价格昂贵的地区，例如硅谷和华尔街，它们的高层员工仍然需要与客户和同僚面对面交流的优势。

### 【全文翻译】

几百年来，一种无情的发展逻辑，推动着人口向城市集中。可以说，推动工业化进程所需的利润，来自于农业生产率的提高。更为高产的农业，几乎总是意味着农场规模的扩大和农业人口的减少。工厂对劳动力在数量和近距离上的大量需求，这往往意味着城镇和都市。而城镇之间的贸易，又推动了对运输中心的需求。农村经济就这样被城市化了。

世界上的许多地区仍在经历着上述过程，而已经存在的大规模生产技术，缩短了这个过程所需的时间。然而，这并不意味着城市在按照预先设定的模式发展。对于越来越多在工业层面早已失去存在理由的现代城市而言，现代科技、全球化以及政策产生了微妙的力量，这些力量可以起到塑造、创建或者破坏城市的作用。

尽管政府的作用很重要，但城市化进程却是在科技和全球化的背景下进行的。正如城市的发展是由某一次科技革命来推动的，其他科技革命也可以改变或逆转这一过程。哈佛大学（Harvard）城市经济学专家爱德华·格莱泽（Edward Glaeser）指出，城市存在的初始理由正在消失。20世纪，制成品的实际运输成本下降90%，使得各地区不再需要建立自己的制造及配送中心。

“20世纪时，重塑城市的主要推动因素是内燃机，”格莱泽教授表示。“人们越来越有能力将自己和货物运送到很远的地方。”廉价的运输成本促使美国人离开克利夫兰和底特律，迁往土地便宜、气候温暖、人口密度极低的“阳光带”城市，如亚利桑那州的菲尼克斯。英格兰西北部港口城市利物浦进行着英国的许多跨大西洋贸易，它曾经是英国最富裕的城市。该市港口的衰落，几乎使其人口减半，从1937

年的86.7万人降至2001年的44.2万人。

信息技术和数字化革命或许应当完成这一任务，使人们不再需要有形的工作场所。不过，在上世纪70年代似乎“奄奄一息的”几个城市——纽约、芝加哥、波士顿和伦敦——自那以后出现了值得称道的复苏。现代城市的成功似乎包含两个特点：其一，数字化缔造了一个非常专业化的精英群体，他们从聚居得到的益处更多；其二，人们迁往城市的目的不仅是工作，还有娱乐。最具数字化和计算机化的产业（如软件业和金融服务业），往往聚集在面积不大但价格昂贵的地区，例如硅谷和华尔街，而它们的高层员工仍然需要与客户和同僚面对面交流的优势。

## Passage 5

Last week, the Pew Research Center released a report called “The Rise of Asian Americans,” offering a portrait seemingly full of good news. Asian Americans, Pew said, are on the whole more educated, affluent and happier than other Americans. They cling more strongly to family values and an ethic of hard work. And, quietly, these 17 million Asian Americans have surpassed Hispanics as the largest and fastest-growing cohort of immigrants to the U.S.

The report made headlines everywhere: “Asians Top of the Immigration Class” was a typical one. The leading advocacy groups for Asian Americans were silent for a beat. Then they decried the report. It was “disparaging,” “shallow,” “disturbing.” It perpetuated a patronizing stereotype of Asians as dutiful nerds, a “model minority.” It overlooked the true cultural diversity of the Asian population and obscured the struggles and pain of countless Asians.

Rarely in either the Pew report or in the advocates’ response was this possibility raised: both the good and the bad could be true at the same time.

Welcome to race in America. It may be 2012, and we may have a black President, but public discussion of race remains inexorably, insanely binary. American race talk used to be literally black-and-white, leaving no room for other colors. Now the problem is it’s figuratively black-and-white. For all our rainbow multiculturalism, there are still basically two choices — in or out, mainstream or opposition, powerful or powerless. Sometimes the labels white and black are used, but they signify more than hue or actual demography — they signify polarity — and any cognitive dissonance must be resolved to one or the other.

This is why those Asian-American advocates felt they had to blast the Pew report. When forced by the media to choose between telling an achievement story or an injustice story — Is yellow white or black? — they felt compelled to choose the latter. That’s understandable. There is privation and injustice in Asian America and if activists privileged enough to have a voice use it to express complacency or self-congratulation, then they aren’t doing their job. Moreover, Asian Americans rightly resist being used by whites to criticize other groups who aren’t deemed “model”.

Yet this binary is a box. It limits the freedom of Asian Americans to call progress progress, or to discuss openly the causes of the challenges that persist. It makes it harder to unpack the fact than in Asian American, as in America at large, widening inequality and the cult of meritocracy and losers. It means we all keep speaking a language of race when we are trying to communicate about issues of class. (462 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. portrait ['pɔ:treɪt] <i>n.</i> 描绘；描述         | 7. binary ['bainəri] <i>a.</i> 双重的；二元的           |
| 2. affluent ['æfluənt] <i>a.</i> 富裕的，充足的        | 8. hue [hju:] <i>n.</i> 色彩；肤色                    |
| 3. disparaging [dɪ'spærɪdʒɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 诋毁的，诽谤的 | 9. dissonance ['dɪsənəns] <i>n.</i> 分歧，不一致       |
| 4. patronizing ['pætrənaɪzɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 显出优越感的  | 10. privation [praɪ'veɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 匮乏          |
| 5. stereotype ['steriətaɪp] <i>n.</i> 陈规陋习，老套   | 11. complacency [kəm'pleɪnsɪ] <i>n.</i> 自满       |
| 6. inexorably [ɪn'eksərəbly] <i>ad.</i> 无情地，冷酷地 | 12. meritocracy [ˌmerɪ'tɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 精英管理制度 |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Last week, the Pew Research Center released a report called “The Rise of Asian Americans,” offering a portrait seemingly full of good news.

【解析】句子主干为the Pew Research Center released a report, called..., 以及offering...分别为过去分词短语及现在分词短语做后置定语修饰report, full of good news 为形容词短语做后置定语修饰portrait。

【译文】皮尤研究中心上周公布了一份名为《亚裔美国人的崛起》的报告, 描述的内容似乎都是好消息。

2. Rarely in either the Pew report or in the advocates’ response was this possibility raised: both the good and the bad could be true at the same time.

【解析】句子主干为this possibility was rarely raised in ...。该句因为将否定副词rarely提到句首, 发生部分倒装, 将助动词was提到了主语this possibility之前。

【译文】无论是《皮尤报告》还是维权组织的反应, 都没有提出这样一种可能性: 好的和坏的可能都是真的。

### 【全文翻译】

上周, 皮尤研究中心公布了一份名为《亚裔美国人的崛起》的报告, 其中描述的内容似乎都是好消息。该中心说, 与其他美国人相比, 亚裔美国人在整体上受教育程度更高, 生活也更富裕、更快乐。他们更坚守家庭价值观和努力工作的道德观。此外, 这1700万亚裔美国人已经不知不觉地超过拉美裔美国人, 成为美国人数最多、增长最快的移民群体。

这份报告在各地成为头条, 其典型标题是“亚裔居移民阶层榜首”。各大亚裔美国人维权组织沉默了片刻之后, 公开表示反对。他们说, 这份报告是对亚裔的“诋毁”, 看法“肤浅”, “令人不安”。它延续了一种傲慢的思维定式, 把亚裔看作规规矩矩的书呆子, 一个“模范的少数族群”。它忽视了亚裔人群的文化多样性, 掩盖了无数亚裔的挣扎与痛苦。

无论是《皮尤报告》还是维权组织的反应, 都没有提出这样一种可能性: 好的和坏的可能都是真的。

这就是美国的种族问题。或许在2012年, 我们会有一位黑人总统。但公众对种族的讨论仍旧荒唐地保持两极分化。以往, 美国人关于种族的讨论在字面上是黑与白, 不给其他肤色留位置。现在的问题在于, 这种讨论变成象征性的黑与白。尽管我们有多元文化, 但选择基本上还是两种: 流行或过时, 主流或非主流, 强势或弱势。有时候我们用白和黑这两个标签, 但它们代表的不仅是肤色或实际的人种划分, 而是象征着两极对立, 而且任何认知上的分歧都必须归结为其中一极。

这正是亚裔美国人维权组织认为他们必须抨击《皮尤报告》的原因。当媒体强迫他们选择讲述成功故事或遭遇不公正的故事——也就是回答黄色归属白还是黑——的时候, 他们不得不选择后者。这一点可以理解。亚裔美国人当中也存在贫穷或不公, 而如果享受足够特权、能够发表意见的活动人士借此表达满足或自得的话, 那他们就没有尽到责任。此外, 亚裔美国人当然有权拒绝被白人利用去批评所谓不“模范”的其他群体。

但这种两极分化的分法是一种困境。它限制了亚裔美国人将进步称作进步的自由, 或者公开讨论挑战持续存在的原因的自由。这种分法使人们更难解析真实情况: 在亚裔美国人当中, 正如在普通美国人中, 日益扩大的不平等和“优者胜出热”使得失败者和成功者都更为焦虑。这种分法意味着我们采用谈论种族问题的语言表达方式去讨论阶级问题。

## Passage 6

The term “food miles” —how far food has traveled before you buy it—has entered the enlightened lexicon. Environmental groups, especially in Europe, are pushing for labels that show how far food has traveled to get to the market, and books like Barbara Kingsolver’s *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle: A Year of Food Life* contemplate the damage wrought by trucking, shipping and flying food from distant parts of the globe.

There are many good reasons for eating local—freshness, purity, taste, community cohesion and preserving



open space—but none of these benefits compares with the much-touted claim that eating local reduces fossil fuel consumption. On its face, the connection between lowering food miles and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions is a no-brainer. Seventy-five percent of the apples sold in New York City come from the West Coast or overseas, the writer Bill McKibben says, even though the state produces far more apples than city residents consume. In light of this market redundancy, the only reasonable reaction, it seems, is to count food miles the way a dieter counts calories.

But is reducing food miles necessarily good for the environment?

Researchers at Lincoln University in New Zealand recently published a study challenging the premise that more food miles automatically mean greater fossil fuel consumption. According to this peer-reviewed research, compelling evidence suggests that there is more—or less—to food miles than meets the eye. It all depends on how you wield the carbon calculator. Instead of measuring a product's carbon footprint through food miles alone, the Lincoln University scientists expanded their equations to include other energy-consuming aspects of production like water use, harvesting techniques, fertilizer outlays, disposal of packaging, storage procedures and dozens of other cultivation inputs.

Incorporating these measurements into their assessments, scientists reached surprising conclusions. Most notably, they found that lamb raised on New Zealand's clover-choked pastures and shipped 11,000 miles by boat to Britain produced 1,520 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions per ton while British lamb produced 6,280 pounds of carbon dioxide per ton, in part because poorer British pastures force farmers to use feed. These life-cycle measurements are causing environmentalists worldwide to rethink the logic of food miles. New Zealand's most prominent environmental research organization, Landcare Research-Manaaki Whenua, explains that localism “is not always the most environmentally sound solution if more emissions are generated at other stages of the product life cycle than during transport.”

“Eat local” advocates—a passionate group of which I am one—are bound to interpret these findings as a threat. We shouldn't. Not only do life cycle analyses offer genuine opportunities for environmentally efficient food production, but they also address several problems inherent in the eat-local philosophy. (467 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. contemplate ['kɒntempleɪt] v. 深思熟虑          | 6. In (the) light of 根据；鉴于  |
| 2. fossil ['fɒs(ə)l] n. 化石                     | 7. Push for sth. / push sb. for sth. 不断要求；                                |
| 3. incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] v. 包含，吸收；使<br>并入 | 8. There is more to sb. / sth. than meets the<br>eye 某人/某物比表面所看到的复杂（或有趣）等 |
| 4. outlay ['aʊtlei] n. 经费；支出                   |   |
| 5. premise ['premɪs] n. 假定                     |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. lexicon ['leksɪk(ə)n] n. 词典，字典
2. tout [taʊt] vt. 吹捧；吹嘘
3. wield [wi:ld] vt. 操作，使用
4. wrought [rɔ:t] vt. (仅用于过去时) 使发生了，造成了

### 【长难句分析】

Instead of measuring a product's carbon footprint through food miles alone, the Lincoln University scientists expanded their equations to include other energy-consuming aspects of production like water use, harvesting techniques, fertilizer outlays, disposal of packaging, storage procedures and dozens of other cultivation inputs.

【解析】该句主语是the Lincoln University scientists，谓语是expanded，宾语是their equations，to include other energy-consuming aspects of production是动词不定式做目的状语。Instead of measuring...miles alone是介词短语做伴随状语。

【译文】林肯大学的科学家不仅仅通过食物里程来计算产品的碳足迹，而且把计算方法扩展至产品生产过程中其他方面的能源消耗，比如水的消耗、收割技巧、肥料成本、包装材料的处理、存储过程和其他几十项耕作方面的投入。

### 【全文翻译】

“食物里程”这个词已经被收录到开明的词典之中，它指食物被购买之前的运输旅程。环保组织，特别是欧洲的环保组织，正强烈要求给食物贴上标签，标明它们抵达市场前被运输了多远的距离。一些书，例如芭芭拉·金索尔弗的《自耕自食·奇迹的一年》，对从全球各个遥远地区货运、船运、空运食物所造成的损害进行了思考。

吃本地食物有许多好的理由：新鲜、纯净、美味、增强社区凝聚力、保护开放空间。不过这些都比不上一种广为宣传的说法：吃本地食物可以减少化石燃料的消耗。表面上看，减少食物里程与减少温室气体排放之间的联系是显而易见的。作家比尔·麦克基本指出，纽约市出售的苹果，75%来自西岸或者海外，尽管纽约州苹果的产量远远超过市民的消费量。面对这种市场过剩，唯一合理的反应，似乎应是像节食者计算热量一样计算食物里程。

但是，减少食物里程真的有利于环境吗？

新西兰林肯大学的研究人员最近发表了一项研究，挑战了“食物里程越长便自动意味着消耗化石燃料越多”的假设。根据这项同行评审的研究，有足够证据证明食物里程并不那么简单。一切取决于你如何计算碳排放。林肯大学的科学家不仅仅通过食物里程来计算产品的碳足迹，而且把计算方法扩展至产品生产过程中其他方面的能源消耗，比如水的消耗、收割技巧、肥料成本、包装材料的处理、存储过程和其他几十项耕作方面的投入。

把其他这些指标纳入考虑后，科学家们得出了惊人的结论。最瞩目的莫过于，他们发现羔羊在遍地苜蓿的新西兰牧场喂养长大，然后用船运送到11000英里外的英国，每吨仅制造出1520磅的二氧化碳排放。然而，每吨英国本地羔羊却制造了6280磅的二氧化碳。部分原因是英国的牧草差，迫使农民用饲料喂羊。这种生命周期计算法让世界环保主义者反省食物里程的逻辑。新西兰最著名的环境研究组织“关爱土地研究”解释说，“如果产品生命周期的其他阶段排放的废气多于运输，那么本土主义并非最有利的环境的解决办法。”

“吃在当地”的支持者们（这是一个充满激情的团体，我也是其中一员）很可能把这些发现看作某种威胁。我们不该那么做。不仅仅因为生命周期分析对食品生产的环保性提供了真实的信息，而且它指出了吃在本地哲学的若干内在问题。

## Passage 7

For Benjamin Franklin, it was “early to bed and early to rise.” For Dale Carnegie, it was the dictate “to do and dare.” For Stephen Covey, it was seven simple habits. The principle of self-improvement has taken varied forms throughout history and is perhaps America’s most successful export. But in the digital age, the idea of improving yourself is under siege by a similar-seeming but utterly different principle: that of self-branding.

The Internet-connected class worldwide faces growing pressure to cultivate a personal brand. Ordinary people are now told to acquire what once only companies and celebrities required: online “findability,” thousands of Google hits and Twitter followers, a niche of their own, a virtual network of patrons, a personal Wikipedia page and dot-com domain.

The rise of the personal brand reflects changing economic structures, as secure lifetime employment gives way to an agitating market in tasks. It suggests a new unscriptedness in institutions as we evolve from the broadcast age to the age of retweets. It predicts a future in which we all function like one-person companies, calculating how every action affects our positioning.

As personal-branding experts see it, individuals’ internal sets of skills, motivations, and interests are merely responding to new economic realities. It is no longer enough, they say, to join an organization and ride its brand

for decades. Companies are outsourcing aggressively; globalization is creating and destroying industries more rapidly than before; the Web is fostering job-hopping; the recession is throwing millions on the street. In this new world, personal branders argue, self-packaging rules. Employees are told to run permanent marketing campaigns to build an audience that follows their tweets and maintains Facebook-level awareness of what they are doing. This audience belongs to you, not your organization, branders say; it will follow you and attract employers to you.

Companies are wrestling with personal brands. Jonny Bentwood, the head of analyst relations for the public-relations firm Edelman, said that many clients were torn between the view that multiple voices cheapen a brand and an emergent sense that attracting talent requires tolerating brands-within-a-brand. In a much-blogged-about episode, Forrester Research, a market-research firm, this month moved to prohibit star analysts from publishing analysis on personal blogs. The move was widely interpreted as a backlash against personal brands.

Personal branding will, of course, change not just big institutions but also the lives of brandable individuals. Will it improve job security or simply increase our anxiety? Will it divert power and influence from the well-educated to the merely well-branded? There is great pressure from personal audiences to say hello from Beijing, to speed-review “Avatar,” to broadcast the meeting’s latest insight. But is the society always better off with the undigested utterance, the instantaneous attempt at positioning? And in marketing ourselves, will we neglect the pursuit of actually improving? (468 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. hit [hɪt] <i>n.</i> 命中                        | 8. pressure ['preʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 催促; 要求; 呼吁       |
| 2. positioning [pə'zɪʃnɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 定位          | 9. instantaneous [ˌɪnstən'teɪniəs] <i>adj.</i> 瞬间的 |
| 3. tear [teə(r)] <i>v.</i> 深受...之苦; 饱经...摧残      | 10. under siege 一再遭到批评; 受...困扰                     |
| 4. voice [vɔɪs] <i>n.</i> 发言权; 发表意见的权            | 11. job-hopping 跳槽                                 |
| 5. undigested ['ʌndrɪ'dʒestɪd] <i>adj.</i> 未经整理的 | 12. wrestle with 与...角力                            |
| 6. emergent [ɪ'mɜːdʒənt] <i>adj.</i> 新兴的         | 13. be better off 较高兴, 较满意                         |
| 7. divert [daɪ'veɜːt] <i>v.</i> 使...转向           |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. niche [nɪʃ] <i>n.</i> 商机; 市场定位 | 2. backlash ['bæklæʃ] <i>n.</i> 强烈抵制, 集体反对 |
|-----------------------------------|--|

### 【长难句分析】

1. Ordinary people are now told to acquire what once only companies and celebrities required: online “findability,” thousands of Google hits and Twitter followers, a niche of their own, a virtual network of patrons, a personal Wikipedia page and dot-com domain.

【解析】本句中what引导宾语从句。冒号后面是对companies and celebrities required的内容的解释说明。Google hits指Google点击率, Twitter followers指Twitter追随者。

【译文】如今, 就连普通人都被告知, 必须去争取那种曾经只有企业和名人才会去争取的东西: 网络“被发现性”, 这意味着成千上万的Google点击率和Twitter追随者、属于自己的商机、一个虚拟的顾客网、一个维基百科的个人页面以及一个自己的网站。

2. Jonny Bentwood, the head of analyst relations for the public-relations firm Edelman, said that many clients were torn between the view that multiple voices cheapen a brand and an emergent sense that attracting talent requires tolerating brands-within-a-brand.

【解析】本句中一共出现三个that, 第一个that引导宾语从句, 第二个that是view的同位语。multiple voices cheapen a brand....brands-within-a-brand是对view的解释说明。

【译文】爱德曼公关公司关系分析部主管强尼·贝特伍德表示, 多元声音会贬低品牌的观点以及吸引人才需要忍受企业品牌中还有个人品牌的新兴认知令许多客户左右为难。

## 【全文翻译】

纵观美国历史，自我修养的信条形式多样，而它们或许正是美国最为成功的出口产品：本杰明·富兰克林的“早睡早起”；戴尔·卡内基的“敢想敢干”；斯蒂芬·科维的七个简单个人习惯。但在数字化年代，自我修养的观念已四面楚歌，而令其陷入这种境地的是一种看起来类似但实质上完全不同的信条：自我品牌化。

全球互联网用户在塑造个人品牌方面面临越来越大的压力。如今，就连普通人都被告知，必须去争取那种曾经只有企业和名人才会去争取的东西：网络“被发现性”，这意味着成千上万的Google点击率和Twitter追随者、属于自己的商机、一个虚拟的顾客网、一个维基百科的个人页面以及一个自己的网站。

由于安全的终生雇用制让位于频繁交易的任务劳动市场，经济结构因此发生了转变，而个人品牌的兴起正反映了这种变化。它表明，随着我们从广播年代发展到锐推年代，各个组织机构已不再照本宣科。它预示了一个未来，在这个未来中，我们所有人都像一人企业那样运作，计算着每个行动会对自己的定位构成怎样的影响。

在个人品牌化专家的眼中，个人的内在技能、动力和兴趣只是对新经济现实的某种反应。他们表示，如今已难以在加入某个组织后再为它的品牌打拼几十年，因为企业正积极外包，全球化正以前所未有的速度创造并摧毁多个行业，网络正助长跳槽之风，经济衰退也正令数百万人流落街头。个人品牌人士认为，在这个新世界，自我包装才是王道。雇员们被告知，必须不断举办各种营销活动，来打造一个观众群，这个观众群关注他们的推文，像在Facebook上一样关注他们在做什么。这个观众群属于你，而不是你的机构，它将追随你并让雇主们注意到你。

企业正纠结于个人品牌。爱德曼公关公司关系分析部主管强尼·贝特伍德表示，多元声音会贬低品牌的观点以及吸引人才需要忍受企业品牌中还有个人品牌的新兴认知令许多客户左右为难。一个小事件在博客上引发了激烈的讨论：市场调查公司Forrester Research本月拟禁止明星分析师在个人博客上发表分析报告。这一举措被广泛理解为针对个人品牌的强烈抵制。

当然，个人品牌化不仅将改变大型机构，还会改变可以品牌化的个人的生活。它将使工作更加稳固还是只会使我们更加焦虑？它将使权力和影响力从受过良好教育的人手中向只是个人品牌响亮的人手中转移吗？在说北京你好，迅速评论《阿凡达》，播报会议的最新见解这些方面，拥有个人品牌号召力的观众带来了巨大的压力。然而，在匆忙间就企图给事物定位的半吊子言论是否总有利于我们的社会？在推销自我的时候，我们又是否将忽视对真正自我修养的追求？

## Passage 8

The most enthusiastic users of social-networking websites may be exhibitionist teenagers, but when it comes to more grown-up use by business people, such sites have a surprisingly long heritage. LinkedIn, an online network for professionals that signed up its ten-millionth user this week, was launched in 2003, a few months before MySpace, the biggest of the social sites. Consumer adoption of social networking has grabbed most attention since then. But interest in the business uses of the technology is rising.

Social networking has proved to be of greatest value to companies in recruitment. Unlike a simple jobs board, social networks enable members to pass suitable vacancies on to people they know, and to refer potential candidates back to the recruiter. So employers reach not only active jobseekers but also a much larger pool of passive candidates through referrals. LinkedIn has over 350 corporate customers which pay up to \$ 250,000 each to advertise jobs to its expanding network. Having lots of people in a network increases its value in a “super-linear” fashion, says Reid Hoffman, LinkedIn’s founder. He says corporate use of his service is now spreading beyond recruiters: hedge funds use it to identify and contact experts, for example.

Jobster, a Seattle-based social-networking site, is entirely devoted to recruitment. Jobseekers can post their own profiles and tag their skills; these tags are then used to match candidates against jobs posted by employers.



Unlike on LinkedIn, companies can set up private networks to ensure that the right kinds of people are alerted to openings and that the data they post remain under their control. Information needs to stay behind when a user leaves the company, argues Jason Goldberg, Jobster's founder.

Where LinkedIn emphasizes scale and Jobster emphasizes specialization, Visible Path, a start-up based in New York, focuses on the strength of individual relationships. The firm analyses e-mail traffic, calendars and diary entries to identify the strongest relationships that exist inside and outside a company. An obvious application is to generate leads: a salesman can use the service to identify who within his network has the closest links to a prospect, and request an introduction.

To work well in the business world, social networking has to clear some big hurdles. Incentives to participate in a network have to be symmetrical, for one thing. The interests of MySpace members—and of jobseekers and employers—may be aligned. Limiting the size of the network can reduce its value for companies, yet confidentiality is another obvious concern for companies that invite outsiders into their online communities. “Social networking sounds great in theory, but the business benefits are still unproven,” says Paul Jackson of Forrester, a consultancy. But if who you know really does matter more than what you know, it has obvious potential. (468 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. exhibitionist [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃənɪst] <i>n.</i> 好出风头者, 好表现者 | 8. tag [tæg] <i>v.</i> 给…加上标签 <i>n.</i> 标签, 标牌              |
| 2. heritage ['herɪtɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 遗产                    | 9. alert [əˈlɜ:t] <i>v.</i> 使意识到, 使认识到                      |
| 3. launch [lɔ:ntʃ] <i>vt.</i> 着手做某事; 发起; 发动             | 10. lead [li:d] <i>n.</i> 线索                                |
| 4. recruitment [rɪˈkru:tment] <i>n.</i> 招聘, 吸收          | 11. prospect ['prɒspekt] <i>n.</i> 有望获得胜任                   |
| 5. refer [rɪˈfɜ:(r)] <i>v.</i> 将…送交给                    | 12. confidentiality [ˌkɒnfɪˌdenʃiˈæləti] <i>n.</i> 保密性; 机密性 |
| 6. referral [rɪˈfɜ:rəl] <i>n.</i> 转交, 转送                | 13. symmetrical [sɪˈmetrɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 对称的                |
| 7. vacancy ['veɪkənsi] <i>n.</i> 空缺; 空职                 | 14. sign on/up 签约受雇; 网络注册                                   |

### 【超纲词汇】

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. align [əˈlaɪn] <i>n.</i> 与…保持一致 | 3. hurdle ['hɜ:dl] <i>n.</i> 必须克服的障碍、困难 |
| 2. hedge fund 对冲基金                 |   |

### 【长难句分析】

1. The most enthusiastic users of social-networking websites may be exhibitionist teenagers, but when it comes to more grown-up use by business people, such sites have a surprisingly long heritage LinkedIn, an online network for professionals that signed up its ten-millionth user this week, was launched in 2003, a few months before MySpace, the biggest of the social sites.

【解析】when it comes to指“若提起……”。an online network for professionals that signed up its ten-millionth user this week是对LinkedIn的同位语, 作解释说明。was launched的主语是LinkedIn。

【译文】对社交网站最着迷的可能是爱表现自我的青少年, 但若提起成年商务人士的使用, 此类网站的历史之久也令人惊讶。以专业人士为对象的LinkedIn网站建立于2003年, 比目前最大的社交网站MySpace还早几个月, 截至本周, 其注册用户已达到1000万。

2. An obvious application is to generate leads: a salesman can use the service to identify who within his network has the closest links to a prospect, and request an introduction.

【解析】a salesman can use...and request an introduction是对leads的解释说明。Who引导宾语从句, request an introduction指“要求引荐一下”。

【译文】一个显而易见的用途是能够产生商业线索: 推销人员可以利用此服务来找到他的熟人中谁跟某个潜在客户关系最密切, 再要求他的熟人引见一下。

## 【全文翻译】

对社交网站最着迷的可能是爱表现自我的青少年，但若提起成年商务人士的使用，此类网站的历史之久也令人惊讶。以专业人士为使用对象的LinkedIn网站建立于2003年，比目前最大的社交网站MySpace还早几个月，截至本周，其注册用户已达到1000万。自那时起，社交网站的消费用途吸引了很多人的注意。但是，人们对此技术的商务用途也越来越有兴趣。

社交网络对于公司招募新人极具价值。社交网络不像简单的“招聘版”，它可以通过会员把适合的空缺职位转告给他们认识的人，并把潜在的候选人推荐给雇主。因此，通过熟人之间的推荐，雇主不仅可以了解到主动求职者的信息，还可以拥有数量更多的被动人选。LinkedIn有350多个企业用户，每个用户都向其不断扩大的网络支付高达25万美元来发布招聘广告。LinkedIn的创始人瑞德·霍夫曼说，社交网络的人气使其价值以一种“超线性”的方式增长。他说，企业用户对其服务功能的利用正超出招聘范围。例如，对冲基金公司利用它来发现并联系专业人士。

Jobster是一家位于西雅图的社交网站，专门服务于人才招聘。求职者可以将自己的个人简历张贴在网站上，并标注自己拥有的技能；然后，这些标注便被用来将申请人与雇主提供的工作进行匹配。不同于LinkedIn的模式，公司可以建立自己的专用网络，以保证那些适合的人选能适时知道相应的职位空缺，并保证张贴的资料由公司掌握。Jobster的创始人贾森·戈德堡说：“当一个用户离开公司后，他的相关资料还需要留在这里。”

LinkedIn侧重规模，Jobster侧重专用性，而坐落在纽约的一家新兴网站Visible Path则注重人际关系的力量。该公司通过分析电子邮件的往来、日程表和日志，找出存在于公司内外的最有影响力的人际关系。一个显而易见的用途是能够产生商业线索：推销人员可以利用此服务来找到他的熟人中谁跟某个潜在客户关系最密切，再要求他的熟人引见一下。

为了更好地为商业界服务，社交网络必须克服一些大的障碍。首先，加入社交网络的动机必须是对称的。MySpace的用户——以及求职者和雇主——的利益可能是一致的。限制网络的规模会降低其对于公司的价值，而让外部人士进入公司的在线社区时，保密性又成了一个明显的问题。Forrester，咨询公司的分析师保罗·杰克逊说：“社交网络理论上听来很不错，但其商业效益还没有得到证明。”但如果对你而言认识谁确实比知道什么更重要的话，社交网络还是有着明显的发展潜力的。

## Passage 9

Society understands the architecture of academia and knows there are relevant qualifications in different fields, and the media accepts the idea of specializations and accords greater respect to those with greater expertise. With one exception: climate science. When it comes to this academic discipline, it seems that if you are a specialist in public sector food-poisoning supervision or possess a zoology PhD on sexual selection in birds, editors will seek your contrarian views more eagerly than if you have qualifications in climate science and a lifetime's professional expertise. The press is further littered with climate "heretics" almost all of whom have academic backgrounds in history and literature with a diploma in media studies. One plant expert trying to argue that glaciers were advancing took his data (described as simply false by the World Glacier Monitoring Service) from a former architect.

Contrary to the beliefs of some contrarians, academia welcomes the Galileos and encourages scepticism. It wants its hypotheses robustly tested precisely because it wants to pass those tests. Its stern system of peer review is sensible and conscientious. One more thing is required of academia: to play its role right at the heart of democracy. Being adequately informed is a democratic duty, just as the vote is a democratic right. A misinformed electorate, voting without knowledge, is not a true democracy. Society needs the expertise of academics in the most important issues: climate science above all.

A democracy then needs the press to disperse academia's knowledge and to do so with integrity. But the media's ambition to be entertaining and provocative too often overrules its respect for intellectual rigor.

Journalists cannot hold degrees in every subject they report on, but their job is not to claim they know the science better than the experts, or to practice that skilled deception of pretending there is controversy when the consensus is overwhelming. But a controversy is more fun, and the media—fleeing towards infotainment—is losing sight of the core purpose of its activity: to be a truthful messenger, in this case between the world of academia and the public.

I would propose a system of certification for media articles in which there is a clear issue of social responsibility—a kitemark of quality assurance. It would be awarded by teams of academics, and be given to the article, not the journalist, recognizing the facts, not the sometimes deceptive credibility of being a “personality”. It would be awarded when the article is accurate, using reliable sources and peer reviewed studies.

The certification should be voluntary. I’m not against entertainment: if someone wants to read nonsense, let them, but I resent the appearance of parity between two articles on an issue as serious as climate change when one article is actually gibberish masked in pseudoscience and the other is well informed and accurate. Just because Galileo was a heretic doesn’t make every heretic a Galileo. (484 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. zoology [zəʊˈblɒdʒi] <i>n.</i> 动物学           | 8. disperse [diˈspɜːs] <i>v.</i> 传播          |
| 2. be littered with 充满着                         | 9. integrity [inˈtegrəti] <i>n.</i> 诚实       |
| 3. glacier [ˈglæsiə(r)] <i>n.</i> 冰川            | 10. provocative [prəˈvɒkətɪv] <i>a.</i> 煽动性的 |
| 4. robustly [rəʊˈbʌstli] <i>adv.</i> 严格地        | 11. intellectual rigour 学术严谨                 |
| 5. conscientious [ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 认真的 | 12. consensus [kənˈsensəs] <i>n.</i> 共识，一致   |
| 6. misinformed [ˌmɪsmɪnˈfɔːmd] <i>adj.</i> 被误导的 | 13. kitemark [ˈkaitmɑːk] <i>n.</i> 风筝标记      |
| 7. electorate [ɪˈlektərət] <i>n.</i> 全体选民       |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. heretic [ˈherətɪk] *n.* 异教徒
2. infotainment [ˌɪnfəʊˈteɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐资讯
3. parity [ˈpærəti] *n.* 平等，相等
4. gibberish [ˈdʒɪbəriʃ] *n.* 胡言乱语

### 【长难句分析】

1. When it comes to this academic discipline, it seems that if you are a specialist in public sector food-poisoning supervision or possess a zoology PhD on sexual selection in birds, editors will seek your contrarian views more eagerly than if you have qualifications in climate science and a lifetime’s professional expertise.

【解析】该句主干为it seems that...editors will seek your contrarian views more eagerly than..., than 引导修饰more eagerly的比较状语从句，比较对象为两个if引导的条件状语从句，其中第一个if从句中or连接两个并列的谓语are a specialist in ...及possess a zoology PhD on...。句首为when引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】当谈到这个学科时，情况似乎是：如果你是一位公共部门食物中毒检测专家或者持有鸟类性选择领域的动物学博士学位，那么编辑们对你的相反观点的切盼程度要远高于那些具有气候科学资质和长期专业经验的学者。

2. I’m not against entertainment: if someone wants to read nonsense, let them, but I resent the appearance of parity between two articles on an issue as serious as climate change when one article is actually gibberish masked in pseudoscience and the other is well informed and accurate.

【解析】本句为but连接的并列句。第一个分句主干为I’m not against entertainment, 冒号后是对主干的解说。第二个分句主干为I resent the appearance of parity..., climate change为介词短语做后置定语修饰parity; when引导时间状语从句，又包含两个并列的分句one article is...以及the other is...。

【译文】我并不反对娱乐：如果有人想阅读胡言乱语，随他们，但是我讨厌在气候变化这种严肃的

问题上出现两篇势均力敌的文章，其中一篇是完全掩盖在伪科学下的胡言乱语，而另一篇信息全面，内容翔实。

### 【全文翻译】

社会了解学术界的结构，明白不同的行业都有其相关资源；媒体也接受专业化理念，对那些具有深厚专业知识的人才格外尊重。只有一个例外：气候科学。当谈到这个学科时，情况似乎是：如果你是一位公共部门食物中毒检测专家或者持有鸟类性选择领域的动物学博士学位，那么编辑们对你的相反观点的期盼程度要远高于那些具有气候科学资质和长期专业经验的学者。报刊上更是充斥的气候“异端分子”的文章，加厚的植物学家使用的数据竟然来自一位曾经的建筑师（而该数据已被世界冰川监测服务处认定为完全错误）。

与一些异见人士的观念相反，学术界欢迎伽利略这样的异端分子，鼓励质疑精神。它希望自己的假设受到严格检验完全是因为它想要通过哪些检验。其严格的同行评审制度是明智而又负责的。但学术界还需要做一件事：发挥自己在民主中心作用。掌握足够的信息是一项民主责任，正如投票是一项民主权利一样。掌握错误信息的选民，在不知情的情况下进行投票，这并非真正的民主。在最重要的事务中，社会需要学术界的专业知识尤其是气候科学领域。

因此，一个民主的社会需要报刊诚实、完整地传播学术知识。但是媒体追求娱乐性和刺激性的目标又时常压倒了对学术严谨的尊重。记者们不可能获得其所报道的所有领域的学位，但是他们的任务也不是宣称他们比专家更了解科学，或者练习如何在观点几近一致的情况下巧妙地欺骗读者其中存在争议。然而，争议更加有趣，而且媒体——为了追求娱乐资讯——正在忘记其行为的核心目标：在学术界和公众之间做一名诚实的信使。

我建议为媒体文章设立一个认证体系，明确地担负起社会责任——一个可以保证质量的风筝标志。这枚标志将由学术团队来判授，授予文章而非记者，只认事实而非有时如“个性”的虚假评价。当一篇文章内容翔实、所使用资料来源可靠，其研究通过了同行评审时便可得到这种奖励。

这种认证应该是自愿性的。我并不反对娱乐：如果有人想阅读胡言乱语，随他们，但是我讨厌在气候变化这种严肃的问题上出现两篇势均力敌的文章，其中一篇是完全掩盖在伪科学之下的胡言乱语，而另一篇信息全面，内容翔实。伽利略是异端并不代表所有异端都是伽利略。

## Passage 10

Bank chiefs, oil company executives and notorious politicians seem as hypersensitive to admitting guilt as the public is eager to extract self-reproach from them. If sometimes we seem to scrutinize people more for their failure to say, "I'm sorry," than for the breaches themselves, it is partly due to the cultural wisdom that an apology is the first step in mending a broken relationship.

Our collective desire for apologies, though, may not be a great indicator of their effect once delivered. Studies by a team of the Rotterdam School of Management have shown that people are poor forecasters of their emotional responses to life and tend to overestimate future reactions to both positive and negative situations.

To simulate betrayals of trust, the researchers set up games and manipulated them. Participants were given €10 to either keep or transfer in whole to a partner, in which case, participants were told, the amount would be tripled and their partner would decide how to split the total. Once the transfers took place, participants were informed that their partners had decided to return only €5. Each participant then received a written apology in which his or her partner expressed regret and acknowledged responsibility for the unfair trade. For comparison another group of participants played the trust game to the same outcome but were asked to imagine receiving an apology. A third group was asked to imagine the entire scenario, breach and apology.

In their post-game analysis, participants who imagined the apology, regardless of whether the breach was real or imagined, rated the apology as more "valuable" and "reconciling" than did participants who actually



received one.

In a follow-up study the same participants repeated the game with the same mean but regretful partners, this time getting to choose how much of the initial €10 to transfer. Because participants were exploited in the first game, this amount is a behavioral measure of trust restoration. Participants imagining the entire scenario predicted they would transfer on average €5.20. Those who actually received an apology in the first game, however, were less trusting of their partners the second time around, handing over an average of €3.31.

If apologies are not inherently as valuable as we believe, they are still effective in restoring social order because they trigger a highly scripted reconciliation process. Once an apology is offered, the pressure is then on “victims” to accept and move on. Ironically, the failure to accept an apology transforms the victim into the sinner. Children, less aware of social norms, often fail to graciously accept a regret. And an apology does not necessarily signal regret, add the researchers. Sometimes apologies are offered not to make amends with victims but to signal to an external audience that one is a good person. So, it's a tricky situation then, when your victim is in the audience. (489 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. executive [ɪg'zekjʊtɪv; eg-] <i>n.</i> 高管  | 10. Reconcile ['rek(ə)nsaɪl] <i>v.</i> 和解, 调解            |
| 2. Extract ['ekstrækt] <i>v.</i> 索取           | 11. Exploit [ɪk'splɔɪt; ek-] <i>v.</i> 剥削                |
| 3. Scrutinize ['skru:tənaɪz] <i>v.</i> 仔细检查   | 12. Restoration [restə'reɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 修复            |
| 4. Breach [bri:tʃ] <i>n.</i> 违犯               | 13. Inherently [ɪn'hɪərəntli] <i>adv.</i> 固有地            |
| 5. Indicator ['ɪndɪkətə] <i>n.</i> 指示者, 指示物   | 14. Scripted ['skriptɪd] <i>adj.</i> 照稿子念的, 文中比喻“精心安排好的” |
| 6. Overestimate [əʊvər'estɪmənt] <i>v.</i> 高估 | 15. Norm [nɔ:m] <i>n.</i> 规范                             |
| 7. Betrayal [brɪ'treɪəl] <i>n.</i> 背叛         | 16. Amend [ə'mend] <i>n.</i> 修改                          |
| 8. Triple ['trɪp(ə)l] <i>v.</i> 三倍            |  |
| 9. Scenario [sɪ'nɑ:riəʊ] <i>n.</i> 想象中的未来事情   |  |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Bank chiefs, oil company executives and notorious politicians seem as hypersensitive to admitting guilt as the public is eager to extract self-reproach from them.

【解析】本句主语由三个并列的名词构成, 表语为 *as sensitive to...* 表示同级比较概念, 介词 *to* 的宾语由动名词结构 *admitting...* 充当, 第二个 *as* 引导比较状语从句修饰 *as sensitive*。

2. Studies by a team of the Rotterdam School of Management have shown that people are poor forecasters of their emotional responses to life and tend to overestimate future reactions to both positive and negative situations.

【解析】本句主干为 *Studies have shown that...*, 主语 *studies* 被介词短语 *by...* 修饰, 宾语由 *that* 引导的从句充当; 宾语从句包括并列的谓语 *are...and tend to...*。

### 【全文翻译】

银行首脑、石油公司高管以及声名狼藉的政客们好像对于认错非常敏感, 其程度不亚于公众想从他们那里听到忏悔的渴望度。有时我们更介意犯错者没有做出道歉, 而并非做错事本身, 这种情况部分是由于(我们的)一种文化认知, 即道歉是弥补破裂关系的第一步。

然而, 我们对于道歉的共同渴求也许并不能说明道歉的效果有多少。研究表明, 人们不善于预测自己对生活的情感反应, 并往往会高估自己在未来对积极和消极情况的反应。

为了模拟对于信任的辜负行为, 研究者设计了一些游戏并暗中对他们进行了把控。参与者被给予10欧元, 他们可以选择把钱留下, 也可以选择把钱全部转让给一位搭档。研究者告诉他们, 如果选择后者, 钱数将会变成先前的3倍(30欧元), 而由他们的搭档决定如何分配这30欧元。钱款一转让, 参与者即被告知: 他们的搭档决定只归还给他们5欧元。之后, 参与者们都收到一封书面道歉, 在这份道歉中, 他们的搭档表示出懊悔并承认对这笔不公平的交易负有责任。为了对照, 另一组参与者也进行了相

同的游戏，但是最后只让他们想象一下得到了搭档的道歉。第三组参与者被要求对于整个场景、违背道德规范的行为以及事后的道歉进行想象。

在之后的分析中，想象接受道歉的参与者，无论违背道德规范的行为是真实的还是想象的，想比真正接受到道歉的参与者，都认为道歉更“有价值”，且更具有“调解作用”。

在一项后续研究中，同一批参与者与同批吝啬却感到懊悔的搭档一起重复了这个游戏，由参与者选择将最初的10欧元转让多少给搭档。由于参与者在第一场游戏中遭到了剥削，因此这次转让多少可以衡量信任度的修复程度。想象整个情景的参与者预测说，他们将平均转让5.20欧元。然而，在第一场游戏中真正接收到道歉的参与者在本次游戏中相比不那么信任他们的搭档，只平均转让了3.31欧元。

尽管道歉本身并不像我们所认为的那样有价值，但它在修复社会秩序方面仍然有效，因为他们会触发一种精心安排的和解过程。一旦犯错者提出道歉，那么压力就转到“受害者”身上，局势也顺势往下发展。讽刺的是，不接受道歉会让受害者变成犯错者。孩子们由于对社会规范了解不多，经常不能和气地接受犯错者的悔改之意。而且道歉不一定就表示懊悔，有时人们道歉并不是检讨自己，而是为了向旁观者表明自己是个好人。所以，如果受害者周围有旁观者，那么情况就变得比较微妙了。

## Passage 11

When it comes to going green, intention can be easier than action. Case in point: you decide to buy a T shirt made from 100% organic cotton, because everyone knows that organic is better for Earth. And in some ways it is; in conventional cotton-farming, pesticides strip the soil of life. But that green label doesn't tell the whole story—like the fact that even organic cotton requires more than 2,640 gal. ( 10,000 L ) of water to grow enough fiber for one T-shirt. Or the possibility that the T shirt may have been dyed using harsh industrial chemicals, which can pollute local groundwater. If you knew all that, would you still consider the T shirt green? Would you still buy it?

It's a question that most of us are ill equipped to answer, even as the debate over what is and isn't green becomes all-important in a hot and crowded world. That's because as the global economy has grown, our ability to make complex products with complex supply chains has outpaced our ability to comprehend the consequences—for ourselves and the planet. We evolved to respond to threats that were clear and present. That's why, when we eat spoiled food, we get disgusted and when we see a bright light, we shut our eyes. But nothing in evolution has prepared us to understand the accumulative impact that indistinct amounts of industrial chemicals may have on our children's health or the slow-moving, long-term danger of climate change. Scanning the supermarket aisles, we lack the data to understand the full impact of what we choose—and probably couldn't make sense of the information even if we had it.

But what if we could seamlessly calculate the full lifetime effect of our actions on the earth and on our bodies? Not just carbon footprints but social and biological footprints as well? What if we could think ecologically? That's what psychologist Daniel Goleman describes in his forthcoming book, *Ecological intelligence*. Using a young science called industrial ecology, businesses and green activists alike are beginning to compile the environmental and biological impact of our every decision—and delivering that information to consumers in a user-friendly way. That's thinking ecologically—understanding the global environmental consequences of our local choices. “We can know the causes of what we're doing, and we can know the impact of what we're doing,” says Goleman, who wrote the 1995 best seller *Emotional Intelligence*. “It's going to have a radical impact on the way we do business.”

Ecological intelligence is ultimately about more than what we buy. It's also about our ability to accept that we live in an infinitely connected world with finite resources. Goleman highlights the Tibetan community of Sher, where for millenniums, villagers have survived harsh conditions by carefully conserving every resource available to them. The Tibetans think ecologically because they have no other choice. Neither do we. “We once had the luxury to ignore our impacts,” says Goleman “Not anymore.” ( 497words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. green [gri:n] <i>a.</i> 环境保护的                 | 7. case in point 恰当的例子, 明显的例子 |
| 2. pesticide ['pestisaid] <i>n.</i> 杀虫剂, 农药      | 8. even as 正当; 恰好在...时候       |
| 3. groundwater ['graundwɔ:tə(r)] <i>n.</i> 地下水   | 9. clear and present 明显而即刻的危险 |
| 4. equip [r'kwɪp] <i>v.</i> 使有所准备, 使有能力          | 10. make sense of 懂得; 了解      |
| 5. accumulative [ə'kju:mjələtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 积累的 | 11. what if 如果...该怎么办         |
| 6. compile [kəm'paɪl] <i>v.</i> 汇编               | 12. carbon footprint 碳足迹      |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. outpace [ˌaʊt'peɪs] *v.* 超过
2. seamlessly ['si:mləsli] *adv.* 准确无误地
3. millennium [mi'lenjəm] *n.* 一千年; 千年期

### 【长难句分析】

1. Case in point: you decide to buy a T-shirt made from 100% organic cotton, because everyone knows that organic is better for Earth.

【解析】Case in point指“举个例子”。后面的句子是例子的内容。make from, “由...制造”。后半句中that引导宾语从句。

【译文】举个例子：你决定买一件纯有机棉T恤，因为众所周知，有机产品对地球更好。

2. Goleman highlights the Tibetan community of Sher, where for millenniums, villagers have survived harsh conditions by carefully conserving every resource available to them.

【解析】Tibetan community of Sher指“西藏谢尔巴哈地区”。后面where引导地点状语从句。by carefully conserving every resource available to them是由by引导的方式状语。

【译文】戈尔曼特别强调了西藏谢尔巴哈地区，数千年来，那里的村民们通过细心保存所有可获得资源而得以在严酷环境中存活。西藏人从生态学角度思考是因为他们没有别的选择。

### 【全文翻译】

谈及环保，想总比做简单。举个例子：你决定买一件纯有机棉T恤，因为众所周知，有机产品对地球更好。在某些方面，确实是这样；传统棉花种植中，杀虫剂使土壤失去了活力。但那个绿色标签并没显示全部信息——比如，“即使是有机棉，产出一件T恤所需的纤维也需要超过2640加仑（10000升）的水的事实”或者“那件T恤的染色利用的是强刺激性工业化学物质，这些物质会污染当地的地下水”这一可能性。如果你知道这一切，你还会认为那件T恤是环保的吗？你还会买它吗？

即使什么环保、什么非环保的争论在一个炎热拥挤的世界中正变得日益重要，这依然是我们大多数人都难以回答的一个问题。这是因为随着全球经济的不断增长，我们通过复杂的供应链制造复杂产品的能力，超过了理解其对我们自身和地球所造成的后果的能力。进化让我们能对明显和近在眼前的威胁做出反应。这就是为什么我们吃到变质食物时会作呕，而看到亮光时会闭眼。但是，进化并没有赋予我们理解微量化工原料会给我们孩子的健康带来累积影响的能力，也无法理解它给气候变化带来的缓慢、长期危害。浏览超市的过道，我们没有充足信息来理解所选产品的全部影响——即使我们有，也很可能无法弄清这些信息的含义。

然而如果我们可以准确无误地计算我们的行为对地球和自身的全生命周期影响呢？不只有碳足迹，也包括社会足迹和生物足迹？如果我们能够从生态学角度来思考问题？这就是心理学家丹尼尔·戈尔曼在他即将出版的新书《生态智商》中描述的内容。利用一门名为“工业生态学”的新兴科学，商业机构以及环保活动家都在开始汇编我们每个决定的环境及生物影响——并且把这些信息用一种浅显易懂的方式传达给消费者。这就是从生态学角度思考——理解我们的局部选择造成的全球环境后果。“我们能够知道自己正在做的事情的原因，也可以知道自己正在做的事情的影响”，1995年畅销书《情感智商》的作者戈尔曼如是说。“这将对我们的商业活动产生剧烈影响。”

生态智商不仅事关我们所购买的东西，还关乎我们承认生活在连接无限却资源有限的世界中的能力。戈尔曼特别强调了西藏谢尔巴哈地区，数千年来，那里的村民们通过细心保存所有可获得资源而得以在严酷环境中存活。西藏人从生态学角度思考是因为他们没有别的选择。我们也没有。“我们曾经奢有‘忽视自身影响’，”戈尔曼说。“但以后再也不能了。”

## Passage 12

The holiday season poses a psychological conundrum. Its defining sentiment, of course, is joy — yet the effort to be joyous seems to make many of us miserable. It's hard to be happy in overcrowded airport lounges or while you're trying to stay civil for days on end with relatives who stretch your patience.

So to cope with the holidays, magazines and others are advising us to “think positive” — the same advice that Norman Vincent Peale, author of *The Power of Positive Thinking*, was dispensing six decades ago. Variations of Peale's positive philosophy run deep in American culture, not just in how we handle holidays and other social situations but in business, politics and beyond. Yet studies suggest that affirmations designed to lift the users mood through repetition and visualizing future success often achieve the opposite of their intended effect.

Fortunately, both ancient philosophy and contemporary psychology point to an alternative: a counterintuitive approach that might be termed “the negative path to happiness.” One pioneer of the “negative path” was psychotherapist Albert Ellis. He rediscovered a key insight of the Stoic philosophers of ancient Greece and Rome: that sometimes the best way to address an uncertain future is to focus not on the best case scenario but on the worst.

Just thinking in sober detail about worst-case scenarios can help to sap the future of its anxiety-producing power. The psychologist Julie Norem terms this strategy “defensive pessimism.” Positive thinking, by contrast, is the effort to convince yourself that things will turn out fine, which can reinforce the belief that it would be absolutely terrible if they didn't.

In American corporations, perhaps the most widely accepted doctrine of the “cult of positivity” is the importance of setting big goals for an organization. Behind our fixation on goals is a deep unease with feelings of uncertainty. Research by Saras Sarasvathy, an associate professor of business administration suggests that learning to accommodate feelings of uncertainty is not just the key to a more balanced life but often leads to prosperity as well. For one project, she interviewed 45 successful entrepreneurs. Almost none embraced the idea of writing comprehensive business plans or conducting extensive market research. They practiced instead “effectuation.” Rather than choosing a goal and then making a plan to achieve it, they took stock of the means and materials at their disposal, then imagined the possible ends. Effectuation also includes the “affordable loss principle.” Instead of focusing on the possibility of spectacular rewards from a venture, ask how great the loss would be if it failed. If the potential loss seems tolerable, take the next step.

The ultimate value of the “negative path” may not be its role in facilitating upbeat emotions or even success. It is simply realism. The future really is uncertain, after all, and things really do go wrong as well as right. We are too often motivated by a craving to put an end to the inevitable surprises in our lives. (490 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. defining [di'fainɪŋ] *adj.* 决定性的
2. sentiment ['sentɪmənt] *n.* 情绪，感情
3. dispense [di'spens] *v.* 施予，分配
4. affirmation [æfə'meɪʃn] *n.* 肯定，确认
5. visualize ['vɪʒuəlaɪz] *v.* 想象，设想
6. counterintuitive ['kaʊntə'ɪn'tju:ɪtɪv] *adj.* 反直觉的

7. scenario [sə'nɑ:riəʊ] *n.* 想象中的情况
8. sober ['səʊbə(r)] *adj.* 认真的，审慎的
9. reinforce [ˌri:m'fɔ:s] *v.* 强化
10. doctrine ['dɒktrɪn] *n.* 信条
11. positivity [ˌpɒzɪ'tɪvɪti] *n.* 积极性
12. fixation [fɪk'seɪʃn] *n.* 依恋
13. unease [ʌn'i:z] *n.* 不安



14. accommodation [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn] *v.* 适应

15. entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprə'neɪ(r)] *n.* 企业家 的

16. effectuation [ɪfektj'ʊeɪʃən] *n.* 实现

17. at one's disposal 供任意使用的

18. affordable [ə'fɔ:dəbl] *adj.* 付得起的

19. spectacular [spek'tækjələ(r)] *adj.* 引人注目的

20. motivate ['məʊtɪveɪt] *v.* 激发, 激励

21. craving ['kreɪvɪŋ] *n.* 强烈的欲望

22. Inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəbl] *adj.* 不可避免的

### 【超纲词汇】

1. conundrum [kə'nʌndrəm] *n.* 问题, 谜语

2. psychotherapist [ˌsaɪkəʊ'θerəpɪst] *n.* 精神治疗师

### 【长难句分析】

1. It's hard to be happy in overcrowded airport lounges or while you're trying to stay civil for days on end with relatives who stretch your patience.

【解析】本句主干为 It's hard to be happy, 其中 it 为形式主语, to be happy 为不定式做真正主语。介词短语 in overcrowded airport lounges 及 while 引导的从句是 or 连接的并列状语, 分别表示地点和时间; 时间状语从句中又包含 who 引导的定语从句修饰 relatives。

【译文】在人满为患的机场候机室等待时, 或与让你耐心耗尽的亲戚礼貌相处多日时, 你很难高兴得起来。

2. Variations of Peale's positive philosophy run deep in American culture, not just in how we handle holidays and other social situations but in business, politics and beyond.

【解析】本句主干为 Variations run deep in American culture, 介词短语 of Peale's positive philosophy 后置修饰主语 Variations; not just in...but in... 为并列的介词结构作状语, 具体阐释 in American culture, 其中第一个 in 的介词宾语由 how 引导的从句充当。

【译文】Peale 积极人生哲学的各种相似理论在美国文化中根深蒂固, 不仅存在于人们处理节假日及其他社会状况的方法之中, 而且存在于商业、政治及其他领域内。

### 【全文翻译】

假期给人们带来了一个心理上的难题。主导情绪当然是欢乐, 然而为实现欢乐所付出的努力却令许多人痛苦。在人满为患的机场候机室等待时, 或与让你耐心耗尽的亲戚礼貌相处多日时, 你很难高兴得起来。

于是, 为了应对节假日, 杂志等建议人们“积极思考”。这恰恰是《积极思考的力量》一书 Norman Vincent Peale 早在 60 年前就宣扬过的建议。Peale 积极人生哲学的各种相似理论在美国文化中根深蒂固, 不仅存在于人们处理节假日及其他社会状况的方法之中, 而且存在于商业、政治及其他领域内。然而, 研究显示, 通过重复和想象未来成功来振奋情绪的、强有力的自我肯定, 往往会适得其反。

幸运的是, 古代哲学和当代心理学都提出了另一种思维方式: 一种可称之为“通向快乐之路的消极道路”的反直觉方式。“消极道路”的首倡者之一是心理治疗医师 Albert Ellis。他重新发现了古希腊、古罗马斯多葛学派哲学家至关重要的洞见: 有时, 应对不确定未来的最佳方式不是致力于设想最好的情况, 而是设想最坏的情况。

只须冷静详细地设想最坏情况就能够起到降低未来带给人们的焦虑感。心理学家 Julie Norem 将其命名为“防御性悲观”。与之相反, 积极思考是努力说服自己事情出现好的结果, 这种做法可能会加深“若结果不好就太可怕了”这一信念。

在美国各个公司, 可能最被认可的, “积极性崇拜”学说就是公司需设定宏大的目标。在我们执迷于目标的背后, 隐藏着深深的因“不确定感”而产生的不安。工商管理副教授 Saras Sarasvathy 的研究表明, 学会接纳“不确定感”不仅是使生活保持平衡的关键, 而且常常有助于事业的成功。在一个项目中, 她采访了 45 位成功的企业家, 他们几乎无人赞同“制度综合经营规划”或“开展广泛的市场研究”的观点。他们采取的反而是“实施法”。他们不是选定一个目标、然后制订目标实施计划, 而是评估可行的方法和资源, 然后设想可能的结果。“实施法”也包括“可承受损失原则:”不是主要考虑从商业冒

险中获得可观收益的可能性，而是考虑如果失败，损失会有多大；若潜在损失可能接受，则采取下一步行动。

“消极道路”最大的价值可能不是它可起到促使人们高兴或帮助人们成功的作用，而只是“现实主义”。归根结底，未来确定是不确定的，事情的结果也确定可好可坏。人们却总是被“杜绝生命中不可避免的各种意外”的渴望所驱使。

## Passage 13

Do today's kids make terrible entry-level workers? That's a question much on employers' minds as graduation season kicks off and young adults begin their first full-time jobs. We've all heard the stories : assistants who won't assist, new workers who can't set an alarm, employees who can't grasp institutional hierarchies.

It's easy to laugh off these anecdotes, but there are some complex reasons for the lack of familiarity with work norms. For one thing, many 20-something adults have never held a menial summer job, once considered training wheels for adult life in the American middle class. It was once common to see teenagers mowing lawns, waiting tables, digging ditches and bagging groceries for modest wages in the long summer months. Summer employment was a social equalizer, allowing both affluent and financially strapped teenagers to gain a foothold on adulthood, learning the virtues of hard work, respect and teamwork in a relatively low-stakes atmosphere. But youth employment has declined precipitously over the years, and young people are losing a chance to develop these important life skills in the process.

Teenagers and 20-somethings are the least skilled and most expendable members of the workforce, so it's not surprising that they would be edged out in a recession by more reliable full-time workers. But other long-term factors are at play. Life is more competitive than ever before, and kids — or perhaps their parents — worry about wasting time on jobs that won't yield career dividends. On Harvard's campus, where I work, students feel crushing pressure to build their resumes the instant they arrive, forsaking unskilled summer jobs for unpaid internships with nonprofit organizations, political campaigns and research labs.

Many of these social changes are a sign of a healthy, and upwardly mobile, society. But there's a problem when more than 50% of the nation's young workforce has never held a basic, paying job. We may be postponing their entry into adulthood. One paradox of contemporary life is that the lengthening of adolescence has not better prepared young people for what comes next. Despite unprecedented technological and cultural sophistication, this generation's 20-year-olds lack some of the soft skills that are necessary to move up the professional ladder : perseverance, humility, flexibility and commitment.

In the end, though, it's their elders who are responsible, and we shouldn't demonize young people for our own failings. Most graduates embarking on their first job are eager to perform well and desperately need the income. It's grownups, not teenagers, who have honed the values, expectations and opportunities from which our nation's youth develop their work habits. If we want a more respectful and industrious workforce, we need to do a better job creating one. ( 491 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. institutional [ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 由来已久的；<br>习以为常的；公共机构的；慈善机构的 | 定额   |
| 2. hierarchy [ˈhaɪəɹɑːki] <i>n.</i> 分层，层次；等级制<br>度；统治集团；天使的级别或等级           | 5. menial [ˈmiːniəl] <i>adj.</i> 卑贱的，不体面的，干粗<br>活的                       |
| 3. anecdote [ˈænɪkdəʊt] <i>n.</i> 趣闻，轶事；[复数]<br>秘史                         | 6. strapped [ˈstræpt] <i>adj.</i> 用皮带捆住的，用皮<br>带装饰的；身无分文的                |
| 4. norm [nɔːm] <i>n.</i> 标准；规范；准则；(劳动)                                     | 7. equalizer [ˈiːkwəlaɪzər] <i>n.</i> 追平比分的得分，<br>追平的进球；使众人平等之物；均衡器，平衡装置 |

8. forsake [fə'seɪk] *vt.* 放弃, 舍弃; 断念; 摒弃 (坏习惯)
9. postpone [pə'spəʊn] *vt.* 使延期, 延缓; 把…放在次要地位; 把…放在后面; *vi.* 延缓; 延缓发作
10. paradox ['pærədɒks] *n.* 反论, 悖论; 似是而非的论点; 自相矛盾的人或事
11. unprecedented [ʌn'presɪdəntɪd] *adj.* 前所未有的, 无前例的; 空前的; 无比的; 新奇的, 崭新的
12. sophistication [sə'fɪstɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 老练, 精明; 强词夺理, 诡辩; 伪品, 掺杂品; 有教养
13. embark [ɪm'ba:k] *vt.* 使…上船或飞机; 使从事, 使着手; 投资于; *vi.* 上飞机, 上船; 着手, 从事
14. demonize ['di:mənaɪz] *vt.* 使成为魔鬼
15. honed ['hʌnɪ] *n.* 蜂蜜; <口>宝贝; 可爱的人; *adj.* 蜜的; 心爱的; 加了蜜的; (蜜一样) 甘美的; *vt.* 给…加蜜; 对…甜言蜜语

### 【长难句分析】

1. Summer employment was a social equalizer, allowing both affluent and financially strapped teenagers to gain a foothold on adulthood, learning the virtues of hard work, respect and teamwork in a relatively low-stakes atmosphere.

【解析】句子主干为 Summer employment was a social equalizer。allowing both affluent ... adulthood 和 learning the virtues of hard work ... atmosphere 是两个结果状语。

【译文】暑假打工促进社会平等, 使家境富足和经济窘迫青少年都能在成人世界获得立足之地, 并使他们在一个相对低风险的环境中了解到努力工作、尊重和团队合作的价值。

2. Teenagers and 20-somethings are the least skilled and most expendable members of the workforce, so it's not surprising that they would be edged out in a recession by more reliable full-time workers.

【解析】句子主干为 Teenagers and 20-somethings are the least skilled and most expendable members of the workforce。so 引导的为结果状语从句。在该从句中, it 是形式主语, that they would be ... full-time workers 是主语从句, 是真正的主语。

【译文】十几二十几岁的年轻人是掌握技能最少、最无足轻重的劳动力, 因此在经济衰退时他们便会被更加可靠的全职工作者所取代, 这并不令人感到意外。

3. On Harvard's campus, where I work, students feel crushing pressure to build their resumes the instant they arrive, forsaking unskilled summer jobs for unpaid internships with nonprofit organizations, political campaigns and research labs.

【解析】句子主干为 students feel crushing pressure to build their resumes。where I work 是定语从句, C 修饰 campus。the instant they arrive 是时间状语从句。forsaking unskilled summer jobs ... 是主句的并列状语, 表明主语 students 同时做出两个动作 feel 和 forsake。

【译文】在我工作的哈佛大学, 学生们感到极大的压力, 一入学就开始打造他们的简历, 放弃不需要特殊技能的暑期工, 转而选择为非盈利组织、政治竞选活动和研究实验室担任没有酬劳的实习生。

### 【全文翻译】

如今的年轻人在初入职场时会糟糕透顶的员工吗? 随着毕业季节来临, 年轻人开始从事他们的一份全职工作, 这是许多雇主脑海里都有了一个问题。我们都听过这样的故事: 不“助理”的助理, 不会定闹钟的新职员, 还有不理解制度等级的员工。

对于这些趣闻轶事, 我们很容易一笑置之, 但对工作准则缺乏了解的背后存在一些复杂的原因。首先, 许多20多岁的年轻人从来没有当过干粗活的暑期工, 而暑期工曾经被美国中产阶级视为准备踏入成人生活的演练方式。曾经处处可见这样的景象: 在漫长的暑假里, 十几岁的青少年为了微薄的薪水在修剪草坪、当餐厅服务员、挖沟或给食品杂货装袋。暑期打工促进社会平等, 使家境富裕和经济窘困的青少年都能在成人世界获得立足之地, 并使他们在一个相对低风险的环境中了解到努力工作、尊重和团队合作的价值。然而, 数年来, 年轻人打工比例急剧下降, 年轻人正在失去在这一过程中掌握这些重要生活技能的机会。

十几二十几岁的年轻人是掌握技能最少、最无足轻重的劳动力，因此在经济衰退时他们便会被更加可靠的全职工作者所取代，这并不令人感到意外。然而，其他长期因素也在发挥作用：生活竞争的激烈程度达到了前所未有的水平，年轻人——或者可能是他们的家长——担心，从事不会给事业带来回报的工作是在浪费时间。在我工作的哈佛大学，学生们感到极大的压力，一入学就开始打造他们的简历，放弃不需要特殊技能的暑期工，转而选择为非营利组织、政治竞选活动和研究实验室担任没有酬劳的实习生。

在这些社会变化中，有许多是社会状况良好、积极向上的体现。然而，当一个国家半数以上的年轻劳动力都从来没有从事过一份基本的带薪工作时，这便成为一个问题。我们或许正在推迟他们进入成人的世界。当代生活的一个矛盾之处在于，青春期的延长并没有使年轻人对未来更有思想准备。尽管他们在技术和文化方面所掌握的知识达到了前所未有的水平，但这一代20多岁的年轻人缺乏某些“软”技能，即坚毅、谦逊、灵活和有担当，而要想在事业上有所发展，这样的技能是必要的。

不过话说回来，是他们的长辈造成了这种状况，我们不当因为我们自己的过失而将年轻人妖魔化。绝大多数刚刚参加工作的大学毕业生渴望表现出色，并且他们迫切需要这份收入。使我们国家的年轻人形成工作习惯的价值观、期望和机遇是由成年人塑造的，并非青少年。如果我们想要一代更加有礼貌、更加勤劳的劳动力，我们需要更好地打造他们。

## Passage 14

Scientists have long argued whether hypocrisy is driven by emotion or by reason. In other moral judgments, brain imaging shows, regions involved in feeling, not thinking, rule. The role of emotion in moral judgments has overturned the Enlightenment notion that our ethical sense is based on high-minded philosophy and cognition. That brings us to hypocrisy, which is almost ridiculously easy to bring out in people.

In a new study, psychologist David DeSteno instructed 94 people to assign themselves and a stranger one of two tasks: an easy one or a hard one. Then everyone was asked, how fairly did you act?, from “extremely unfairly” (1) to “extremely fairly” (7). Next they watched someone else make the assignments, and judged that person’s ethics. Selflessness was a virtual no-show: 87 Out of 94 people opted for the easy task and gave the next guy the difficult one. Hypocrisy, however, showed up with bells on: every single person who made the selfish choice judged his own behavior less strictly—on average, 4.5 vs. 3.1—than that of someone else who grabbed the easy task for himself.

The gap suggests how hypocrisy is possible. When we judge our own misbehaviors less harshly, DeSteno said, it may be because “we have this automatic, gut-level instinct to preserve our self-image. In our heart, maybe we’re just not as sensitive to our own immoral behaviors. People have learned that it pays to seem moral, since it lets you avoid criticism and guilt. But even better is appearing moral without having to pay the cost of actually being moral—such as assigning yourself the tough job.”

To test the role of cognition in hypocrisy, DeSteno had volunteers again assign themselves an easy task and a stranger a difficult one. But before judging the fairness of their actions, they had to memorize seven numbers. This tactic keeps the brain’s thinking regions too tied up to think much about anything else, and it worked: hypocrisy vanished. People judged their own (selfish) behavior as harshly as they did others’, strong evidence that moral hypocrisy requires a high-order cognitive process. When the thinking part of the brain is otherwise engaged, we’re left with gut-level reactions, and we intuitively and equally condemn bad behavior by ourselves as well as others.

If our gut knows when we have erred and judges our misbehaviors harshly, moral hypocrisy might not be as inevitable as if it were the child of emotions and instincts, which are tougher to change than thinking. “Since it’s a cognitive process, we have volitional control over it,” argues DeSteno. The way to change hearts and minds is to focus on the former: appeal to our better angels in the brain’s emotion areas, and tell



circuits that are going through cognitive distortions to excuse in ourselves what we condemn in others to just shut up. (498 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.circuit ['sɜ:kɪt] <i>n.</i> [电子] 电路, 线路                 | 8.high-minded ['haɪ'maɪndɪd] <i>adj.</i> 高尚的; 高洁的      |
| 2.cognition [kɒg'nɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 认识; 感知                | 9.hypocrisy [hɪ'pɒkrɪsi] <i>n.</i> 虚伪; 伪善              |
| 3.condemn [kən'dem] <i>vt.</i> 谴责; 声讨                     | 10.instinct ['ɪnstɪŋ(k)t] <i>n.</i> 直觉                 |
| 4.distortion [dɪ'stɔ:ʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 曲解; 歪曲              | 11.opt [ɒpt] <i>vi.</i> 选择                             |
| 5.enlightenment [ɪn'laɪt(ə)n(ə)m(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 启迪; 启蒙运动 | 12.virtual ['vɜ:tʃʊəl] <i>adj.</i> (仅用于名词前) 很接近的; 事实上的 |
| 6.ethical ['eθɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 伦理的; 道德的                | 13.with bells on 热情的                                   |
| 7.gut [gʌt] <i>adj.</i> 直觉的; 本能的                          |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

volitional [vɒ'lɪʃənəl] *adj.* 意志的; 凭意志的

### 【长难句分析】

1. Hypocrisy, however, showed up with bells on: every single person who made the selfish choice judged his own behavior less strictly—on average, 4.5 vs. 3.1—than that of someone else who grabbed the easy task for himself.

【解析】该句的主干为Hypocrisy showed up with bells on, 冒号后的内容是对它的补充说明。冒号后的句子中, 主干结构为比较结构every single person...judged his own behavior less strictly...than that of someone else, 其中that指代上文的behavior。person和someone else后都跟有who引导的定语从句做后置定语。破折号之间的部分是对less strictly的解释说明。

【译文】倒是伪善大张旗鼓地出现了: 每一个作了自私选择的人在为自己的行为打分时(平均分4.5)都比对其他自私地抢过轻松任务的人打分(平均分3.1)宽松。

2. People judged their own (selfish) behavior as harshly as they did others', strong evidence that moral hypocrisy requires a high-order cognitive process.

【解析】该句的主干为People judged their own (selfish) behavior as harshly as..., as引导的比较状语从句(as they did others')中did替代与主句中相同的谓语动词judged。名词strong evidence复指整个主句的内容, 相当于从句which is strong evidence, that引导的从句做后置定语, 修饰evidence。

【译文】人们对待自己的(自私)行为和别人的行为一样严厉。它有力地证明了伪善需要经过高等的认知过程。

3. If our gut knows when we have erred and judges our misbehaviors harshly, moral hypocrisy might not be as inevitable as if it were the child of emotions and instincts, which are tougher to change than thinking.

【解析】该句的主干为...moral hypocrisy might not be...inevitable...。as...as if...的比较结构为句子的表语。it were the child of emotions and instincts为介词as if的宾语。If...harshly为条件状语从句, 修饰整个句子。which are...thinking为定语从句, 修饰emotions and instincts。

【译文】如果我们犯错时本能能够知晓, 且能够对不良行为作出严厉的评判, 伪善或许就不会像情感和直觉的产物那样不可避免, 毕竟那比改变思考要困难得多。

4. The way to change hearts and minds is to focus on the former: appeal to our better angels in the brain's emotion areas, and tell circuits that are going through cognitive distortions to excuse in ourselves what we condemn in others to just shut up.

【解析】该句的主干是The way...is to focus on the former, 冒号后的内容是对主句中to focus on the former的补充说明。该部分由and连接的两个并列的不定式短语构成: appeal to our better angels和tell circuits...to just shut up。that引导的从句做后置定语, 修饰先行词circuits。该从句的主干是that (circuits) are going through cognitive distortions..., 不定式短语to excuse in ourselves what we condemn in others

在从句中做目的状语。这个不定式短语结构中出现了动宾分割、状语提前的现象，其正常的语序是to excuse sth. (what we condemn in others) in ourselves, 意为“谴责他人的不道德行为，原谅自己的这种行为”。

【译文】改变内心（情感）和思想的办法就是致力于前者：借助于大脑中善意的情感区域，阻止认知过程中想要为自己的不道德行为开脱的环节。

### 【全文翻译】

科学家们长期以来都在争论，到底伪善是感情驱动还是理智使然。在其他道德判断中，脑部成像显示，是情感的区域而不是思考的区域在起作用。情感在道德评判中的作用推翻了欧洲启蒙运动的观念“道德观是建立在高尚的哲学和认知基础上的”。而这使我们开始考虑“虚伪”这种极易在人们身上体现出来的特点。

在一项最新的研究中，心理学家让94人为自己和一个陌生人各分配一项任务，其中一个简单一个困难。然后询问他们每一个人其任务分配是否公平。答案从“极端不公平”（1）到“极端公平”（7）不等。然后让他们观看其他人分配任务，并为其道德打分。结果，无私的现象基本上没有出现：94人中有87人为自己选择了容易的任务而把繁重的任务给了别人。倒是伪善大张旗鼓地出现了：每一个作了自私选择的人在为自己的行为打分时（平均分4.5）都比对其他自私地抢过轻松任务的人打分（平均分3.1）宽松。

这个差距显示了伪善的可能性。当我们对自己的不道德行为评价不严厉时，戴斯泰诺说，或许是由于“我们自动地、本能地要维护个人形象。在内心深处，或许我们只是对于自己的不道德行为比较不敏感。人们知道表现道德是有好处的，因为它能使你免受谴责、免于有负罪感。而更好的情形是做到貌似道德而实际上并没有为道德付出任何代价——比如把不好干的任务分给自己。”

为了测试认知在伪善中的作用，戴斯泰诺让志愿者们再次为自己分配了简单任务，给陌生人分配了困难的任务。但这次在评判自己行为的公平性之前，他们必须要记住七个数字。这个小策略使得大脑的思考区域无暇他顾。这个办法奏效了：伪善消失了。人们对待自己的（自私）行为和别人的行为一样严厉。它有力地证明了伪善需要经过高等的认知过程。当大脑的思考区域在考虑别的事情时，我们的行为就只能是本能反应了。我们凭直觉对于“自己的不良行为”和“他人的不良行为”予以同样的谴责。

如果我们犯错时本能能够知晓，且能够对不良行为作出严厉的评判，伪善或许就不会像情感和直觉的产物那样不可避免，毕竟那比改变思考要困难得多。“既然它是一种认知过程，那我们就能用意志控制它。”戴斯泰诺说。改变内心（情感）和思想的办法就是致力于前者：借助于大脑中善意的情感区域，阻止认知过程中想要为自己的不道德行为开脱的环节。

## Passage 15

At 11pm there usually remained behind only the real, the desperate gamblers—persons for whom, at spas, there existed nothing but roulette, and who went there for that alone. These gamblers took little note of what was going on around them, and were interested in none of the appurtenances of the season, but played from morning till night, and would have been ready to play through the night until dawn had that been possible.”

Playing until dawn is often possible today, and the game is not always roulette, but otherwise Dostoyevsky's description from 1867 will be familiar to anyone who has ever been in a casino late at night. Dostoyevsky wrote from experience; his novella “The Gambler” is thought to have been written to enable him to pay his gambling debts. What is it that drives some people to go on betting until they lose their shirts, whereas others can take it or leave it?

W.I. Thomas, an early-20th-century American sociologist, argued that a taste for risk is essential to human development. He believed that the gambling instinct “is born in all normal persons. It is one expression of a powerful reflex, fixed far back in animal experience. The instinct is, in itself, right and indispensable.” A

psychologist of the same period, Clemens France, saw similarities between gambling and faith: both expressed a need for reassurance, order and salvation.

Those theorists were writing about gambling as a pastime, but for some people it is much more than that. In the 1960s and 1970s excessive gambling began to be seen as a medical problem. Robert Custer, an American psychiatrist, argued that gambling could be just as addictive as alcohol and drugs, and indeed substance abusers gamble to excess more often than others. About three-quarters of problem gamblers suffer from depression, and quite a few attempt suicide.

As with many aspects of psychiatry, the study of gambling has moved from mind to brain. A 1989 study conducted by Alec Roy, a psychiatrist, found that chronic gamblers had low levels of norepinephrine, a chemical secreted by the brain at times of stress or excitement. This seemed to suggest that such people gamble for the thrill of action. A more recent study by Henry Chase and Luke Clark at the Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute at Cambridge University found that near misses and wins in gambling produce similar responses in the brain.

Undoubtedly gambling, like other addictions, depends on a complicated mixture of brain chemistry, environment and socialisation. Howard Shaffer, a professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, notes that the rate of pathological gambling in America has remained relatively constant for the past 35 years, despite a huge expansion in the opportunities on offer. There was a spike in the late 1990s but levels have dropped since then. Dr Shaffer draws a parallel with a classic virus-infection curve: high at the beginning as those most susceptible fall ill, but gradually tailing off as people adapt. ( 500 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. gambler ['gæmblə(r)] <i>n.</i> 赌徒     | 5. casino [kə'si:nəu] <i>n.</i> 俱乐部            |
| 2. salvation [sæl'veɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 拯救 | 6. susceptible [sə'septɪb(ə)l] <i>n.</i> 易得病的人 |
| 3. roulette [ru'let] <i>n.</i> 赌轮盘       | 7. instinct ['ɪnstɪŋ(k)t] <i>n.</i> 本能         |
| 4. pastime ['pɑ:staim] <i>n.</i> 消遣      |  |

#### 【长难句分析】

At 11pm there usually remained behind only the real, the desperate gamblers—persons for whom, at spas, there existed nothing but roulette, and who went there for that alone.

【解析】句子主干为there remained gamblers。“——”后面的句子gamblers的同位语从句，其中and之前的句子倒装，正常语序为there existed nothing but roulette for whom at spas, there remained和there existed都是there be句型；nothing but…意为“除…之外…都不是”；who went here for that alone引导定语从句，修饰persons。

【译文】到了晚上11时，唯一还留下不走的那些赌徒，通常都是真正、彻底的赌徒，对于这些人来说，去泡温泉的唯一目的就是赌轮盘，无视其他所有一切，赌博就是他们去某个地方的唯一目的。

#### 【全文翻译】

“到了晚上11时，唯一还留下不走的那些赌徒，通常都是真正的，彻底的赌徒，对于这些人来说，去泡温泉的唯一目的就是赌轮盘，无视其他所有一切，赌博就是他们去某个地方的唯一目的。这些沉迷于赌博的人从来不注意周围到底正在发生什么，也不会对季后赛产生一点兴趣，尽管电视上从早到晚都在播放，赌徒唯一全心投入并准备好的就是——整夜的赌博游戏，甚至赌到天亮了都是可能的。”

如今这时日赌博玩到天亮是常事儿，而赌博游戏也并不限于轮盘，但是，无论赌博发展变化了多少，陀斯妥耶夫斯基在1867年的对赌徒的描述仍然很适用，任何一个曾经在一家赌场玩到深夜的人都会对他所描写的情景感到很熟悉。陀斯妥耶夫斯基的写作来自于他自己的亲身经历，普遍认为他的中篇小说《赌徒》是为了自己偿还赌债而创作出版的。那么到底是什么力量驱使着那些人们不断地去赌博，直到他们输得一无所有，连衣服都赌输了，任凭赢家拿走所有一切，或者也许怜悯地

留下一件衣服？

20世纪早期的一个美国的社会学家W.I. Thomas认为，喜欢尝试冒险，是人类发展至关重要的一点因素。他认为，“赌博的本能是伴随着所有正常人出生就产生的，即天生的。这是一个表达了强有力的反射路径，牢牢固定，甚至在人类的动物本能之前。这是一种本能，一种本质上的，适合生存的，必不可少的本能。”与之同一时期一位心理学家克莱门斯·弗朗斯，发现了赌博和信仰之间的相似之处：两者都表达出这样的意思，安定、秩序以及拯救的需求。

在这些理论家笔下，赌博是作为一种消遣，但对某些人来说远不止于此。大概在20世纪60年代和70年代，沉迷赌博就开始作为一个医学问题而出现。美国精神病学家，罗伯特·卡斯特（Robert Custer），认为赌博类似于酒精和毒品，都容易上瘾，甚至药物滥用者过度赌博的情况要比其他人更多。大概有四分之三的问题赌徒都患有抑郁症，还有不少曾经企图自杀。

由于涉及精神病学的许多方面，对赌博的研究已经从思维方面转移到脑科学领域。1989年，由精神科医生亚历克·罗伊（Alec Roy）主持的一项研究发现，长期参与赌博者在平时的去甲肾上腺素水平偏低，这是一种在感受到压力或兴奋时候大脑分泌的化学物质。这似乎表明这些人嗜赌是为了追求的赌博这种行为的刺激感受。最近，剑桥大学行为和临床神经科学学会的亨利·蔡斯（Henry Chase）和卢克·克拉克（Luke Clark）进行的研究发现，在赌博活动中差一点就输光了和赚翻了，两种截然不同的结果在大脑中产生的反应却是类似的。

毫无疑问，赌博，就像其他易成瘾活动一样，取决于包括大脑化学物质、环境以及社会化的复杂混合。哈佛大学医学院的一位精神病学教授，霍华德·谢弗（Howard Shaffer），注意到在美国的病态赌博所占的百分比率，在过去的35年来一直保持相对稳定，尽管博彩业所提供的工作机会已经产生了巨量增长。在20世纪90年代后期该比率有一个高峰，但自此之后水平又逐渐下降。谢弗博士将该曲线与一幅典型的病毒感染曲线绘制在同一幅图表上进行对比：开始水平较高，这是因为一开始那些最容易感染病毒的人大批生病，但随着时间的推移，人们逐渐适应了病毒，曲线水平逐渐下降。

## Passage 16

Watching a man being rolled over by a bulldozer, reflected a negotiator at the Cancún climate conference in the small hours of the morning, is unpleasant. The man in question was Pablo Solon, the head of Bolivia's delegation to the UN talks. The bulldozer was the other 193 countries' determination to get a deal, even if only a modest one.

In a rancorous all-night debate in 2009 Bolivia and a handful of others had kept the "Copenhagen accord" put together by heads of government from being fully adopted as part of the UN's climate negotiations. But at the final session of the 2010 conference, standing alone, Mr Solon was unable to repeat that feat. The principle of consensus on which the conference runs does not give one country the right to veto the will of all the others, ruled Patricia Espinosa, Mexico's foreign secretary and the conference's chair. Delegates stood and cheered. The bulldozer rolled.

The deal that passed over Mr Solon's flattened dissent found a significant amount of common ground between the rich and the developing worlds. At its heart were some elements co-opted from Copenhagen's accord. One was a pledge of \$100 billion a year from north to south to help pay for emissions cuts and climate adaptation by 2020. Developing countries like that. The deal describes the money as being "mobilised", however, which suggests a role for private-sector money. That pleases rich countries. A similar balance came with the establishment of a new fund for some of the money to flow through. Poor countries like that. But in a nod to the rich world, the fund gained some independence from the climate conference itself.

Another bit of the deal was an agreement on REDD+, a system to reward countries for lowering (or not raising, depending on their history) rates of deforestation. This includes safeguards meant to ensure the fair



treatment of indigenous people. A new adaptation framework makes dealing with the effects of climate change a bigger part of the UN process. A final element was a deal on technology transfer.

All of these now need to be turned from paper agreements into practical ones. That is something that parties to the talks have shown little flair for in the past. In particular the clean development mechanism, which moves money from rich-world carbon markets to developing countries, is in dire need of reform.

The Cancún agreement missed out some topics. Moves towards a deal on shipping and aircraft fuels, unpopular with oil producers, fell out of the text. They took with them—quite unfairly—worthy proposals in nearby paragraphs for new work on agriculture, a greenhouse-gas emitter on a par with deforestation.

The big countries got the specific things that they were after. China wanted not to be blamed for a failure, as it was after Copenhagen. America wanted pledges made in that summit's accord to be recognised, plus progress on verification. ( 509 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.bulldozer ['bʊldəʊzə] <i>n.</i> 推土机           | 6.specific [spə'sɪfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 具体的    |
| 2.independence [ɪndɪ'pend(ə)ns] <i>n.</i> 独立    | 7.balance ['bæl(ə)ns] <i>n.</i> 平衡        |
| 3.roll [rəʊl] <i>n.</i> 一卷 <i>vt.</i> 卷入        | 8.mechanism ['mek(ə)nɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 机制 |
| 4.delegation [delɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 代表团      | 9.transfer [træns'fɜː] <i>vt.</i> 转化, 转变  |
| 5.negotiation [nɪgəʊ'ʃeɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 协商, 谈判 | 10.session ['seʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 会议, 议程    |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Watching a man being rolled over by a bulldozer, reflected a negotiator at the Cancún climate conference in the small hours of the morning, is unpleasant.

【解析】句子的主语是Watching a man being rolled over by a bulldozer, 谓语动词是is, 表语是unpleasant. 两个逗号之间的内容reflected a negotiator at the Cancún climate conference in the small hours of the morning属于插入语, 解释说明会议时间状态。

【译文】眼睁睁看着一台推土机从人身上压过, 令人想起了在坎昆气候会议早会上出现的一位参加谈判的官员, 令人不悦。

2. In a rancorous all-night debate in 2009 Bolivia and a handful of others had kept the “Copenhagen accord” put together by heads of government from being fully adopted as part of the UN's climate negotiations.

【解析】句子的主语是Bolivia and a handful of others, 谓语动词是had kept from being fully adopted, 宾语是“Copenhagen accord”。宾语定语put together by heads of government, 状语是as part of the UN's climate negotiations.这个关键词组是keep from doing 阻止。

【译文】在2009年的那次激烈的彻夜讨论中, 玻利维亚和其他一些国家阻止了将各国领导人制定的“哥本哈根协议”完全采纳为联合国气候谈判的一部分。

3. The deal that passed over Mr Solon's flattened dissent found a significant amount of common ground between the rich and the developing worlds.

【解析】句子的主语是The deal, 谓语动词是found, 宾语是a significant amount of common ground. 主语定语是that passed over Mr Solon's flattened dissent, 宾语定语是between the rich and the developing worlds.

【译文】这个协议压倒了索龙先生的强烈反对。这个决议在发达国家和发展中国家之间找到了共同立场。

### 【全文翻译】

眼睁睁看着一台推土机从人身上压过, 令人想起了在坎昆气候会议早会上出现的一位参加谈判的官员, 令人不悦, 此人乃帕勃·索龙, 是参加联合国气候谈判大会的玻利维亚代表团的团长。而推土机就是其他193个国家要达成决心, 哪怕只是一个无托多进展的决议。

在2009年的那次激烈的彻夜讨论中, 玻利维亚和其他一些国家阻止了将各国领导人制定的“哥本哈

根协议”完全采纳为联合国气候谈判的一部分。但是，在2010年的会议上，索龙先生孤军奋战，却没有再续前次战绩。墨西哥的外交秘书长、会议主席派克西娅·埃斯皮诺萨规定，举办这次会议的主要共识就是不能让一个国家否决所有其他国家的意识。代表们起立欢呼。推土机开动了。

这个协议压倒了索龙先生的强烈反对。这个决议在发达国家和发展中国家之间找到了共同立场。其核心包含了对哥本哈根协议的一些增补内容。其中一条就是，在2020年以前，北半球发达国家每年要出资一千亿美元来帮助南半球国家减排温室气体并适应气候变化。这是发展中国家喜欢的。决议对这笔款项的措辞是“动员起来的”，而这暗示了私有资本的作用。这又取悦了富有的国家。伴随着类似的平衡，便建立了资金。这一点受穷国欢迎。但是要让发达国家点头，还要给予基金一些独立性，不受制于气候大会。

另一项决议就REDD+达成了一致意见。这是一个奖励减少森林采伐（或者是保持，视其历史情况而定）国家的机制。这包括一些保持措施，保证公平对待土著民族。新改编的框架适应气候变化的影响成为联合国行动中更大的部分。最后一项就是有关技术转正的协议。

所有这些内容需要的不是纸上谈兵，而是付诸实施。就这点，以前的与会各方却毫无建树。尤其是清洁研发机制。这一机制将资金从发达国家的碳排放市场转移到发展中国家，极需改革。

坎昆决议漏掉了一些议题。对海运和航空燃料问题的举动会让石油制造商不快，所以在文案中没有提及。然而，极不公平的是，他们却得到了农业、温室气体排放和森林砍伐方面的巨大机会。

大国得到了他们想要的。中国不希望被批评，就像哥本哈根会议一样。美国希望该决议得到认可，并且得到国会批准。

## Passage 17

Home prices climbed again in January, providing further evidence that momentum in the housing market continues to build.

Prices rose more than 8 percent year over year in January according to the closely followed Standard & Poor's/Case-Shiller Home Price Index, which tracks property values in some of the nation's largest metropolitan areas. All cities included in the index posted gains in January with Phoenix—where prices are up 23 percent compared to January last year—leading the way.

Since hitting bottom in March 2012, the 20-city index has clawed its way back up to 2003 levels, with January's gains representing the highest increase since the housing crash, the S&P report noted. Coupled with strong data in other sectors of the housing industry, continued strength in property values suggests the potential for further improvement looks promising.

“Economic data continues to support the housing recovery,” David M. Blitzer, chairman of the Index Committee at S&P Dow Jones Indices, said in a statement. “Single-family home building permits and housing starts posted double-digit year-over-year increases in February 2013. Steady employment and low borrowing rates pushed inventories down to their lowest post-recession levels.”

But while a strengthening labor market plus low mortgage rates might be juicing housing demand, rising home prices thanks to tight inventory continues to put would-be buyers in a bind. Realtors across the country are reporting bidding wars according to online real estate agency Redfin, which continues to put upward pressure on home prices. In January 2012, 66 percent of the offers Redfin agents wrote went up against multiple offers. This January, 69 percent faced bidding wars.

“It's easy to pinpoint why home prices are rising so rapidly,” Redfin's Chief of Real Estate Operations, Scott Nagel wrote in an email. “Homeowners are hesitant to sell, and homebuyers are desperate to buy before home prices and interest rates rise too much more.”

Still, there is a light at the end of the tunnel. According to experts, rising home prices will encourage more sellers who were holding onto their properties to finally put them on the market, easing the inventory shortages

that have driven such sharp home price increases. A flurry of new construction will also add more for-sale inventory, helping the market to normalize.

“Recent large, annual gains will bring more opportunistic sellers into the market, and new construction will also help to moderate the current imbalance in housing supply and demand currently helping to inflate home value appreciation rates,” Stan Humphries, chief economist at online real estate marketplace Zillow, wrote in an email.

But sustained low mortgage rates have been a key factor in the housing recovery when it comes to affordability, Humphries said, adding that when borrowing costs rise again, home prices could be again out of reach for many.

“Once the Fed stops pushing borrowing costs down, we don’t want to wake up and realize home prices have again climbed too high relative to incomes or rents,” Humphries said. “We’ve seen that show before, and we know how it ends.” ( 510 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. agent ['eɪdʒ(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 代理人                | 5. property ['prɒpəti] <i>n.</i> 财产, 房产, 性能           |
| 2. momentum [mə'mentəm] <i>n.</i> 势头               | 6. potential [pə'tenʃl] <i>adj.</i> 潜在的 <i>n.</i> 能力  |
| 3. metropolitan [metrə'pɒlɪt(ə)n] <i>adj.</i> 大都市的 | 7. flurry ['flʌri] <i>n.</i> 疾风, 飓风                   |
| 4. inventory ['ɪnv(ə)nt(ə)rɪ] <i>n.</i> 存货         | 8. appreciation [ə'pri:ʃɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n; -sɪ-] <i>n.</i> 增值 |

### 【长难句分析】

All cities included in the index posted gains in January with Phoenix-where prices are up 23percent compared to January last year-leading the way.

【解析】句子主干为All cities posted gains in January with Phonenix. Included in index修饰all cities;破折号中的句子是phoenix的定语从句, leading the way的主语是Phoenix。

【译文】菲尼克斯的价格相比去年一月份增长了23%, 位居榜首, 所有城市的指数也随之有所增长。

### 【全文翻译】

1月房屋价格继续攀升, 进一步证明房地产市场继续发展的势头强劲。

根据最新的标准普尔/凯斯-希勒房屋价格指数, 房价比去年1月同比增长了8%, 根据其在大都市区的房价追踪, 菲尼克斯的价格相比去年增长了23%, 位居榜首, 所有城市的指数也随之有所增长。

根据普标报告, 自2012年3月触底以来, 20城市的价格指数已经回到2003年的水平, 一月份的增长是房地产市场崩盘以来最高涨幅。再加上房地产市场其他方面的强有力的数据, 房地产价格的持续稳升使得未来继续发展潜力变得十分有希望。

“经济数据继续支持房地产市场恢复,” 标普道琼斯指数委员会主席David M.Blitzer在一次声明中指出。“2013年2月, 单独家庭住房建筑的允许和房屋开工率同比实现两位数增长。稳定的就业和低借贷利率促使房屋供应量存跌至后衰退时期的最低水平。”

然而当劳动力市场不断强大, 加上低按揭利率可能会充盈房地产需求时, 紧张的房屋量引起的高房价继续使潜在的购买者处于尴尬的境地。网络房地产经济机构Redfin称, 全国的房地产商都在打价格战, 这将继续会对房地产价格增加压力。2012年1月, 66%的Redfin, 代理商提供的报价继续呈现多样化。今年1月, 69%面临价格战。

“明确指出房价迅速上升的原因并不难,” Redfin房地产业务的首席执行官Scott Nagel在一封邮件中写道。拥有房屋的人对于卖掉房子犹豫不决, 而房屋购买者却迫不及待想在房价和利率涨得太高前购买。

隧道的尽头仍有一丝曙光。专家称, 提高房价会鼓励更多拥有房产的卖家将房屋投向市场, 同时缓解因储备短缺而导致的房价急剧上涨。新一轮的房屋建设也会增加更多在售房屋, 帮助市场走向规范化。

“近来，逐年增长的高收入会将投机卖家带入市场，而且新一轮的房屋建设也会帮助缓和当前房屋供求不平衡，这都有利于提高住房的升值率，”房地产市场网站Zillow的首席经济学家Stan Humphries在一封邮件中这样写道。

Humphries称当人们可以支付得起房价时，持续的低按揭仍是房地产市场恢复的关键因素。他又补充道，当借贷成本再次增长时，房价对许多人来说又变得高不可及。

“一旦美联储继续压低借贷成本，我们不得不清醒地意识到再次升高的房价与收入或租金的联系，”Humphries说。“我曾经目睹这是如何发生的，并且知道是如何结束的。”

## Passage 18

The progress of women toward the upper echelons of business, government, and academia continues to provoke media attention and lively debate. Look, for instance, at the coverage of Marissa Mayer's July appointment as CEO of Yahoo! and the diverse reactions to an article ( "Why women still can't have it all" ) published in the July/August issue of the *Atlantic* magazine.<sup>1</sup>

Coincidentally, this summer also marked the moment when we released the latest phase of a global research initiative on women in senior management across Asia, Europe, and North America. This effort involved assembling fresh data on the gender composition of boards, executive committees, and talent pipelines, as well as detailed surveys of leading businesses in each region.<sup>2</sup>

Encouragingly, the research shows that a growing number of women, both in senior roles and among the rank and file, are finding their voices and inspiring others to achieve progress. It also demonstrates that more companies are enjoying the benefits of gender diversity and that some have found ways to boost the representation of women at the highest levels of their organizations. From an admittedly low base, for instance, more women sit on European corporate boards ( though not executive committees ) than did so five years ago. Countries with a clear political commitment to change, in the form of specific quotas or targets, are achieving significant results. Several major corporations are emerging as inspirational role models.

Yet while the vast majority of organizations in developed economies are striving to unlock the potential of women in the workforce, many executives remain frustrated that they have not made more immediate and substantial progress. Firmly entrenched barriers continue to hinder the progress of high-potential women: many of those who start out with high ambitions, for instance, leave for greener pastures, settle for less demanding staff roles, or simply opt out of the workforce. In Asia, cultural attitudes toward child care and household tasks further complicate the challenges for corporate pioneers. And everywhere we look, despite numerous gender diversity initiatives, too few women reach the executive committee, and too few boards have more than a token number of women.

Our research also offered some clues about the characteristics of companies that make the greatest advances in gender diversity. Much depends on the stage of the journey companies have reached. The regional and cultural context matters, too. Still, we were struck by the global applicability of some core principles. Across geographies, we find that a wholly committed senior leadership, active talent management, and more effective efforts to shift mind-sets and change behavior can transform the gender agenda.

Women hold 15 percent of the seats on corporate boards and 14 percent of those on executive committees in the United States; 16 percent and 3 percent, respectively, in Germany; 20 percent and 8 percent, respectively, in France; and less than 10 percent on both boards and executive committees in China, India, and Japan. In Scandinavia, the numbers are higher: Norway's representation is currently at 35 percent and 15 percent, respectively; Sweden's at 25 percent and 21 percent, respectively. ( 518 words )



【核心词汇】

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. provoke [prə'vəuk] vt. 激起; 对...挑衅  | 4. diversity [dar'vɜ:səti] n. 多样 |
| 2. coverage ['kʌvərɪdʒ] n. 新闻报道; 覆盖范围 | 5. echelon ['eʃəlɒn] n. 等级, 阶层   |
| 3. gender ['dʒendə(r)] n. 性别          | 6. entrench [ɪn'trentʃ] v. 牢固确立  |

【长难句分析】

It also demonstrates that more companies are enjoying the benefits of gender diversity and that some have found ways to boost the representation of women at the highest levels of their organizations.

【解析】句子主干为It also demonstrates that...; 宾语是由两个由that引导的从句充当宾语从句; that more companies和that some have found由连词and连接构成并列结构。

【译文】研究也证明越来越多的公司得意于性别多样化, 一些公司想法设法提高女性占最高管理层的比例。

【全文翻译】

在商业、政府和学术领域, 女性向高级管理阶层晋升的现象引发媒体关注和社会热议。瞧, 媒体对Marissa Mayer七月被任命为雅虎的首席执行官的报道, 还有民众对《为什么女性仍不能掌控一切》这篇文章的不同反应。

碰巧今年夏天我们公布了一项关于亚欧北美三地女性高管的全球研究方案的最新结果。这项研究包括汇集董事会、执行委员会和人才管道人员性别构成的最新数据, 还包括详细调查三地重要产业。

鼓舞人心的是, 研究表明, 越来越多的女性, 不论处于高级管理地位还是普通工作者, 均能表达意见, 鼓励他人进步。研究也证明越来越多的公司得意于性别多样化, 一些公司想法设法提高女性占最高管理层的比例。以公认的低基准为例, 与五年前相比, 越来越多的女性进入欧洲企业董事会(尽管不是执行委员会)工作。一些有清晰政治变革目标的国家在具体配额和目标上取得重要成果。一些重要企业成为鼓舞人心的范例。

尽管发达经济体的绝大部分机构努力谋求发掘女性在职场的潜力, 很多行政官仍有挫败感, 因为他们没有实现更即时和巨大的进步。固有障碍继续阻碍着极具潜力的职场女性的晋升。例如, 一些开始志存高远的女性转向新的职场, 从事较轻松的工作, 甚至是退职。在亚洲, 抚育后代和家务的文化传统观念进一步加剧了带给职场开拓者的挑战。环顾四周, 尽管我们提倡性别多样化, 很少有女性能进入执行委员会, 董事会只是象征性地安排少数女性从事管理工作。

关于在推行性别多样化方面取得巨大进步的公司的特征, 本研究也给出了一些线索。很大程度上取决于公司发展阶段, 也跟地域和文化背景相关。对于一些核心原理的全球普适性我们也深有感触。纵观世界, 我们发现一位尽职尽责的高管、灵活的人才管理和改变固有想法和行为更有效的努力都将改变性别结构。

在美国, 女性人数占企业董事会总人数的15%, 占执行委员会总人数的14%。在德国, 两项数字分别是16%和3%。在法国, 比例为20%和8%。中国、印度和日本, 这两项数字均低于10%。在斯堪的纳维亚, 比例较高: 挪威为35%和15%, 而瑞典为25%和21%。

## Passage 19

Americans love a square deal. The idea of the something for something, lies at the heart of our very sense of fairness. But there's one area in which something for nothing is much closer to the rule, and it's a transaction on which people's very lives turn: organ donation.

About 90% of Americans say they support organ donation, but only 30% have actually signed up to part with their parts after they die. The cost of such an all-take, no-give setup is high. Nearly 100,000 patients in the U. S. are idling on the United Network for Organ Sharing ( UNOS ) matching list, waiting for a donor—and 18 a day will die waiting. Dave Undis thinks he has a good solution.

Undis is the founder of the Nashville-based nonprofit Lifesharers. Lifesharers is a no-fee network of about 9,000 members nationwide who have pledged to donate their organs when they die—but only to other members on the list. To avoid “freeloaders” —as Undis calls them—you must have signed up at least 180 days before you’re ill. Undis believes that as a proof of principle, Lifesharers shows how to fix the donor mess. If UNOS demanded what Lifesharers does and patients were required to register before they fell ill, he believes, the nation could essentially eliminate its organ shortage within three years.

The idea of this ultimate in gated communities gives a lot of people pause. For one thing, Undis admits, for the system to do what he promises, he would need 85% of Americans to sign on, not likely in a country that rarely reaches that kind of near unanimity on anything. What’s more, Dr. Donald Landry, a nephrologist at Columbia University, points out there are people who consciously don’t register for organ donation for religious and other reasons, and it would be unfair to press them on their beliefs. Most folks, however, hesitate simply because they don’t want to face their own mortality, preferring to leave the postmortem choice to their loved ones. Reciprocity would force the issue earlier, and despite his misgivings, Landry believes that’s a good thing. “You may never need a new kidney,” he says, “but a lot of people aren’t going to risk not having that extra insurance just in case.”

“One thing that might trip up the entire Lifesharers concept is that the idea behind it—fairness—can also argue against it. Elisa Gordon, a bioethics professor, notes that socioeconomic and health are linked, and some poor people may never be healthy enough to qualify as donors. Undis disagrees, arguing that there is now no criterion for becoming a donor beyond signing up at your local Department of Motor Vehicles. He concedes that some exceptions would have to be made, but he maintains that giving an organ to a non-donor is “like giving the lottery jackpot to someone who didn’t buy a ticket.” Sadly, the odds of winning an organ under the current rules seem only slightly better. ( 527 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. concede [kən'si:d] <i>vt.</i> 承认；退让           | 6. pledge [pledʒ] <i>vt.</i> 保证，许诺 |
| 2. criterion [kraɪ'tɪəriən] <i>n.</i> (批评判断的) 标准 | 7. odds [ɒdz] <i>n.</i> 几率；差别      |
| 3. freeloader ['fri:ləʊdər] <i>n.</i> 白吃白占的人；寄生虫 | 8. part with sth. 放弃或出让某物          |
| 4. idle ['aɪd(ə)l] <i>v.</i> 无所事事；虚度             | 9. trip up 使…犯错                    |
| 5. misgiving [mɪs'gɪvɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 担忧；疑虑         | 10. square deal 公平交易，诚实交易          |
|  | 11. turn on sth. 取决于               |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. jackpot ['dʒækpɒt] *n.* 累积的赌注
2. mortality [mɔː'tælɪtɪ] *n.* 死亡，死亡率
3. nephrologist [nefrələdʒɪst] *n.* 肾病学家
4. postmortem [post'mɔːtəm] *n.* 验尸；尸体检查
5. setup ['setʌp] *n.* 组织；计划

### 【长难句分析】

1. Lifesharers is a no-fee network of about 9,000 members nationwide who have pledged to donate their organs when they die—but only to other members on the list.

【解析】该句的主干是Lifesharers is a no-fee network。of about 9,000 members nationwide是由of引导的介词短语做后置定语修饰network；who引导的定语从句修饰members，且其中嵌套了由when引导的时间状语从句；破折号表示转折only to other members on the list做organs的补语。

【译文】该网络是一个不收费的网络，其来自于全美各地的9000名成员都保证死后将其器官捐出，但只捐给同样属于这个名单的人。

2. He concedes that some exceptions would have to be made, but he maintains that giving an organ to a

non-donor is “like giving the lottery jackpot to someone who didn’t buy a ticket.”

【解析】该句由but引导的并列句，前后两个分句的主干分别是He concedes that...和he maintains that...。在两个分句中都由that引导的宾语从句充当宾语，其中第二个宾语从句中还嵌套了由who引导的定语从句修饰someone。

【译文】他承认必须有一些例外，但他坚持认为，把器官给予非捐献者就像是“把头奖给没有买彩票的人”。

### 【全文翻译】

美国人喜欢公平交易。以物易物是公平意识的核心。但有一个领域，“只有付出，没有回报”却更符合其实际原则，那就是与人们生命息息相关的交易：器官捐献。

大约90%的美国人声称赞同器官捐赠，但是事实上签署死后捐赠器官同意书的只有30%。这种“只拿走，不付出”的体制代价高昂。美国有将近10万人在浏览器官资源共享网（UNOS）上的匹配名单，等待捐献者；而实际的器官捐赠不足造成每天有18名等待者死亡。大卫·安迪斯认为他有一个好方法可以解决此问题。

安迪斯是位于纳什维尔的非盈利网络“生命共享者”的创始人。该网络是一个不收费的网络，其来自于全美各地的9000名成员都保证死后将其器官捐出，但只捐给同样属于这个名单的人。为了避免出现安迪斯所称的“搭便车现象”，你必须在生病前至少180天就加入该名单。安迪斯相信，“生命共享网”验证了解决捐献短缺艰难局面的原理。他相信，若器官资源共享网也能提出像“生命共享者”一样的要求，且要求病人在患病之前进行注册，那美国可能在三年之内基本杜绝器官短缺。

在“有栅栏的社区”实行这种极致做法让很多人感到迟疑。安迪斯承认，首先，要实现他的承诺，需要85%的美国人加入该系统。而在一个极少就任何事件达成接近一致意见的国家，这很难实现。另外，哥伦比亚大学的肾病学家杜纳尔德·兰瑞指出，因为宗教或其他原因，有些人有意识地不加入到器官捐献的队伍，而且，逼他们改变信仰是不公平的。但是，大部分人的犹豫仅仅是因为他们不愿意面对自己的死亡，而宁愿等死后让他们所爱的人为他们做出选择。互惠主义会迫使人们提早面对这个问题，而且尽管存在这种担忧，兰瑞仍然相信，这是件好事情。他说，“你可能永远不需要一个新肾，但很多人不会冒这种险：等到需要时没有这种额外的保险”。

另外，“生命共享”理念的一个缺陷是：作为其理论基础的“公平”意识也成为人们反对这一理念的理由。生物伦理学教授伊莉莎·高登注意到，社会经济学和健康状况是相联系的，一些穷人可能达不到对器官捐献者的健康要求。安迪斯不同意这一点，他说，目前，成为捐献者的标准不会高于你加入当地的机动车部门所需达到的标准。他承认必须有一些例外，但他坚持认为，把器官给与非捐献者就像是“把头奖给没有买彩票的人”。不幸的是，在当前规则下赢得器官比中头奖高不到哪里去。

## Passage 20

In the history of language, words rise and fall. We make and remake them; they make and remake us. The story of a word is as complex as a hurricane. It is difficult to know for sure how it catches on, meets new needs, acquires new valences. It is impossible to blame the decline of one word on the rise of another.

But in the destinies of two pairs of words is a suggestion of a turning in American culture. It is a turning away from an aristocratic idea of the intrinsic worth of things: from “pleasure”, with its sense of an internal condition of mind, to “fun”, so closely affiliated with outward activities; from “excellence”, an inner trait whose attainment is its own reward, to “achievement”, which comes through hard work and recognition.

“Pleasure” carries a hint of the sublime; it speaks of a state of mind that comes organically, that need not be artificially induced. “Fun,” though almost synonymous with “pleasure” for contemporary speakers, often involves artificial inducement. You don’t feel fun; you do a fun thing. And fun has no hint of elitism, whereas pleasure vaguely does.

If “pleasure” comes from being and from talking through ideas, “fun” comes from doing and, often,

switching off the brain. The arc of American usage from “pleasure” to “fun” perhaps partly accounts for the American insistence on activities for all occasions, rather than trusting pleasure to develop on its own. In “*Eat, Pray, Love*,” the best-selling memoir by Elizabeth Gilbert, she concludes that “Americans have an inability to relax into sheer pleasure. Ours is an entertainment-seeking nation, but not necessarily a pleasure-seeking one. “Italians, on the other hand, have mastered “*bel far niente*” .

Then there is the arc from “excellence” to “achievement.” “Excellence” evokes Aristotle with its overtones of virtue. Anyone can achieve, in garbage collection or neurosurgery, but how many can truly be excellent?

“Achievement” , like “fun,” is outward in nature. It comes in doing specific things. It is more about checking boxes than fulfilling inner potentialities. The achievement culture permeates life today. From elementary-school testing to the continual pressure to overschedule as a university student, educational culture emphasizes the racking up of achievements over intellectual sparkle. Wall Street stumbled in part because so many chased achiever bonuses while neglecting the pursuit of excellence in their vocation. An American culture of instantaneous celebrity teaches young people that fame is an end in itself rather than an incidental symptom of excellence in craft.

The world in which “pleasure” and “excellence” roared was less fair than our world today. It shut out vast categories of humankind. In the intervening years, those exclusions diminished; the world opened up for so many, not least in the United States. But with that change has come another: what would seem to be a growing intolerance for merely being, and an anguished insistence on doing, doing, doing. ( 530 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.anguished ['æŋɡwɪʃt] <i>adj.</i> 极度痛苦的            | 10.intrinsic [ɪn'trɪnsɪk] <i>adj.</i> 内在的, 固有的 |
| 2.attainment [ə'teɪnm(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 达到; 成就        | 11.outward ['aʊtwəd] <i>adj.</i> 外部的           |
| 3.chase [tʃeɪs] <i>v.</i> 追逐                        | 12.permeate ['pɜ:mieɪt] <i>v.</i> 弥漫; 渗透       |
| 4.contemporary [kən'temp(ə)r(ə)rɪ] <i>adj.</i> 当代的  | 13.trait [treɪt] <i>n.</i> 特征, 特点              |
| 5.destiny ['destɪni] <i>n.</i> 命运                   | 14.account for... 是...的原因                      |
| 6.elitism [er'lɪtɪz(ə)m] <i>n.</i> 精英论              | 15.affiliated with... 从属于...                   |
| 7.hint [hɪnt] <i>n.</i> 暗示之意                        | 16.blame...on... 将...归咎于...                    |
| 8.induce [ɪn'dju:s] <i>vt.</i> 诱导; 引诱               | 17.catch on 流行起来                               |
| 9.instantaneous [ɪnst(ə)n'teɪniəs] <i>adj.</i> 瞬间的; | 18.in nature 本质上                               |
| 即时的   | 19.rack up 累积                                  |

#### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.arc [ɑ:k] *n.* 弧形。文中引申为“跨越, 转变”。
- 2.aristocratic [æɪstə'krætɪk] *adj.* 贵族的
- 3.memoir ['memwɑ:] *n.* 记实录
- 4.sublime [sə'blaɪm] *adj.* 令人羡慕的
- 5.valence ['veɪl(ə)ns] *n.* 配价 (语言学) 指词, 尤其是动词, 在句子中结合的语法成分的数目。

#### 【长难句分析】

1.It is a turning away from an aristocratic idea of the intrinsic worth of things: from “pleasure” , with its sense of an internal condition of mind, to “fun”, so closely affiliated with outward activities; from “excellence”, an inner trait whose attainment is its own reward, to “achievement” , which comes through hard work and recognition.

【解析】该句主干为It is a turning away...。冒号后部分为对a turning away from...things的解释说明。介词短语with..., 过去分词短语so closely..., 名词短语an inner trait..., 定语从句which...分别为pleasure, fun, excellence, achievement的后置定语。



【译文】这是对“注重事物内在价值”这一可以说是贵族式观点的偏离：从表示内心状态的“愉悦”到和外部行为紧密相关的“娱乐”；从自身即为回报的“卓越”到历经苦干和认可获得的“成就”。

2. “Pleasure” carries a hint of the sublime; it speaks of a state of mind that comes organically, that need not be artificially induced.

【解析】该句由分号隔开的两个并列句构成，其中后一分句含有修饰a state of mind的两个that定语从句。

【译文】“愉悦”暗含“崇高”之意；它来自感官的心理状态，而无需人为诱导。

### 【全文翻译】

在语言的历史中，词语跌落起伏。我们创造并再造它们；它们也在塑造并重塑我们。词的背后是如飓风一般复杂的故事。我们很难确切知道它是如何流行起来，如何满足新需求，并如何获得新的配价的。我们也不可能将某一词的衰退归咎于另一词的兴起。

但两组词的命运却暗示了美国文化的转折。这是对“注重事物内在价值”这一可以说是贵族式观点的偏离：从表示内心状态的“愉悦”到和外部行为紧密相关的“娱乐”；从自身即为回报的“卓越”到历经苦干和认可获得的“成就”。

“愉悦”暗含“崇高”之意；它来自感官的心理状态，而无需人为诱导。“娱乐”虽然被现代人几乎用做“愉悦”的同义词，但通常含有人为诱导的因素。你不会感到娱乐，你只去做趣事。“娱乐”没有精英论的含义，而“愉悦”则隐约含有此意。

假若“愉悦”来自于“是什么”以及“交流思想”，则“娱乐”产生于“做什么”以及“不做思考”。美国人从“愉悦”到“娱乐”使用的转变可能正是美国人“无论什么时候都坚持行动，而不相信愉悦会自行生成”的部分原因。在伊丽莎白·吉尔伯特最畅销的回忆录《美食，祈祷，爱》中，她总结道“美国人无法做到从放松到纯愉悦。我们是一个寻求娱乐的国家，但不一定是一个寻求愉悦的国家”。而意大利人则掌握了“无所事事”之美。

还有从“卓越”到“成就”的转变。“卓越”一词含有亚里士多德观点中所强调的“美德”之意。无论是捡垃圾者还是神经外科医生，任何人都可以取得成就，但真正卓越者有几人？

类似于“娱乐”，“成就”本质上是外在的。它可以是做特定的事情，更多的是关于任务完成与否的复选框勾画，而不是实现内部潜能。“成就文化”散布于如今生活的各个方面。从小学测试到大学安排过满的持续压力，教育文化对“成就累积”的强调胜过对“智力火花”的培养。华尔街错误的部分原因是：太多人追逐成就者奖金，而忽略了对职业生涯中卓越的追求。追逐即时声名的美国文化教给年轻人的是：名望本身是追求的终极目标，而非卓越技能的偶然表象。

强调“愉悦”和“卓越”的世界不如我们今天的世界公平。它将人类的大多数群体拒之门外。在这期间的若干年里，那些排斥性逐渐降低；世界的大门对多人打开，在美国尤其如此。但另一变化随之而来：人们似乎越来越不能容忍仅仅“是什么”，而是痛苦地坚持行动，行动，行动。

## Passage 21

I am a hip-hop head for life. I have tagged my moniker—“kepo1”—on walls; break-danced on cardboard; bumped elbows with fellow hip-hoppers at legendary clubs like The Rooftop, Union Square and Latin Quarter in New York City, and done everything from organizing rap shows to working as a hip-hop journalist and managing music producers. This culture has not only rescued the lives of countless masses who look like me, but it has empowered more young, working-class black and Latino cats than the civil-rights movement.

Yet something peculiar erupts when you've been around hip-hop for a while. Although you still love it, you look at its culture from a more critical perspective, particularly if you have studied other music genres, traveled widely and reflected intensely. You realize that what began as party music has come to be the soundtrack for post-civil-rights America. You realize that hip-hop is urban folk art, and as much an indication of the conditions in impoverished areas as bluesman Robert Johnson's laments in the 1930s. Naturally, you see a connection between the lives of Johnson and Tupac Shakur, not to mention a not-so-funny link between the mainstream

hyping of Elvis and Eminem as innovators of black music forms. And, for sure, you wonder, loudly, if what happened to rock and roll will happen to hip-hop, if it hasn't already.

That is the external battle for hip-hop today: corporate control and cooptation. But there is also a civil war going on within the hip-hop nation. Part of it, unquestionably, has to do with this corporate stranglehold. Part of it has to do with the incredibly apolitical times in which we live: for some white Americans the current economic boom has created the myth that things are swell for all Americans. Not the case; 20 years after the Reagan backlash on civil rights, the influx of crack and guns and the acceleration of a disturbing class divide in black America, hip-hop has come to symbolize a generation fragmented by integration, migration, abandonment, alienation and, yes, self-hatred. Thus, hip-hop, once vibrant, edgy, fresh and def, is now as materialistic, hedonistic, misogynistic, shallow and violent as some of the films and TV shows launched from Hollywood.

It wasn't always that way. But, unfortunately, the golden era of hip-hop—that period in the late '80s and early 90s' when such diverse artists as Public Enemy, N.W.A, Queen Latifah, MC Hammer, LL Cool J and De La Soul coexisted and there was no such thing as “positive” or “negative” rap—has long been dead. Gone as well is an embrace of hip-hop's four elements: graffiti writing, the dance element (or what some call break-dancing), DJing and MCing. The MC or “rapper” has been singled out to be his own man in this very male-centered arena, and the formula for a hit record is simple: fancy yourself a thug, pimp or gangster; rhyme about jewelry, clothing and alcohol; denigrate women in every conceivable way, and party and b.s. ad nauseam. (531 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. legendary ['ledʒəndəri] <i>adj.</i> 传说的   | 6. incredibly [ɪn'kredəblɪ] <i>adv.</i> 难以置信地 |
| 2. perspective [pə'spektɪv] <i>n.</i> 观点, 看法 | 7. fragment ['frægmənt] <i>n.</i> 碎片          |
| 3. reflect [rɪ'flekt] <i>vt.</i> 反射, 反照      | 8. alienation [ˌeɪlɪə'neɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 离间     |
| 4. impoverish [ɪm'pɑ:vərɪʃ] <i>vt.</i> 使贫穷   | 9. vibrant ['vaɪbrənt] <i>adj.</i> 振动的        |
| 5. innovator [ɪ'nə'vetə] <i>n.</i> 改革者       | 10. formula ['fɔ:mjələ] <i>n.</i> 公式, 准则      |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. This culture has not only rescued the lives of countless masses who look like me, but it has empowered more young, working-class black and Latino cats than the civil-rights movement.

【解析】句子的主干为not only...but 连接的两个分句。前一分句主谓为This culture has。rescued, 其中有一个由who引导的定语修饰masses。后一个分句主谓为 it has empowered, 其中有一个由than 引导的比较状语从句。

【译文】这种嘻哈文化不仅挽救了无数看起来像我一样的人的生活, 而且它赋予那些年轻人, 处于工人阶层的黑人和拉丁美洲爵士乐爱好者比民权运动更多的权利。

2. You realize that hip-hop is urban folk art, and as much an indication of the conditions in impoverished areas as bluesman Robert Johnson's laments in the 1930s.

【解析】句子的主干是You realize。之后, that引导realize的宾语从句; 在that从句中, 存在一个由and连接的并列结构, 连接hip-hop is的两个表语, 前者为urban folk art, 后者是as...as结构。

【译文】你会意识到, 嘻哈乐是一种都市民间艺术, 它像上个世纪30年代的布鲁斯歌手罗伯特·约翰逊演唱的哀歌一样, 对贫困地区的环境和条件具有强烈的暗示作用。

3. Thus, hip-hop, once vibrant, edgy, fresh and def, is now as materialistic, hedonistic, misogynistic, shallow and violent as some of the films and TV shows launched from Hollywood.

【解析】句子主干是hip-hop...is now...。其中, once vibrant...fresh and def 为后置定语修饰主语hip-hop。谓语动词is后, 有一个as...as做表语。

【译文】因此, 曾经一度热情奔放、充满活力、敏锐犀利、鲜明生动的嘻哈乐, 如今像好莱坞发行的一些电影和电视节目一样, 成了一堆推崇物质主义、快乐主义、憎恶女人和宣扬暴力的肤浅之作。

## 【全文翻译】

我是一名嘻哈乐的终生狂热爱好者。我把我的浑名“kepo1”作为标签贴在墙上；我在纸板上跳霹雳舞；在纽约市的“屋顶”、“联合广场”和“拉丁区”等传奇俱乐部与嘻哈歌手们跳碰肘舞……总之，从组织街头说唱演出到当嘻哈乐记者到管理音乐制作商，我什么都做。这种嘻哈文化不仅挽救了无数看起来像我一样的人的生活，而且它赋予那些年轻、处于工人阶层的黑人和拉丁美洲爵士乐爱好者比民权运动更多的权力。

但当你接触了一段嘻哈乐后，你会有种奇怪的感觉。虽然你仍然喜欢嘻哈乐，但是你会以更为挑剔的眼光去看待这种文化，尤其是当你研究了其他的音乐流派、四处周游并加以认真思考的话。你会意识到最早以晚会音乐形式出现的音乐现在开始成为民权运动后美国的电影配乐。你会意识到，嘻哈乐是一种都市民间艺术，它像上个世纪30年代的布鲁斯歌手罗伯特·约翰逊演唱的哀歌一样，对贫困地区的环境和条件具有强烈的暗示作用。你自然会看到在约翰逊和图派克·沙克的生活之间有某种联系，更不用说在黑人音乐形式的革新者埃尔维斯和阿姆的主流炒作之间有着并不难解释的联系。而且，如果摇滚乐遭遇到的境况也将发生在嘻哈乐身上，如果这种情况现在还没有发生，你一定会感到惊讶的。

应对公司控制和收买是当今嘻哈乐所面临的外部战斗。但嘻哈乐内部也在进行一场内战。其中部分原因无疑与公司的严格控制有关，部分是与我们所生活的难以置信的对政治冷漠的时代有关：对有些美国白人而言，当前的经济繁荣为所有的美国人创造了一个美妙的神话。实际情况并非如此。里根政府曾对民权运动、泛滥成灾的快克和枪支，以及美国黑人群体中加速出现的令人不安的阶级划分进行了限制。20年后，嘻哈乐逐渐成为被取消种族隔离、移民、自暴自弃，还有自我仇恨所瓦解一代的象征。因此，曾一度热情奔放、充满活力、敏锐犀利、鲜明生动、棱角分明的嘻哈乐，如今像好莱坞发行的一些电影和电视节目一样，成了一堆推崇物质主义、快乐主义、憎恶女人和宣扬暴力的肤浅之作。

事情并非总是这样。但不幸的是，嘻哈乐的黄金时代（即上个世纪80年代后期90年代初期）。在这一时期，像“公敌”、“N.W.A”、“奎因-拉蒂法”、“饶舌汉默”、“LL Cool J”和“迪拉索”等不同风格的艺术家和和平共处，根本没有所谓的“正面”或“反面”嘻哈歌手之说）早已不复存在。跟它一起销声匿迹的还有嘻哈乐四大元素：涂鸦、D舞元素（或叫霹雳舞）、打碟和说唱。说唱或饶舌艺人在这个以男人为中心的竞技场上一枝独秀，而且获得唱片成功的法则再简单不过了，这就是：把自己想象成一名恶棍、皮条客或匪徒；说首饰、衣物和烈酒时都押上韵；以你所能想象得出的方式侮辱妇女；以令人作呕的样子参加社交聚会并胡说八道。

## Passage 22

Even now, when women represent half the work force, they're still paid considerably less than men—and part of that pay gap may be a result of what happens at the salary negotiation table.

“We have found that if a man and a woman both attempt to negotiate for higher pay, people find a woman who does this, compared to one who does not, significantly less attractive,” said Hannah Riley Bowles, an associate professor at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, “Whereas with the guy, it doesn't seem to matter.”

So what's a woman to do if she feels her work merits a raise? The work by Ms. Riley Bowles and her peers suggests that women in the work force can use specific advice. Here are some of their suggestions:

**BE PROACTIVE** If you believe you deserve a raise, don't sit around and wait for someone to notice. You also want to think about the best time to approach your boss. It may make sense to approach him or her after an annual performance review, said Evelyn F. Murphy, president of the WAGE Project, a nonprofit organization, who runs negotiation seminars for women. “Or, if you just took on a major responsibility or won an award.”

**BE PREPARED** Doing your research pays, literally. A study found that men and women who recently earned a master's degree in business negotiated similar salaries when they had clear information about how much to ask for.

But in industries where salary standards were ambiguous, women accepted pay that was 10 percent lower, on average, than men. “In our experiments, we found that with ambiguous information, women set less ambitious goals,” said Ms. Riley Bowles, who ran the study. “They asked for less in a competitive negotiation and got less.” That’s why you need to be prepared.

**TAILOR NEGOTIATIONS** This is where the women may want to use a different strategy. A new study by Ms. Riley Bowles shows that women are more likely to be successful if they explain why their request is appropriate, but in terms that also communicate that they care about maintaining good relationships at work. “The trick is trying to do both of these things at the same time and in a way that feels authentic and fits within the norms of the company,” she added.

Instead of explaining why you deserve a raise directly, for instance, frame it in terms of why it makes sense for the organization or the person you’re trying to persuade. “Make the company the focus,” she said.

**ANTICIPATE** Try to envision what kinds of objections your boss may have, Ms. Murphy said, and think about what your response might be. “There is no single way through this,” she added. “It’s largely reactive once you start the process.”

If you’re unsuccessful, ask your boss for recommendations on what you could do to move to the next level in your job. That way, “you are still in control and are still being constructive,” Ms. Murphy said. ( 540 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. negotiation [niˌgəʊʃi'eɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 谈判    | 信的  |
| 2. seminar ['seminɑ:(r)] <i>n.</i> 讨论会         | 6. anticipate [æn'tɪsɪpet] <i>vt.</i> 预期, 期望; 占 |
| 3. ambiguous [æm'bigjuəs] <i>adj.</i> 模糊不清的    | 先, 抢先   |
| 4. communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] <i>vt.</i> 传达   | 7. envision [ɪn'vɪʒn] <i>vt.</i> 想象; 显现         |
| 5. authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk] <i>a.</i> 真正的, 真实的, 可 | 8. constructive [kən'strʌktɪv] <i>a.</i> 建设性的   |

#### 【长难句解析】

1. A new study by Ms. Riley Bowles shows that women are more likely to be successful if they explain why their request is appropriate, but in terms that also communicate that they care about maintaining good relationships at work.

【解析】句子主干为a new study that, that引导宾语从句; in terms意为“在谈判中”, 其后的that引导指代they explain why their request is appropriate, 作that之后句子的主语。

【译文】赖利·鲍尔斯女士进行的一项新研究显示, 如果女性说明为什么自己的要求是恰当的, 而且明确表示, 自己很愿意维护良好的工作关系, 她们更可能取得成功。

2. Instead of explaining why you deserve a raise directly, for instance, frame it in terms of why it makes sense for the organization or the person you’re trying to persuade.

【解析】句子主干为instead of explaining...frame it, 该句省略了主语, 即被提建议的人; instead of意为“不是…而是…”; why引导宾语从句; for instance是插入语; in terms of意为“按照…方式”, 引导方式状语从句; make sense意为“有意义”; you’re trying to persuade修饰the organization or the person。

【译文】不要直接解释你应该加薪的原因, 倒不如去解释为什么加薪对于你正在试图说服的公司或人是有益的。

#### 【全文翻译】

如今, 虽然女性占劳动大军的一半, 但是她们的报酬仍然大大低于男性, 而工资相差的那部分也许是工资谈判桌上产生的结果。

“我们发现, 如果一名男士和一名女士都试图通过谈判争取高薪, 人们往往认为, 这么做的女士明显比不这么做的女士缺少魅力。”哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院副教授汉娜·赖利·鲍尔斯说。“而对于男性来说, 这似乎没什么关系。”



那么,如果某位女士认为自己的工作值得加薪,她该怎么做呢?赖利·鲍尔斯女士及其同事的研究暗示,劳动大军中的女性可以采纳具体的意见。以下是她们的一些建议:

**积极主动** 如果你认为自己值得加薪,就别闲呆着,等别人来通知你。你还需要考虑找老板提出要求的最佳时机。非营利组织工资项目、女性谈判研讨会负责人伊夫林·F·墨菲说,在年度业绩评价之后找他或她提出来也许比较合适。“或者,在你刚刚承担了一个重要责任或赢得一个奖项的时候。”

**准备妥当** 用笔记录下你的研究花费。一项研究发现,当明确表示要求得到多少薪水时,刚获得商务硕士学位的男性和女性谈成了相似的工资。

但是,在工资标准不明确的行业,女性却接受了平均低于男性10%的工资。进行这项研究的赖利·鲍尔斯女士说,“在实验中,我们发现,由于信息模糊,女性设定的目标不那么高,她们在竞争激烈的谈判中要求的少,得到的也少。”这就是为什么你要做好充分的准备。

**合理谈判** 这时,女性也许要采取不同的策略。赖利·鲍尔斯女士进行的一项新研究显示,如果女性说明为什么自己的要求是恰当的,而且明确表示,自己很愿意维护良好的工作关系,她们更可能取得成功。“其诀窍在于,要以令人感觉真实而且符合公司准则的方式,努力同时做到这两点。”她又说。

比方,不要直接解释你应该加薪的原因,倒不如去解释为什么加薪对于你正在试图说服的公司或人是有意义的。“要以公司为重。”她说。

**提前预测** 墨菲女士说,试着想象你的老板会提出哪种反对意见,想想你该如何应对。“解决这个问题没有单一的方法。”她接着说,“一旦开始谈判,就主要看你的反应了。”

如果谈判失败,你要请老板提出建议,告诉你如何做才能提高工作水平。这样,“你就会仍然处于控制地位,而且仍然具有建设性。”墨菲女士说。

## Passage 23

As Steven Pinker writes in his mind-altering new book, “The Better Angels of Our Nature,” we are living in the middle of an “empathy craze.” There are shelfloads of books about it: “The Age of Empathy,” “The Empathy Gap.” There’s even a brain theory that we have mirror neurons in our heads that enable us to feel what’s in other people’s heads and that these neurons lead to sympathetic care and moral action.

There’s a lot of truth to all this. We do have mirror neurons in our heads. People who are empathetic are more sensitive to the perspectives and sufferings of others. The problem comes when we try to turn feeling into action. Empathy orients you toward moral action, but it doesn’t seem to help much when that action comes at a personal cost.

In a recent paper, Jesse Prinz, a philosopher at City University of New York writes, “Studies suggest that empathy is not a major player when it comes to moral motivation. Its contribution is negligible in children, modest in adults, and nonexistent when costs are significant.” Other scholars have called empathy a “fragile flower,” easily crushed by self-concern. Some influences, which we think of as trivial, are much stronger—such as a temporary burst of positive emotion.

Moreover, Prinz argues, empathy often leads people astray. It subverts justice; juries give lighter sentences to defendants that show sadness. It leads us to react to shocking incidents, like a hurricane, but not longstanding conditions, like global hunger or preventable diseases.

Nobody is against empathy. Nonetheless, it’s insufficient. These days empathy has become a shortcut. It has become a way to experience delicious moral emotions without confronting the weaknesses in our nature that prevent us from actually acting upon them. It has become a way to experience the illusion of moral progress without having to do the nasty work of making moral judgments. In a culture that is inarticulate about moral categories and touchy about giving offense, teaching empathy is a safe way for schools and other institutions to seem virtuous without risking controversy or hurting anybody’s feelings.

People who actually perform pro-social action don't only feel for those who are suffering, they feel compelled to act by a sense of duty. Their lives are structured by sacred codes. Think of anybody you admire. They probably have some talent for fellow-feeling, but it is overshadowed by their sense of obligation to some religious, social or philosophic code. They would feel a sense of shame or guilt if they didn't live up to the code. The code tells them when they deserve public admiration or dishonor. The code tells them that a drug dealer may feel ecstatic, but the proper response is still contempt.

The code isn't just a set of rules. It's a source of identity. It's pursued with joy. It arouses the strongest emotions and attachments. Empathy is a sideshow. If you want to make the world a better place, help people debate, understand, reform, revere and enact their codes. Accept that codes conflict. ( 542 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.mind-altering <i>adj.</i> 使心情产生变化的                   | 9.sacred ['seɪkrɪd] <i>adj.</i> 神圣的         |
| 2.empathy ['empəθi] <i>n.</i> 共鸣；移情作用                  | 10.philosophic [fɪlə'sɒfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 哲学的 |
| 3.sympathetic [sɪmpə'tetɪk] <i>adj.</i> 同情的；体谅的        | 11.contempt [kən'tem(p)t] <i>n.</i> 轻视，蔑视   |
| 4.fragile ['frædʒaɪl] <i>adj.</i> 脆弱的；易碎的              | 12.moral action 道德行为                        |
| 5.shortcut ['ʃɔ:tʃʌt] <i>n.</i> 捷径                     | 13.be sensitive to 对...敏感                   |
| 6.inarticulate [ɪnɑ:'tɪkjʊlət] <i>adj.</i> 不善言辞的，含糊其词的 | 14.orient...toward 朝...方向引导                 |
| 7.touchy ['tʌtʃi] <i>adj.</i> 棘手的                      | 15.acting upon 遵照...行动，奉行                   |
| 8.virtuous ['vɜ:tjuəs] <i>adj.</i> 有道德的                | 16.live up to 遵守，实践（诺言等）                    |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. astray [ə'streɪ] *adj.* 迷路的，误入歧途的
2. subvert [səb'vɜ:t] *vt.* 推翻；破坏

### 【长难句分析】

1. There's even a brain theory that we have mirror neurons in our heads that enable us to feel what's in other people's heads and that these neurons lead to sympathetic care and moral action.

【解析】该句主干为There's even a brain theory。A brain theory被两个并列的同位语从句解释说明，其主干为that we have mirror neurons in our heads...and that these neurons lead to sympathetic care and moral action。第一个同位语从句中嵌套定语从句that...修饰mirror neurons。

【译文】甚至还有一种大脑理论，说的是，人类头脑中存在镜像神经元，它们能够让我们感知他人脑中所想，能让我们产生同情性关照，并做出道德行为。

2. It has become a way to experience delicious moral emotions without confronting the weaknesses in our nature that prevent us from actually acting upon them.

【解析】该句主干为It has become a way；不定式结构to...in our nature做后置定语修饰a way，其中without confronting...做伴随状语修饰不定式；定语从句that...修饰the weakness。

【译文】通过移情你不用对质人性的弱点即可享受美妙的道德情感体验，这些弱点妨碍我们凭借道德情感行事。

3. In a culture that is inarticulate about moral categories and touchy about giving offense, teaching empathy is a safe way for schools and other institutions to seem virtuous without risking controversy or hurting anybody's feelings.

【解析】该句主干为teaching empathy is a safe way for schools and other institutions；不定式to seem...做同位语解释说明a safe way，其中without...做方式状语修饰不定式；句首in a culture做状语，culture被that引导的定语从句修饰。

【译文】在一个对于道德范畴不甚清晰而又小心翼翼生怕冒犯他人的文化中，教学移情之于学校及其他机构来说是一种很安全的方式，他们不用冒争议的风险或是伤害他人情感就可以使自己显得高尚。

## 【全文翻译】

正如斯蒂夫·平克在其令人精神改变的新著《唤醒心中的天使》中所述，我们正生活在一个“移情热”的社会中。关于“移情热”的著作很多，诸如《移情时代》、《移情差异》等。甚至还有一种大脑理论，说的是，人类头脑中存在镜像神经元，它们能够让我们感知他人脑中所想，能让我们产生同情性关照，并做出道德行为。

这些说法不无道理。人类大脑里确实有镜像神经元，富有同情心的人对他人的感知和苦难更为敏感。而当我们试图将情感引向行动时，问题来了。移情指引你做出道德行为，但是当道德行为牵涉到个人利益之时，移情似乎并没有起到太大的指引作用。

纽约市立大学哲学家杰西·普林茨在新近发表的一篇论文上写道：“研究表明，道德动机当前，移情并不是主要因素。移情之于道德动力的作用在儿童面前可以忽略不计，在成人面前，其作用也并不大，而当要付出巨大代价之时，移情作用则根本不存在。”其他学者将移情称为“一朵脆弱的花”，很容易被私利摧毁。一些我们认为微不足道的影响因素，如正面情感的短暂爆发，可能会起到更强的作用。

另外，普林茨还提出，移情通常使人们误入歧途。它破坏公正；陪审团经常对表现悲哀的被告给予较轻的处罚。它能使我们对于诸如飓风之类的令人震惊的事件作出反应，对长期存在的问题，如全球饥饿或可预防性疾病，却不起作用。

没人反对移情，然而，仅仅移情是不够的。现在，移情已经变成了一个捷径。通过移情你不用对质人性的弱点即可享受美妙的道德情感体验，这些弱点妨碍我们凭借道德情感行事。通过移情你不用痛苦地做出道德判断即可感受到道德进步的虚幻。在一个对于道德范畴不甚清晰而又小心翼翼生怕冒犯他人的文化中，教学移情之于学校及其他机构来说是一种很安全的方式，他们不用冒争议的风险或是伤害他人情感就可以使自己显得高尚。

真正做出亲社会行为的人不仅仅对受难人群深有感触，同时还受到责任感的驱使。他们的生活由神圣准则架构而成。想想任何一个你欣赏的人，他们很可能有一定同情的能力，只是这种同情能力因其遵循宗教、社会或哲学准则的责任感而显得黯然失色。如果不按照准则行事，他们会有羞辱感或是罪恶感。准则告诉他们什么时候可以获得尊敬，什么时候可以获得耻辱。准则帮助他们对他人的情感进行评估，而不仅仅是分享他人的情感。准则告诉他们毒贩也许自我感觉欣喜若狂，但是正确反应还是蔑视。

准则并不只是一套规则，它是身份的源泉，它被快乐地追求着。准则能够唤起最强烈的情感。移情只是一场次要的过场戏而已。如果你真想让这个世界变得更加美好，那就帮助人们琢磨、理解、改革、变革、制定他们的准则。要知道，准则也会冲突。

### 第三章 商业经济类 (34 篇)



#### Passage 1

In the organization of industrial life the influence of the factory upon the physiological and mental state of the workers has been completely neglected. Modern industry is based on the conception of the maximum production at lowest cost, in order that an individual or a group of individuals may earn as much money as possible. It has expanded without any idea of the true nature of the human beings who run the machines, and without giving any consideration to the effects produced on the individuals and on their descendants by the artificial mode of existence imposed by the factory. The great cities have been built with no regard for us. The shape and dimensions of the skyscrapers depend entirely on the necessity of obtaining the maximum income per square foot of ground, and of offering to the tenants offices and apartments that please them. This caused the construction of gigantic buildings where too large masses of human beings are crowded together. Civilized men like such a way of living. While they enjoy the comfort and banal luxury of their dwelling, they do not realize that they are deprived of the necessities of life. The modern city consists of monstrous edifices and of dark, narrow streets full of petrol fumes and toxic gases, torn by the noise of the taxicabs, lorries and buses, and thronged ceaselessly by great crowds. Obviously, it has not been planned for the good of its inhabitants. ( 242 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. physiological [ˌfɪziəˈlɒdʒɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 生理的 | 10. civilized [ˈsɪvəlaɪzd] <i>adj.</i> 文明的   |
| 2. maximum [ˈmæksɪmə] <i>adj.</i> 最大限度的           | 11. banal [bəˈnɑːl] <i>adj.</i> 平庸           |
| 3. consideration [kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 考虑    | 12. luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] <i>n.</i> 豪华           |
| 4. descendant [dɪˈsendənt] <i>n.</i> 子孙, 后代       | 13. deprive [dɪˈpraɪv] <i>v.</i> 剥夺          |
| 5. artificial [ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃl] <i>n.</i> 人工的          | 14. monstrous [ˈmɒnstrəs] <i>adj.</i> 畸形的    |
| 6. impose [ɪmˈpəʊz] <i>v.</i> 强加                  | 15. edifice [ˈedɪfɪs] <i>n.</i> 大厦           |
| 7. dimension [daɪˈmenʃn] <i>n.</i> 直径             | 16. toxic [ˈtɒksɪk] <i>adj.</i> 有毒的          |
| 8. skyscraper [ˈskaɪˌskreɪpə] <i>n.</i> 摩天大楼      | 17. ceaselessly [ˈsiːsləslɪ] <i>adv.</i> 不停地 |
| 9. tenant [ˈtenənt] <i>n.</i> 租户                  | 18. throng [θrɒŋ] <i>v.</i> 挤满, 壅塞           |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. It has expanded without any idea of the true nature of the human beings who run the machines, and without giving any consideration to the effects produced on the individuals and on their descendants by the artificial mode of existence imposed by the factory.

【解析】it 在这里代指 modern industry。Without any idea of —— 完全忽视。关系代词 who 引导定语从句。Without giving consideration to —— 完全不考虑。effects produced on the individuals and on their descendants... 中, 由 produced... 构成的过去分词短语在句中作定语, 修饰 effects。过去分词短语 imposed by the factory 在句中作定语, 修饰 the artificial mode of existence。

【译文】现代工业发展起来了, 却根本没想到操作机器的人的本质。工厂把一种人为的生存方式强加给工人, 却不顾及这种生存方式给工人及其后代带来的影响。

2. The shape and dimensions of the skyscrapers depend entirely on the necessity of obtaining the maximum income per square foot of ground, and of offering to the tenants offices and apartments that please them.

【解析】of obtaining... ground 和 and of offering... that please them 同为定语, 修饰 the necessity。offices and apartments 作 offering 的宾语, that please them 为定语从句, 修饰 offices and apartments。这里 them 代指



tenants。

【译文】摩天大楼完全是按这样的需要修建的：每平方英尺地皮取得最大收入和向租房人提供使他满意的办公室和住房。

3. The modern city consists of monstrous edifices and of dark, narrow streets full of petrol fumes and toxic gases, torn by the noise of the taxicabs, lorries and buses, and thronged ceaselessly by great crowds.

【解析】consists of 包括，由…组成。full of...gases作定语，修饰streets。Torn by ... buses 和thronged ... crowds都是过去分词短语，作定语，修饰streets。

【译文】大得吓人的高楼和阴暗狭窄的街道组成了今日现代化的城市。街道上充斥着汽油味和有毒气体，出租汽车、卡车、公共汽车的噪声刺耳难忍，络绎不绝的人群挤来挤去。

### 【全文翻译】

在工业生活的组织中，工厂对工人的生理和精神状态的影响完全被忽视了。现代工业的基本概念是：以最低成本获取最多产品，为的是让某个人或某一部分人尽可能多地赚钱。现代工业发展起来了，却根本没想到操作机器的人的本质。工厂把一种人为的生存方式强加给工人，却不顾及这种生存方式给工人及其后代带来的影响。大城市的建设毫不关心我们。摩天大楼完全是按这样的需要修建的：每平方英尺地皮取得最大收入和向租房人提供使他满意的办公室和住房。这样就导致了许多摩天大厦拔地而起，大厦内众多的人挤地一起。文明人喜欢这样一种生活方式。在享受自己住宅的舒适和庸俗的豪华时，却没有意识到被剥夺了生活所必需的东西。大得吓人的高楼和阴暗狭窄的街道组成了今日现代化的城市。街道上充斥着汽油味和有毒气体，出租汽车、卡车、公共汽车的噪声刺耳难忍，络绎不绝的人群挤来挤去。显然，现代化的城市不是以居民的利益而规划的。

## Passage 2

When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he may demand at any time, either in cash or by drawing a cheque in favour of another person. Primarily, the banker-customer relationship is that of debtor and creditor — who is which depending on whether the customer's account is in credit or is overdrawn. But, in addition to that basically simple concept, the bank and its customer owe a large number of obligations to one another. Many of these obligations can give rise to problems and complications but a bank customer, unlike, say, a buyer of goods, cannot complain that the law is loaded against him.

The bank must obey its customer's instructions, and not those of anyone else. When, for example, a customer first opens an account, he instructs the bank to debit his account only in respect of cheques drawn by himself. He gives the bank specimens of his signature, and there is a very firm rule that the bank has no right or authority to pay out a customer's money on a cheque on which its customer's signature has been forged. It makes no difference that the forgery may have been a very skilful one: the bank must recognize its customer's signature. For this reason there is no risk to the customer in the practice, adopted by banks, of printing the customer's name on his cheques. If this facilitates forgery, it is the bank which will lose, not the customer. (256 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. current ['kʌrənt] *adj.* 通用的，流行的
2. account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 账，账目
3. cash [kæʃ] *n.* 现金；支付金额
4. cheque [tʃek] *n.* <英>支票
5. debtor ['detə(r)] *n.* 债务人；借方
6. creditor ['kredɪtə(r)] *n.* 债权人，债主

7. obligation [ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃn] *n.* 义务，责任
8. complication [ˌkɒmplɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 纠纷
9. debit ['deɪt] *n.* 借方；借方账目
10. specimen ['spesɪmən] *n.* 样品；范例
11. forge [fɜ:dʒ] *vt.* 伪造；捏造
12. facilitate [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] *vt.* 促进；使容易

### 【长难句分析】

1. When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money, repayment of which he

may demand at any time, either in cash or by drawing a cheque in favour of another person.

【解析】repayment of which...another person 为非限制性定语从句，which 代表 money。repayment of which 在定语从句中作 demand 的宾语。

【译文】任何人在银行开活期账户就等于把钱借给了银行。这笔钱 he 可以随时提取，方式可以是取现金，也可以是开一张以他人为收款人的支票。

2. Primarily, the banker-customer relationship is that of debtor and creditor—who is which depending on whether the customer's account is in credit or is overdrawn.

【解析】that 替代 relationship，以避免重复。who is which depending on...overdrawn 乃独立主格结构，进一步说明破折号之前的句子。who is which 是现在分词短语 depending on...overdrawn 的逻辑主语。which 代表 debtor 或 creditor，意为“谁是债务人，谁是债权人”。whether...is overdrawn 作 on 的宾语。

【译文】银行与储户主要是债务人和债权人关系。究竟谁是债务人谁是债权人要看储户是有结余还是透支。

3. He gives the bank specimens of his signature, and there is a very firm rule that the bank has no right or authority to pay out a customer's money on a cheque on which its customer's signature has been forged.

【解析】that the bank...been forged 为同位语从句，进一步说明 rule。to pay out...has been forged 为动词不定式短语，作定语，修饰 right or authority。on which its customer's signature has been forged 为定语从句，修饰 cheque。pay out a customer's money on a cheque 中的 on 意为“依据”。

【译文】他把自己的签名样本交给银行，对此有条非常严格的规定：银行无任何权利或理由把储户的钱被人凭伪造储户签名的支票取走。

#### 【全文翻译】

任何人在银行开一个活期账户，就等于把钱借给了银行。这笔钱 he 可以随时提取，提取的方式可以是取现金，也可以是开一张以他人为收款人的支票。银行与储户的关系主要是债务人和债权人的关系。究竟谁是债务人谁是债权人，要看储户是有结余还是透支。除了这一基本的简单的概念外，银行和储户彼此还需承担大量义务。其中许多义务往往引起问题和纠纷。但是储户不能像货物的买主那样来抱怨法律对自己不利。银行必须遵照储户的嘱托办事，不能听从其他人的指令。比如，储户首次在银行开户时，嘱咐银行他的存款只能凭本人签字的支票来提取。他把自己签名的样本交给银行，对此有一条非常严格的规定：银行没有任何权利或理由把储户的钱让伪造储户支票的人取走。即使伪造得很巧妙，也不能付款，因为银行有责任辨认出其储户的签名。因此，某些银行已采用把储户印在支票上的做法。这种做法对储户毫无风险。如果因这种做法出现了伪造的话，受损失的将不是储户，而是银行。

### Passage 3

There is no shortage of tipsters around offering 'get-rich-quick' opportunities. But if you are a serious private investor, leave the Las Vegas mentality to those with money to fritter. The serious investor needs a proper 'portfolio'—a well-planned selection of investments, with a definite structure and a clear aim. But exactly how does a newcomer to the stock market go about achieving that?

Well, if you go to five reputable stock brokers and ask them what you should do with your money, you're likely to get five different answers,—even if you give all the relevant information about your age, family, finances and what you want from your investments. Moral? There is no one 'right' way to structure a portfolio. However, there are undoubtedly some wrong ways, and you can be sure that none of our five advisers would have suggested sinking all (or perhaps any) of your money into Periwigs.

So what should you do? We'll assume that you have sorted out the basics—like mortgages, pensions, insurance and access to sufficient cash reserves. You should then establish your own individual aims. These are partly a matter of personal circumstances, partly a matter of psychology.

For instance, if you are older you have less time to recover from any major losses, and you may well wish to

boost your pension income. So preserving your capital and generating extra income are your main priorities. In this case, you'd probably construct a portfolio with some shares ( but not high risk ones ), along with gilts, cash deposits, and perhaps convertibles or the income shares of split capital investment trusts.

If you are younger, and in a solid financial position, you may decide to take an aggressive approach—but only if you're blessed with a sanguine disposition and won't suffer sleepless nights over share prices. If you recognize yourself in this description, you might include a couple of heady growth stocks in your portfolio, alongside your more pedestrian investments. Once you have decided on your investment aims, you can then decide where to put your money. The golden rule here is spread your risk—if you put all of your money into Periwigs International, you're setting yourself up as a hostage to fortune. ( 403 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. portfolio [pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ] *n.* 投资组合
2. tipster ['tɪpstə(r)] *n.* 情报贩子
3. Las Vegas *n.* 拉斯维加斯
4. fritter ['fɪtə(r)] *v.* 挥霍, 浪费
5. reputable ['repjətəbl] *n.* 享有声望的
6. broker ['brəʊkə(r)] *n.* 经纪人
7. finance ['fainəns] *n.* 资金, 财源
8. mortgage ['mɔ:ɡɪdʒ] *n.* 抵押贷款

9. pension ['penʃn] *n.* 养老金
10. priority [praɪ'bræti] *n.* 优先权
11. gilt [ɡɪlt] *n.* 金边证券
12. convertible [kən'veɜ:təbl] *n.* 可换证券
13. sanguine ['sæŋɡwɪn] *adj.* 乐观的
14. heady ['hedɪ] *adj.* 令人陶醉的
15. alongside [ə'lɒŋ'saɪd] *prep.* 在……旁边
16. pedestrian [pə'destriən] *adj.* 平淡无奇的

### 【长难句分析】

1. The serious investor needs a proper 'portfolio'—a well-planned selection of investments, with a definite structure and a clear aim.

【解析】破折号后面的部分是portfolio的同位语, 对其作具体说明。with a definite structure and a clear aim作定语, 修饰portfolio, 也即“有投资结构和明确目标的投资组合表”。

【译文】认真的投资者需要一份正规的投资组合表——一种计划很周密的投资选择, 包括你的投资结构和明确的目标。

2. In this case, you'd probably construct a portfolio with some shares ( but not high risk ones ), along with gilts, cash deposits, and perhaps convertibles or the income shares of split capital investment trusts.

【解析】with some shares作宾语a portfolio的补足语。括号中的内容是对shares的补充说明。along with gilts....作状语。

【译文】在这种情况下, 你大概想制订一份包括某些股份(但不是风险很大的股份)的投资组合, 同时还有高度可靠的证券、现金储蓄, 可能还有可换证券, 或分割资本投资信托公司的所得股。

3. If you are younger, and in a solid financial position, you may decide to take an aggressive approach—but only if you're blessed with a sanguine disposition and won't suffer sleepless nights over share prices.

【解析】If引导条件状语从句, and后面省略了if you are。to take an aggressive approach作动词decide的宾语。破折号后面的部分也是条件状语从句, 破折号起强调的作用。

【译文】如果你年轻一些, 并且经济状况可靠, 你可能会采取一种积极进取的方式——你必须性格开朗, 不会因股票价格的浮动而夜不能眠。

### 【全文翻译】

我们周围不乏情报贩子, 向人们提供迅速发财致富的机遇。但是, 如果你是一个认真的私人投资者, 就把拉斯维加斯的心态留给那些有钱可供挥霍的人。认真的投资者需要一份正规的投资组合表——一种计划很周密的投资选择, 包括你的投资结构和明确的目标。但是, 一个股票市场的新手又如何能做到这一点呢?

如果你去向5位有威望的股票经纪人咨询, 询问你应该如何使用你的资金, 你可能得到5种不同的答复, 即便你提供了有关于你的年龄、家庭、财源和你想从投资中获得好处的信息。这是个道德问题吗?

没有一种完全“正确”的方法来排列这种投资组合，然而，却毫无疑问地有几种错误的方法。可以相信5位经纪人中不会有人建议你全部（或一部分）资金投入佩里威格斯公司。

那么你该怎么做呢？我们假定你已把基本情况弄清楚了，如抵押贷款、养老金、保险金和动用现金储备的机会。然后，你一定要建立起自己的目标。这里一方面是个所处的环境，另一方面是个心理学的问题。

比如说，如果你年纪较大，你从重大投资损失中恢复过来的时间就较少，你就很希望能够提高你的养老金收入。因此，你的首要任务就是保护你的资金和引发额外的收入。在这种情况下，你大概想制订一份包括某些股份（但不是风险很大的股份）的投资组合，同时还有高度可靠的证券、现金储蓄，可能还有可换证券，或分割资本投资信托公司的所得股。

如果你年轻一些，并且经济状况可靠，你可能会采取一种积极进取的方式——你必须性格开朗，不会因股票价格的浮动而夜不能眠。如果你觉得你的情况是这样的话，你可在投资组合中包括几项有令人陶醉的增值前景的增长股，和其他比较平淡的投资项目放在一起。一旦你的投资目标确立以后，你就可以决定你的钱投向何处。这里的指导原则是：分散你的投资风险。如果你把所有资金投入佩里威格斯国际公司，你就把自己当成了命运的人质。

## Passage 4

If a nation is essentially disunited, it is left to the government to hold it together. This increases the expense of government, and reduces correspondingly the amount of economic resources that could be used for developing the country. And it should not be forgotten how small those resources are in a poor and backward country. Where the cost of government is high, resources for development are correspondingly low.

This may be illustrated by comparing the position of a nation with that of a private business enterprise. An enterprise has to incur certain costs and expenses in order to stay in business. For our purposes, we are concerned only with one kind of cost—the cost of managing and administering the business. Such administrative overheads in a business are analogous to the cost of government in a nation. The administrative overheads of a business are low to the extent that everyone working in the business can be trusted to behave in a way that best promotes the interests of the firm. If they can each be trusted to take such responsibilities, and to exercise such initiative as falls within their sphere, then administrative overheads will be low. It will be low because it will be necessary to have only one man looking after each job, without having another man to check upon what he is doing, keep him in line, and report on him to someone else. But if no one can be trusted to act in a loyal and responsible manner towards his job, then the business will require armies of administrators, checkers, and foremen, and administrative overheads will rise correspondingly. As administrative overheads rise, so the earnings of the business after meeting the expense of administration, will fall; and the business will have less money to distribute as dividends or invest directly in its future progress and development.

It is precisely the same with a nation. To the extent that the people can be relied upon to behave in a loyal and responsible manner, the government does not require armies of police and civil servants to keep them in order. But if a nation is disunited, the government cannot be sure that the actions of the people will be in the interests of the nation; and it will have to watch, check, and control the people accordingly. A disunited nation therefore has to incur unduly high costs of government. (409 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. disunited [ˌdɪsjuːˈnaɪtɪd] *adj.* 分裂的
2. correspondingly [kɒrəˈspɒndɪŋli] *adv.* 相应地
3. backward [ˈbækwəd] *adj.* 落后的
4. incur [ɪnˈkʊː(r)] *v.* 承担

5. administer [ədˈmɪnɪstə(r)] *v.* 管理
6. administrative [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv] *adj.* 行政管理的
7. analogous [əˈnæləɡəs] *adj.* 类似的
8. overheads [ˈəʊvəhedz] *n.* 一般费用



9. initiative [ɪˈnɪʃətɪv] *n.* 主动, 积极性

10. checker [ˈtʃekə(r)] *n.* 检查人员

11. foreman [ˈfɔːmən] *n.* 监工

12. dividend [ˈdɪvɪdend] *n.* 红利

13. unduly [ˌʌnˈdjuːli] *adv.* 过度地

### 【长难句分析】

1. The administrative overheads of a business are low to the extent that everyone working in the business can be trusted to behave in a way that best promotes the interests of the firm.

【解析】to the extent that... 达到那样的程度。that引导的是同位语从句。to the extent that及其同位语从句起到的作用类似于条件状语, 意既“如果企业中的每个人都在真诚地为增加企业利润而工作”。in a way that best... 为方式状语, 其中that引导的是定语从句, 修饰a way。

【译文】如果企业中的每个人都在真诚地为提高企业利润而工作, 那么企业的管理费用就会降低到相应的程度。

2. It will be low because it will be necessary to have only one man looking after each job, without having another man to check upon what he is doing, keep him in line, and report on him to someone else.

【解析】have sb doing sth. 使某人做某事, 其中doing sth. 作宾语补足语。without having another... 为介词短语, 作方式状语, 修饰looking after。to check upon, keep him in line以及report on him to someone else这三个动词不定式为并列成分。

【译文】行政管理费用降低的原因是: 每项工作只需要一个人去完成, 用不着另外再有一个人检查工作。督促他遵守章程, 或向有关人士汇报他的工作。

3. As administrative overheads rise, so the earnings of the business after meeting the expense of administration, will fall; and the business will have less money to distribute as dividends or invest directly in its future progress and development.

【解析】句首as引导的是时间状语从句。该句的主句是so the earnings... So在这里为副词, 意思是“因此”。and连接的虽然是并列句, 但是在该句中所表达的是结果。to distribute 与其后的invest为并列的动词不定式, 作定语, 修饰money。

【译文】管理费用增加了, 那么在扣除管理费用后, 企业的收入就降低了。因此用于分红的金额就用于将来开拓和发展的投资就相应地减少了。

### 【全文翻译】

如果一个国家实际上处于分裂状态, 使之联合起来就是政府的事了。这样一来就增加了政府的开支, 从而相应地减少了可以用来发展国家的那部分经济资源。不应忘记, 在一个贫穷落后的国家里, 那部分财力是很有限的。凡是政府管理费用高的地方, 用于发展国家经济的资金就会相应地减少。

把国家的状况同私人企业的状况加以比较, 就可以看清这个问题。一个企业为了继续经营, 不得不支出一定的费用和开销。就我们的目的而言, 我们只关心一种费用——企业行政管理费。一家企业的行政管理开支类似于一个国家的政府管理所用的开支。如果企业中的每个人都在真诚地为提高企业利润而工作, 那么企业的管理费用就会降低到相应的程度。如果企业的每个人都信得过, 人人都认真负责, 在各自的工作范围内发挥主动性, 行政管理费用就会降低。行政管理费用降低的原因是: 每项工作只需要一个人去完成, 用不着另外再有一个人检查工作。督促他遵守章程, 或向有关人士汇报他的工作。但是, 如果企业中谁也不可信赖会对工作尽忠守职, 那么企业就会需要大批的管理人员、检查人员和带班人员, 管理费用就会相应地增加。管理费用增加了, 那么在扣除管理费用后, 企业的收入就降低了。因此用于分红的金额和用于将来开拓和发展的投资就相应地减少了。

一个国家的情况也完全相同。如果人民忠于职守, 举止规矩, 能受到政府的信赖, 那么政府就不需要大批的警察和文职人员去促进人民遵纪守法。但是, 如果一个国家处于分裂状态, 政府不能相信人民的行动有利于国家, 那么政府就不得不对人民进行监督、检查和控制。因此, 一个处于分裂的国家必须要支付过高的行政管理费用。

## Passage 5

Corporate leaders by and large seem to assume that economic activity in affluent countries can ( in-deed, must ) continue to expand, the more the better despite mounting evidence of growth's negative effects on the environment and much more. They need to get used to the idea of a postgrowth society.

Just as unlimited population expansion is indefensible, so is unlimited GDP growth. Yet the open-ended commitment to economic growth persists, and it is now creating more problems than it is solving. It undermines jobs, communities, the environment, a sense of place and continuity, and even mental health. It fuels a ruthless international search for energy and other resources, and it rests on a consumerism that is manufactured by marketers and failing to meet the deepest human needs.

Soon, developed countries will begin the move to a postgrowth world where working life, the natural environment, communities, and the public sector will no longer be sacrificed for the sake of mere GDP growth, and where the illusory promise of ever more expansion will no longer provide an excuse for ignoring compelling social needs. A postgrowth society will involve less consumerism and higher prices; quality of life will improve in ways too long neglected.

The economic crisis is already teaching us to live more simply. Being less focused on getting and spending ( in part because there is less to spend ) is helping consumers rediscover that the truly important things in life are not at the mall or, in fact, for sale anywhere. Materialism, we now know, is toxic to happiness.

If the market is going to work for the betterment of society, environmental and social costs should be fully incorporated into prices. But honest prices for energy and other resources and goods must be accompanied by measures ( such as subsidies and a more equitable income distribution ) that make them affordable for people on whom they would otherwise impose a serious hardship. Environment and equity must go together.

Of course, it is abundantly clear that even in a postgrowth society, many things do need to grow, such as the number of good jobs; the incomes of the poor; the utilization of climate-friendly and other green technologies; the availability of health care; security against the risks of job displacement, old age, and disability; and investment in public infrastructure and environmental facility. We need targeted government policies to address such objectives.

A great imperative countries will face in the years ahead is building a new, sustaining economy. Sustaining people, communities, and nature must henceforth be seen as the core goals of economic activity, not the hoped-for by-products of GDP growth, market success, and modest regulation. The challenge will be to reinvent the economy, not merely restore it. ( 450 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. compelling [kəm'pelɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 强烈的, 不可抗拒的 | 7. open-ended <i>a.</i> 无限制的                 |
| 2. subsidy ['sʌbsədi] <i>n.</i> 津贴; 补助金        | 8. a sense of place 地方感                      |
| 3. displacement [dis'pleɪsmənt] <i>n.</i> 免职   | 9. rest on 依赖; 取决于 ( 某事 )                    |
| 4. by and large 就整体来说, 总的说来                    | 10. for the sake of 因为; 为了                   |
| 5. get used to 习惯于                             | 11. reinvent [ri:'m'vent] <i>v.</i> 改造; 重新使用 |
| 6. GDP gross domestic product 国内生产总值           |  |

### 【长难句解析】

1. Just as unlimited population expansion is indefensible, so is unlimited GDP growth.

【解析】该句是主从复合句：句首是由 just as 引导的方式状语从句；主句是将表语提前的倒装句，so 作表语，替代与前文相同的部分 indefensible，系动词 is 做谓语，unlimited GDP growth 做主语。

【译文】就像无限的人口增长难以维系一样，无限的 GDP 增长也是如此。

2. But honest prices for energy and other resources and goods must be accompanied by measures ( such as

subsidies and a more equitable income distribution) that make them affordable for people on whom they would otherwise impose a serious hardship.

【解析】该句的主干是honest prices must be accompanied by measures; 主语被介词短语for...goods修饰; 谓语为被动式, 施动者measures有两个修饰成分, 一处是括号中such as...举例说明, 另一处是that引导的定语从句, 该定语从句中嵌套了由whom引导的定语从句。

【译文】但是能源和其他资源、商品的可靠价格必须伴随一些措施(如补助金和更为合理的收入分配)。这些措施可以使人们负担得起商品价格, 否则, 这些价格会使他们陷入严重的困境。

3. A great imperative countries will face in the years ahead is building a new, sustaining economy.

【解析】该句主干是A great imperative countries is building a new, sustaining economy, 为主系表结构, 表语由现在分词结构充当; countries will face in the years ahead为省略引导词的定语从句, 修饰主语。

【译文】各国在未来几年将面对的最为迫切的任务, 是创建一个新型的可持续经济体系。

### 【全文翻译】

总的说来, 企业领导人似乎认为, 富裕国家的经济活动可以(事实上, 肯定)持续增长, 越多越好——尽管越来越多的证据表明, 经济增长对环境及其他很多方面都会造成负面影响。他们需要习惯“后成长社会”的概念。

就像无限的人口增长难以维系一样, 无限的GDP增长也是如此。然而, 经济增长的无限制承诺还在继续, 而其目前产生的问题多于解决的问题。它损害了工作、社区、环境、地域感和持续感, 甚至心理健康。它激起了国际上对能源和资源的残酷搜刮, 同时它依附于消费主义, 而由营销者制造出来的消费主义并不能满足人类最深层的需求。

很快, 发达国家将开始迈向后成长世界。在这个世界中, 职场生活、自然环境、社区和公共领域不会再仅仅是GDP增长的牺牲品; 而更大增长的虚幻承诺也将不再成为忽视强烈社会需求的借口。后成长社会将较少涉及消费主义, 且价格会提高; 生活质量将以长久以来被忽视的方式获得改善。

经济危机已经在教导我们要更为简单地生活。降低对获取和花费的关注(部分原因是可花费费用变少)正在帮助消费者重新发现: 生活中真正重要的事物并不在商场, 实际上, 不会在任何地方出售。我们现在知道, 物质主义有损幸福。

如果市场打算改良社会, 则应把环境和社会成本完全融入价格。但是能源和其他资源、商品的可靠价格必须伴随一些措施(如补助金和更为合理的收入分配)。这些措施可以使人们负担得起商品价格, 否则, 这些价格会使他们陷入严重的困境。环境和公平必须并肩前行。

当然, 非常明显, 即使处于后成长社会, 很多东西仍需增长, 例如好工作的数量; 穷人的收入; 气候友好型技术及其他环保技术的利用; 卫生保健的可用性; 对抗裁员、老龄和残疾等风险的保护措施; 以及对于公共基础设施和环境设施的投资。我们需要旨在实现这些目标的政策。

各国在未来几年将面对的最为迫切的任务, 是创建一个新型的可持续经济体系。今后, 被视作经济活动的核心目标的必须是可持续的人民、社区和自然, 而不是GDP增长、市场成功和适度调控所期待的副产品。我们的挑战将是重新塑造经济, 而不单单是修复它。

## Passage 6

“Lending to get a student through college is a far better way to fight poverty than making small-business loans,” says Ganhuyag Ch. Hutagt, until recently boss of XacBank, a Mongolian microfinance lender. Graduates are more likely to take jobs that lift them into a far higher income bracket—which is why, five years ago, XacBank started offering higher-education loans, typically between \$700 and \$900, to the country’s more than 160,000 students.

Finding new ways to fund poor students in emerging markets has become a hotbed of innovation. Vittana, founded three years ago by Kushal Chakrabarti, a former software developer at Amazon, is raising loans for students in five countries, with more soon to follow, through “peer-to-peer” online lending, mostly by people from

rich countries. Qifang, founded three years ago, is doing much the same in China, raising money online for Chinese students from Chinese lenders. Vittana is growing at over 30% a month; and Qifang has already lent over \$1.3m.

Both have much in common with the best-known peer-to-peer lending website, Kiva, founded in 2005. Kiva has raised nearly \$160m in microfinance loans to small entrepreneurs in poor countries, and is expected to enter the student-loan market shortly, perhaps within weeks.

Microfinance for students presents two specific problems. Micro-entrepreneurs tend to be from families embedded in communities that can exert strong peer pressure to repay. By contrast “students come from remote villages, no one knows them, they have no reputation to lose,” says Mr Hutagt. Student loans are also much longer-term—up to five years—than the one-year maximum of traditional microfinance business loans. This makes them riskier, especially as microlenders generally rely on short-term funding. As a result, XacBank tends to lend to second-year students, who at least have some record of attendance. Part of the Vittana model is to lend to the children of existing microfinance clients, targeting students in their final year at vocational schools, says Mr Chakrabarti.

The innovations are not limited to lending. Take Lumni, which was set up in 2002 and has funded students from Mexico, Chile, Colombia and America to the tune of \$14m. Investors make an equity-like investment, which pays a set percentage of whatever the student earns in a predefined number of years of employment after graduating. “When the student does well, so do the investors. When the student fails, the investors bear the risk,” says Felipe Vergara, Lumni’s co-founder. Enzi, another start-up, has just put students from India and Iran through Stanford University; they are paying investors up to 6% of their income for five years. The big challenge is to come up with enforceable contracts, says Ashni Mohnot, Enzi’s founder. Millions of poor would-be students could benefit. ( 465 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. microfinance <i>n.</i> 小额信贷; 微型金融          | 6. exert [ɪg'zɜ:t] <i>vt.</i> 运用               |
| 2. lender ['lendə(r)] <i>n.</i> 贷方; [金融]出借人   | 7. embed [ɪm'bed] <i>vt.</i> 栽种; 使嵌入, 使插入      |
| 3. emerging market 新兴市场                       | 8. vocational school 职业学校                      |
| 4. hotbed ['hɒtbed] <i>n.</i> 滋长的环境; 温床       | 9. remote [rɪ'məʊt] <i>adj.</i> 偏远的            |
| 5. shortly ['ʃɔ:tli] <i>adv.</i> 立刻; 简短地; 唐突地 | 10. client ['klaɪənt] <i>n.</i> [经]客户; 顾客; 委托人 |

#### 【长难句解析】

1. Part of the Vittana model is to lend to the children of existing microfinance clients, targeting students in their final year at vocational schools, says Mr Chakrabarti.

【解析】本句使用倒装结构，主语是Mr Chakrabarti，谓语是says，宾语是有宾语从句充当，其主干是：Part is to lend to the children, targeting students。从句主干是主系表结构，to lend to the children和targeting students都是表语。target意为“把…选为目标”。

【译文】Chakrabarti先生说，Vittana模式的一部分就是贷款给现有小额贷款客户的孩子们，以那些在职业学校读毕业班的学生们为目标。

2. Investors make an equity-like investment, which pays a set percentage of whatever the student earns in a predefined number of years of employment after graduating.

【解析】句子主干为Investors pay a set percentage of the students loans。which引导定语从句，先行词是an equity-like investment。

【译文】投资者们的投资类似集股的模式，他们需要学生毕业后把一定比例的薪水付给他们，无论薪水是多少。



## 【全文翻译】

“为大学生完成学业提供贷款是比给小企业贷款更好的扶贫方式。”一位蒙古的小额贷款人，Xac银行的现任行长Ganhuyag Ch. Hutagt如是说。高学历毕业生更有可能找到高收入的工作——正是因为如此，Xac银行从5年前开始为国家16万名高学历学生提供通常为\$700~\$900的小额贷款。

在新兴市场寻找资助贫困学生的新路子是贷款创新的热门途径。亚马逊一位前软件工程师Kushal Chakrabarti在三年前成立了Vittana，这个机构通过“点对点”在线贷款模式，资助五个国家的学生，资金通常来自富裕国家的人们。3年前成立的Qifang，也在中国做类似的事情，在线收集中国贷款人的钱，贷给中国的学生们。Vittana的月增长超过30%，而Qifang也已经贷出超过130万美金。

2005年成立的Kiva的模式，和众所周知的点对点贷款网络如出一辙。Kiva已经向贫困国家的小企业家们累计贷款近1.6亿美金，几周内有望进入学生贷款市场。

向学生提供微型贷款存在两个明显的瓶颈。小企业家们面临着来自家庭继而整个社区同辈人的还款压力，但像Hutagt先生说的，“来自偏远村庄的学生们，几乎没有人认识，他们也没有什么名声可以顾虑。”五年期的学生贷款相比于最长1年期的小型生意贷款来说，是很长期的。这使学生贷款的风险增大，尤其是小额放贷人通常依赖短期就能回款的资金。于是，Xac银行倾向于贷给大二的学生，他们至少有一些履历档案。Chakrabarti说，Vittana模式的一部分就是贷款给现有小额贷款客户的孩子们，以那些在职业学校读毕业班的学生们为目标。

这种创新不仅仅局限于贷款。拿2002年成立的Lumni来说，它已经给墨西哥、智利、哥伦比亚和美国的学生累计贷了1400万美金。投资者们的投资类似集股的模式，他们需要学生毕业后把一定比例的薪水付给他们，无论薪水是多少。Lumni的合作创始人Felipe Vergara说，学生们做得好了，投资者也跟着沾光，要是学生们无所事事，风险由投资者来承担。另一家刚运营的Enzi仅为斯坦福大学来自印度和伊朗的学生提供贷款，他们要把毕业后5年内的薪水最多6%还给投资人。Enzi创始人Ashni Mohnot说，最大的挑战是有一份可强制实施的合同做保证。数以百万计的贫困学生将会受益。

## Passage 7

The third world war, it seems, has broken out in an unexpected place: Silicon Valley. Apple and Google were once so close that Eric Schmidt, Google's boss, joked that they should merge and change their name to Apple Goo. Now, however, the two companies are at loggerheads over everything from applications to acquisitions—and Mr Schmidt and Apple's boss, Steve Jobs, are taking the fight personally.

The only surprise in all this is that anybody should be surprised. The business world has always been a pot of personal hostility, and those hostilities have been particularly intense in Silicon Valley. Silicon Valley is a hatcher of hostility for the same reason it is a wellspring of innovation: it is a small world populated by people who want to prove how clever they are. The boundaries between markets are vague and temporary. Companies flit between friendship and enmity. The pace of innovation is so fast that it is difficult to determine who first came up with an idea. Steve Jobs once responded to the accusation that he had “borrowed” somebody else's idea with a quote from Pablo Picasso: “Good artists copy, great artists steal.”

It is always potentially dangerous when competition bleeds over into personal hostility: judgments can be clouded and strategy distorted. The danger is particularly pronounced with internal grudge-matches. Larry Ellison, the boss of Oracle, was unwilling to share the spotlight with his employees, which could eventually lead to a messy succession crisis. Family companies are forever being destroyed by internal quarrels.

But furious outbursts and business success often go hand in hand. This is partly because people with outsized commercial wits also tend to have outsized personalities. The same passions that drive them to make something from nothing also drive them to crush anybody who gets in their way. Charles Revson, the architect of Revlon, boasted, “I built this business by being a bastard. I run it by being a bastard. I'll always be a bastard.”

But it is also because personal hostility can be the grit in the oyster of competition. Sometimes it can actu-

ally create business opportunities: Rupert Murdoch's personal dislike of self-satisfied liberals has helped him create a right-of-centre media empire that now includes both *Fox News* and the *Wall Street Journal*. Even when scolding does not drive competition, it can certainly sharpen it. Mr. Jobs's habit of personalising his commercial rivalry with Microsoft and Dell has sharpened Apple's self-image as the coolest company on the block. Mr. Ellison's competitive spirit has helped his company to thrive for decades. The Ellisons and Jobses of this world may drive their fellow executives to carpet-chewing fury. But the world is the better for them. (469 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. accusation [ækju'zeɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 控告; 起诉 | 7. joke [dʒəʊk] <i>v.</i> 开玩笑               |
| 2. acquisition [ækwi'ziʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 收购     | 8. merge [mɜ:dʒ] <i>v.</i> 合并, 结合           |
| 3. architect ['ɑ:kitekt] <i>n.</i> 缔造者; 创造者    | 9. right-of-centre <i>adj.</i> (政治倾向) 中偏右的  |
| 4. furious ['fjʊəriəs] <i>adj.</i> 激烈的; 狂怒的    | 10. wellspring ['welsprɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 泉源; 水源 |
| 5. hatcher ['hætʃə] <i>n.</i> 孵化器              | 11. on the block 在出售中; 打算出售或拍卖              |
| 6. hostility [hə'stɪlɪtɪ] <i>n.</i> 敌意; 对抗     |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. flit [flɪt] *vi.* 掠过; 轻快地飞
2. grit [grɪt] *n.* 沙粒; 砂砾
3. grudge-match [grɪdʒ-mætʃ] *n.* 不友好的比赛
4. oyster ['ɔɪstə] *n.* 牡蛎

### 【长难句分析】

Silicon Valley is a hatcher of hostility for the same reason it is a wellspring of innovation: it is a small world populated by people who want to prove how clever they are.

【解析】该句主干为：Silicon Valley is a hatcher of hostility...。副词短语 for the same reason...innovation 做原因状语从句，其中含省略 why 的从句 it is a wellspring of innovation 做 reason 的同位语。冒号后是对 the same reason 的解释说明，该部分主干为 it is a small world...。populated by people...they are 为过去分词短语做 world 的后置定语，其中含定语从句 who want to...they are 修饰 people，该定语从句中还嵌套有 how 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】硅谷是仇恨孵化器的原因与其成为创新源泉的原因相同：这是一个由那些想要证明自己有多聪明的居民构成的小世界。

### 【全文翻译】

第三次世界大战似乎已经在一个令人意外的地方爆发——硅谷。苹果公司和谷歌公司曾如此亲密，以至于谷歌的老板埃里克·施密特曾开玩笑说，它们应该合并，并把名字改为 AppleGoo。然而，现在这两家公司在从应用程序到收购的任何事情上都出现不和——而且施密特先生和苹果公司的老板史蒂夫·乔布斯把斗争扩展到了私人领域。

所有这一切中，唯一让人意外的是竟然有人对此感到惊奇。商业世界一直以来都是私仇的汇聚地，而在硅谷，那些敌对行为出现得尤为频繁。硅谷是仇恨孵化器的原因与其成为创新源泉的原因相同：这是一个由那些想要证明自己有多聪明的居民构成的小世界。市场间的界线很模糊，也是暂时的。各公司在友谊和敌意间转换。创新的速度如此之快，以至于很难确定一个想法是谁想出来的。史蒂夫·乔布斯被指控“借用”他人创意时，曾经引用帕布罗·毕加索的话予以回应：“好的艺术家仿照，伟大的艺术家偷盗。”

当竞争加剧演化成为私仇时，往往存在潜在的危险：判断力可能减弱，策略出现扭曲。当涉及内部的不友好比赛时，这种危险尤其明显。甲骨文公司的老板拉里·埃利森不愿与他的员工共享公众的关注，这最终引发了一场混乱不堪的继任危机。家族公司永远都因为内部争斗而受到伤害。

但是怒意的爆发与商业成功是并肩前行的。这部分是因为具有超凡商业智慧的人也往往具有超凡的

个性。驱动他们把一件事从无做到有的激情同样也驱使他们冲撞挡在他们路上的任何人。查尔斯·雷夫森，露华浓公司的缔造者，曾经自夸说，“我通过当混蛋创建了这个公司，通过当混蛋管理它。我将永远是个混蛋。”

而这也因为私仇可能是“竞争”这颗牡蛎中的沙砾。有时它真的可以创造商业机会：鲁伯特·默多克个人对于自满的自由党人的厌恶帮助他创建了政治倾向中间偏右的传媒帝国，这个帝国现在包括福克斯新闻和《华尔街日报》。即使谩骂并没有推动竞争，它也一定能激化竞争。乔布斯先生把他与微软及戴尔的两次商业对抗个人化的习惯，练就了苹果“待售的最令人钦佩的公司”的自我形象。埃利森先生的竞争精神帮助他的公司兴盛了几十年。这个世界上许多的埃利森和乔布斯们可能把他们的同行管理人员气得牙痒痒。但是，世界因为他们变得更美好。

## Passage 8

Drivers are becoming better informed, thanks to more accurate and timely advice on traffic conditions. Providing motorists with such information is supposed to help them pick faster routes. But the latest research shows that in some cases it may slow everybody down. It is found that when individual drivers each try to choose the quickest route it can cause delays for others and even increase hold-ups in the entire road network.

The researchers give a simplified example of how this can happen: trying to reach a destination either by using a short but narrow bridge or a longer but wide motorway. In their hypothetical case, the combined travel time of all the drivers is minimized if half use the bridge and half the motorway. But that is not what happens. Some drivers will switch to the bridge to shorten their commute, but as the traffic builds up there the motorway starts to look like a better bet, so some switch back. Eventually the traffic flow on the two routes settles into what game theory calls a Nash equilibrium, named after John Nash, the mathematician who described it. This is the point where no individual driver could arrive any faster by switching routes.

The researchers looked at how this equilibrium could arise if traveling across Boston from Harvard Square to Boston Common. They analyzed 246 different links in the road network that could be used for the journey and calculated traffic flows at different volumes to produce what they call a “price of anarchy” (POA). This is the ratio of the total cost of the Nash equilibrium to the total cost of the most desirable traffic flow directed by an all-knowing traffic controller. In Boston they found that at high traffic levels drivers face a POA which results in journey time 30% longer than if motorists were coordinated into the most desirable traffic flow. Much the same thing was found in London and New York.

Modifying the road network could reduce delays. And contrary to popular belief, a simple way to do that might be to close certain roads. This is known as Braess's paradox, after another mathematician, Dietrich Braess, who found that adding extra capacity to a network can sometimes reduce its overall efficiency.

In Boston the group looked to see if the paradox could be created by closing any of the 246 links. In 240 cases their analysis showed that a closure increased traffic problems. But closing any one of the remaining six streets reduced the POA of the new Nash equilibrium. Much the same thing was found in London and New York. More work needs to be done to understand these effects, say the researchers. But even so, planners should note that there is now evidence that even a well intentioned new road may make traffic jams worse. (472 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. commute [kə'mju:t] <i>n.</i> 上下班路程，往返路程        | 4. modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] <i>v.</i> 调整；对...稍作修改  |
| 2. hold-up 停顿，阻滞，阻碍                               | 5. paradox ['pærədɒks] <i>n.</i> 悖论；似非而是的论点 |
| 3. hypothetical [haɪpə'θetɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 假设的 | 6. price [praɪs] <i>n.</i> 投注赔率             |



## 【超纲词汇】

1. anarchy ['ænəkɪ] *n.* 无政府状态; 混乱

2. Nash equilibrium [næʃ-i:kwi'libriəm] 纳什均衡 (指一种战略组合, 这种策略组合由所有参与人最优策略组成, 即在给定别人策略的情况下, 没有人有足够理由打破这种平衡)

## 【长难句分析】

1. They analyzed 246 different links in the road network that could be use for the journey and calculated traffic flows at different volumes to produce what they call a “price of anarchy” (POA).

【解析】该句是由and引导的并列句They analyzed 246 different links...and calculated traffic flows...。在前一分句中, 介词短语in the road network和that引导的从句都做定语, 修饰links; 后一分句中不定式结构to produce...做目的状语, what引导的从句做produce的宾语。

【译文】他们分析了道路网中司机可以使用的246条不同路线, 并计算了各条路线的交通流量, 最后得出一个“混乱率”。

2. In Boston they found that at high traffic levels drivers face a POA which results in journey time 30% longer than if motorists were coordinated into the most desirable traffic flow.

【解析】该句主干是they found that...。在that引导的宾语从句中, 其主干成分为drivers face a POA, 介词短语at high traffic levels做时间状语, which引导的从句做定语修饰a POA。定语从句中含有比较结构longer than (there are) if..., if引导条件状语从句。

【译文】研究人员发现, 在波士顿的交通高峰期, 混乱率颇高, 这使得通行时间比协调驾驶者实现的最优化交通状况下的时间长30%。

## 【全文翻译】

由于得到了有关交通状况更加准确、及时的信息, 司机们对路况更加了解。为驾驶员提供这样的信息理应帮助他们选择更快捷的路线。但是最近的一项研究表明, 在某些情况下, 提供这些信息会使得所有人的速度都降低。研究发现, 如果每个司机都试图选择最快的路线, 可能会导致其他人陷入拥堵, 甚至会加剧整个道路网的堵塞。

这些研究者给出了一个发生这种事的简单例证: 有两条到达目的地的路, 一条是一座短而窄的桥, 而另一条是长而宽阔的高速路。在他们假设的情况下, 如果一半人走桥, 一半人走高速, 那么所有司机的总通行时间最少。然而事实并非这么简单。一些司机为了缩短行程选择走桥, 但当桥上变得拥堵时, 高速路似乎是更好的选择, 因此一些司机又折返回来。最终两条路的交通流量会达到一种在博弈理论上叫做“纳什平衡”的状态, 它以描述这种状态的数学家约翰·纳什的名字命名, 是指没有哪个司机能够靠改变路线更快到达目的地的临界点。

研究人员观察了这种平衡产生的过程, 所选的路线横穿波士顿, 从哈佛广场到波士顿公园。他们分析了道路网中司机可以使用的246条不同路线, 并计算了各条路线的交通流量, 最后得出一个“混乱率”。“混乱率”是纳什平衡状态下所花费时间总量与最优化的交通状况所花费时间的比率, 只有在全知全能的交通控制中心的指导下才能达到最优化的交通状况。研究人员发现, 在波士顿的交通高峰期, 混乱率颇高, 这使得通行时间比协调驾驶者实现的最优化交通状况下的时间长30%。伦敦和纽约也大同小异。

改变道路网可能减轻拥堵。而与通常人们认为的相反, 有种简单的方法可能是关闭某些道路。这被称作“布雷斯悖论”, 以数学家戴崔赫·布雷斯的的名字命名。戴崔赫·布雷斯发现增加额外的容量有时会降低网络的总体效率。

研究组在波士顿逐一关闭了246条线路来观察是否会出现布雷斯悖论。经他们分析, 其中有240种情形显示出关闭道路使交通问题加剧。但是在剩下的6条路线中, 关闭任意一条都会在形成新的纳什平衡后降低混乱率。伦敦和纽约也是如此。研究人员说, 要想明白这些效果需要进行更多的研究。尽管如此, 规划者们也应该注意到, 已经有证据表明, 即使出于好意而修建新路也可能会让交通堵塞更加严重。



## Passage 9

Not long ago, recommendations from experts, even if imperfect, were the best ones available. So people relied on them to address challenges across the entire spectrum of complexity. At one end of that spectrum are the problems with unchanging causes and effects that can be confidently solved using rules-based processes. Today, computers increasingly solve such problems more cheaply and reliably than experts can. At the other end of the spectrum are probabilistic problems whose causes and effects are not clear and whose outcomes are significantly governed by chance. The collective wisdom of ordinary people, which is being released by the network, often proves to be better than experts at addressing such problems.

Nonetheless, research across many fields, from complex systems to psychology, suggests there is a sweet spot where experts still have a unique edge. They're well equipped to solve problems that have rules-based solutions but that allow a high degree of freedom in arriving at them. When avenues for solutions are relatively few, such as in tic-tac-toe, the degree of freedom is limited. When the potential avenues are many, the degree of freedom is high. The greater the degree of freedom in solving a problem, whether rules-based or probabilistic, the more complex the challenge is.

Computers are exceedingly adept at rules-based problems with a limited degree of freedom, like tic-tac-toe. However, they're often clumsy at high-freedom problems because, unlike people, computers cannot quickly eliminate unproductive avenues of inquiry and make creative connections among bits of information. Experts are likely to continue to outperform computers in rules-based areas that require deep, domain-specific knowledge, such as innovation and design. Success in these domains requires the efficient, creative recombination of a vast array of building blocks in novel, productive ways.

Crowds have proved to be skilled at solving certain probabilistic problems, but they often fare poorly if they lack sufficient domain-specific knowledge. Just as an expert coach will probably create a better game plan than a crowd because he can draw on unique knowledge of his team and the competition, experts within a company can be expected to outperform a non-expert collective in shaping the company's strategy.

For problems where experts still prevail, psychologist Philip Tetlock offers an insight about how to nurture desired expertise. Using a metaphor borrowed from the Greek poet Archilochus, Tetlock segregated experts into hedgehogs and foxes. Hedgehogs, who deeply know one big thing, extend its explanatory reach to everything they encounter. Foxes, in contrast, tend to know a little about many aspects of their field and do not stick to a single approach in solving complex problems. Work by Tetlock suggests that organizations should find and nurture foxes, who have a 66crowdlike- cognitive diversity. Compared with hedgehogs, foxes have a broader set of tools in their cognitive toolboxes, allowing them to match effective solutions to problems. (474 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. address [ə'dres] *vt.* 演说; 致力于
2. available [ə'veɪləb(ə)l] *adj.* 可利用的; 空闲的
3. avenue ['æv(ə)njuː] *n.* 途径, 方式
4. clumsy ['klʌmzi] *adj.* 笨拙的
5. cognitive ['kɒgnɪtɪv] *adj.* 认知的, 认识的
6. complexity [kəm'pleksəti] *n.* 复杂, 复杂性
7. diversity [daɪ'vɜːsɪti] *n.* 多样性
8. edge [edʒ] *n.* 边缘; 优势
9. exceedingly [ɪk'siːdɪŋli] *adv.* 非常
10. fare [feə] *vi.* 经营; 进展

11. prevail [prɪ'veɪl] *vi.* 盛行, 流行
12. probabilistic [prɒbəbrɪ'lɪstɪk] *adj.* 概率性的
13. recommendation [rekəmen'deɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 推荐; 建议
14. spectrum ['spektrəm] *n.* 光谱; 范围
15. adept at 擅长
16. an array of 一系列
17. match...to... 将...和...相匹配

【超纲词汇】

hedgehog ['hedʒ(h)ɒg] *n.* 刺猬

【长难句分析】

1. Just as an expert coach will probably create a better game plan than a crowd because he can draw on unique knowledge of his team and the competition, experts within a company can be expected to outperform a non-expert collective in shaping the company's strategy.

【解析】该句主语是experts within a company, 谓语是被动语态can be expected, to outperform...company's strategy是不定式短语作主语experts的补语。Just as an expert...than a crowd是由just as引导的方式状语, 该方式状语中又嵌套了because引导的原因状语从句。

【译文】专家教练所形成的比赛计划可能会优于群体, 因为他可以利用其关于团队和竞赛的独特知识。同样, 我们可以期望公司内的专家在制定公司策略方面会优于非专家群体。

2. Compared with hedgehogs, foxes have a broader set of tools in their cognitive toolboxes, allowing them to match effective solutions to problems.

【解析】该句主语是foxes, 谓语是have, 宾语是a broader set of tools, allowing...to problems是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】较之刺猬, 狐狸的认知箱中装有更多的工具, 这使得它们能够有效地找到与问题相匹配的解决方案。

【全文翻译】

不久前, 专家的建议就算不完美也会被认为是现有最佳方案。因此, 无论问题繁简, 人们一并倚赖专家意见。在复杂范围的一端是永恒不变的因果关系, 这些问题完全可以通过使用基于规律的程序得以解决。如今, 较之依靠专家, 计算机解决这类问题变得日益成本低廉, 可靠性也在提高。在复杂范围的另一端是概率性问题, 这些问题的因果关系不明显, 其结果很大程度上受概率影响。对于此类问题的解决, 事实证明网络正在释放的普通人的群体智慧通常优于专家意见。

然而, 从复杂系统到心理学等多个领域的研究都表明, 专家独具优势的“佳点”依然存在。他们强于处理那些“基于规律但处理过程存在较高自由度的”问题。当解决方案相对较少时, 如井字游戏, 自由度也就有限。当可能方式有多种时, 自由度也就较高。随着解决问题自由度的增高, 挑战的复杂性会增强, 无论是基于规律的问题还是概率性问题都是如此。

计算机极其擅长处理自由度有限的、以规律为基础的问题, 如井字游戏。然而, 它们往往拙于解决高自由度的问题, 因为计算机不同于人, 它们无法快速排除无效询问途径并在各信息单位之间建立创造性联系。在需要深入、专门知识的、以规律为基础领域, 如, 创新和设计, 专家往往依然胜过计算机。这些领域的成功需要将大量“砌块”以新颖、有效的方式进行快速、创造性的重新组合。

已有证据表明, 群体精于解决某些概率性问题, 但若缺乏足够的专业知识, 则会进展缓慢。专家教练所形成的比赛计划可能会优于群体, 因为他可以利用其关于团队和竞赛的独特知识。同样, 我们可以期望公司内的专家在制定公司策略方面会优于非专家群体。

对于专家依然普遍存在优势的问题, 心理学家菲利普·泰特劳克就如何培养出所需专家意见提供了深刻的见解。借用希腊诗人阿克罗科斯的比喻, 泰特劳克将专家分为“刺猬”和“狐狸”。对某件大事知之甚深的刺猬会用其解释它所碰到的所有事情。相反, 对其领域的许多方面都稍有了解的狐狸在处理复杂问题时不会固执于单一的方法。泰特劳克建议: 各机构应该发现并培养具有“类群体”的认知多样性的“狐狸”。较之刺猬, 狐狸的认知箱中装有更多的工具, 这使得他们能够有效地找到与问题相匹配的解决方案。

## Passage 10

The “paperless office” has earned a proud place on lists of technological promises that did not come to pass. Surely, though, the more modest goal of the carbon-paperless office is within the reach of mankind? Carbon paper

allows two copies of a document to be made at once. Nowadays, a couple of keystrokes can do the same thing with a lot less fuss. Yet carbon paper persists.

This should not come as a surprise. Innovation tends to create new niches, rather than refill those that already exist. So technologies may become marginal, but they rarely go extinct. And today the little niches in which old technologies take refuge are ever more viable and accessible, thanks to the Internet and the fact that production no longer needs to be so mass; making small numbers of obscure items is growing easier. On top of that, a widespread technostalgia seeks to preserve all the ways people have ever done anything. Steamed locomotives;

trebuchets; papyrus scrolls: all boast bands of enthusiasts making or restoring them, and sometimes making a nice profit selling the results to fans with money to spare.

As a result technologies from all the way back to the stone age persist and even flourish in the modern world. According to *What Technology Wants*, a book by Kevin Kelly, one of the founders of *Wired* magazine, America produces over a million new arrow and spear heads every year. One of the things technology wants, it seems, is to survive. Carbon paper, to the extent that it may have a desire for self-preservation, may also take comfort in the fact that, for all that this is a digital age, many analogue products are hanging on, and even making comebacks.

Indeed, digital technologies may prove to be more ephemeral than their predecessors. They are based on the idea that the medium on which a file's constituent 0s and 1s are stored doesn't matter, and on Alan Turing's insight that any computer can mimic any other, given memory enough and time. This suggests that new digital technologies should be able to wipe out their predecessors completely. And early digital technologies do seem to be vanishing. The music cassette is enjoying a little renaissance, it's very distortion apparently part of its charm; but digital audio tape seems doomed.

So revolutionary digital technologies may yet consign older ones to the dustbin. Perhaps this will be the case with a remarkable breakthrough in molecular technology that could, in principle, store all the data ever recorded in a device that could fit in the back of a van. In this instance, it would not be a matter of the new extinguishing the old. Though it may never have been used for MP3s and PDFs before, DNA has been storing data for over three billion years. And it shows no sign of going extinct. ( 475 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

1. come to pass 实现，成为现实
2. within the reach of 在...的所及范围内
3. carbon paper 复写纸
4. take refuge 避难

5. viable ['viəbl] *adj.* 能生存的，可行的
6. technostalgia *n.* 技术怀旧情怀
7. doomed [dʊmd] *adj.* 命中注定的
8. extinguish [ɪk'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] *v.* 消灭

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. niche [niʃ] *n.* 商机，用户群
2. ephemeral [ɪ'femərəl] *a.* 短暂的
3. consign [kən'saɪn] *v.* 交付

#### 【长难句分析】

1. And today the little niches in which old technologies take refuge are ever more viable and accessible, thanks to the Internet and the fact that production no longer needs to be so mass; making small numbers of obscure items is growing easier.

【解析】本句主干为 the little niches...are ever more viable and accessible, in which 引导的定语从句修饰主语 niches; thanks to 引导原因状语，其中 the fact 后有 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 fact 的内容；同位语从句包含以分号连接的两个并列分句，第二个分句的主语为动名词结构 making...。

2. Carbon paper, to the extent that it may have a desire for self-preservation, may also take comfort in the fact that, for all that this is a digital age, many similar products are hanging on, and even making comebacks.

【解析】本句主干为Carbon paper...may also take comfort in the fact..., 主谓语之间插入to the extent that...做状语表示原因, fact后有that引导的同位语从句解释说明; 同位语从句中又包含了for all that引导的让步状语从句。

### 【全文翻译】

“无纸办公”在未实现的技术展望名单中位居前列。尽管如此, 一个较为保守的目标——无复写纸办公——想必应该在人类可达成的范围内了吧? 复写纸即可让一份文件成为两份。如今, 敲击几个按键也可做到同样的事情, 而且更加方便。然而, 复写纸依然存在。

这没什么好奇怪的。创新本就更倾向于创造新的机会, 而非取代那些现有领域。所以, 技术可能边缘化, 但很少走向消亡。现如今, 基于互联网的出现以及“生产不再需要大规模, 小批量地制造生僻物品变得越来越容易”这一事实, 古老技术赖以延续的商机正变得越来越易存续和易进入。另外, 一种普遍的技术怀旧情怀也在试图保持人们旧有的行事方式。例如蒸汽机车、投石机和古本手卷等, 都有热衷于此的人在进行制作或者修复, 有时还能卖给有闲钱的爱好者, 收益不菲。

所以, 石器时代的技术能够一直存在, 甚至在现代世界兴盛起来。《连线》杂志创始人之一凯文·凯利在其《技术想要什么》一书中称, 美国每年生产超过100万支新箭头和矛头。似乎技术所想要的东西之一就是存活下去。就自我保存的渴望程度来说, 复写纸或许也会对以下事实感到宽慰: 尽管当前是数字时代, 但许多与已类似的产品, 依旧存活, 甚至东山再起。

事实上, 数字技术可能比其先前的技术更加短暂。数字技术基于这样的理念: 构成文件的那些0和1储存在什么介质上并不重要。阿兰·图灵(人工智能之父)就认为, 只要有足够的存储空间, 任何一台计算机都能够模拟另外一台计算机。这说明新的数字技术应该可以完全摧毁它们的前任。早期的数字技术似乎的确正在消失。音乐磁带正悄然成为复兴的潮流, 失真特质似乎正是其魅力的一部分; 但数字录音带却似乎难逃消亡厄运。

因此, 革命性的数字技术可能还无法将老技术扫入垃圾堆。可能分子技术上的重大突破可以做到。从理论上讲, 分子技术能够存储有史以来的所有数据, 哪怕数据是存储在一个能够和卡车车厢匹配的设备上。在这个例子里, 并非新技术消灭了老技术。尽管DNA此前或许从未被用于存储MP3和PDF文件, 但它在超过30亿年的时间里一直在存储数据。而且, 它没有表现出任何消亡的迹象。

## Passage 11

Old stereotypes die hard. Picture a video-game player and you will likely imagine a teenage boy, by himself, compulsively hammering away at a game involving rayguns and aliens that splatter when blasted. Ten years ago—a past in gaming time—that might have borne some relation to reality. But today a gamer is as likely to be a middle-aged commuter playing “Angry Birds” on her smartphone. In America, the biggest market, the average game-player is 37 years old. Two-fifths are female. Even teenagers with imaginary rayguns are more likely to be playing “Halo” with their friends than solo.

Over the past ten years the video-game industry has grown from a small business to a huge, mainstream one. With global sales of \$56 billion in 2010, it is more than twice the size of the recorded-music industry. Despite the downturn, it is growing by almost 9% a year.

Is this success due to luck or skill? The answer matters, because the rest of the entertainment industry has tended to treat gaming as being a lucky beneficiary of broader technological changes. Video gaming, unlike music, film or television, had the luck to be born digital: it never faced the struggle to convert from analogue. In fact, there is plenty for old media to learn.

Video games have certainly been swept along by two forces: demography and technology. The first gaming generation—the children of the 1970s and early 1980s—is now over 30. Many still love gaming, and can afford to spend far more on it now. As gaming establishes itself as a pastime for adults, the social disgrace and the worries about moral corruption that have historically greeted all new media, from novels to pop music, have disap-



peared. Meanwhile rapid improvements in computing power have allowed game designers to offer experiences that are now often more cinematic than the cinema.

But even granted this good fortune, the game-makers have been clever. They have reached out to new customers with new gadgets: Nintendo's Wii console showed that games with cross-generational appeal can make money faster than a virtual Rafael Nadal returns your puny serve. They have branched out into education, corporate training and even warfare, and have embraced digital downloads and mobile devices with enthusiasm.

The industry has excelled in two particular areas: pricing and piracy. In an era when people are disinclined to pay for content on the web, games publishers were quick to develop "freemium" models, where you rely on non-paying customers to build an audience and then extract cash only from a fanatical few.

As gaming comes to be seen as just another medium, its tech-adopting approach could provide a shot in the arm for existing media groups. Time Warner and Disney have bought games firms; big-budget games, meanwhile, now have Hollywood-style launches. ( 476 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. stereotype ['steriətaɪp] <i>n.</i> 固定模式            | 6. bear relation to 与……相似                        |
| 2. analogue ['ænəlɒɡ] <i>n.</i> 相似物 ( 资料或文件的 ) 其他存储形式 | 7. provide/give a shot in the arm 雪中送炭, 激发斗志     |
| 3. compulsively [kəm'pʌlsɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 强迫性地, 上瘾地  | 8. beneficiary [ˌbenɪ'fɪʃəri] <i>n.</i> 受惠人, 受益人 |
| 4. cinematic [ˌsɪnə'mætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 影视的, 具有影院效果的   | 9. demography [dɪ'mɒɡrəfi] <i>n.</i> 人口统计学       |
| 5. disinclined [ˌdɪsɪn'klaɪnd] <i>adj.</i> 不愿意的       | 10. gadget ['ɡædʒɪt] <i>n.</i> 新鲜玩意儿             |
|   | 11. console [kən'səʊl] <i>n.</i> ( 电脑等的 ) 控制台    |

### 【长难句解析】

1. As gaming establishes itself as a pastime for adults, the social disgrace and the worries about moral corruption that have historically greeted all new media, from novels to pop music, have disappeared.

【解析】本句是主从复合句，句首是由as引导的时间状语从句；主句主干为 the social disgrace and the worries have disappeared；介词短语about moral corruption修饰主句主语，corruption被that引导的定语从句修饰，from novels to pop music修饰定语从句中的all new media。

【译文】随着这种游戏被认可为成人的业余娱乐方式，那些所有新产生的媒介形式（从书籍到流行音乐）都曾遭遇的社会偏见和道德忧虑，就不再成为问题了。

2. In an era when people are disinclined to pay for content on the web, games publishers were quick to develop "freemium" models, where you rely on non-paying customers to build an audience and then extract cash only from a fanatical few.

【解析】本句主干是games publishers were quick to develop "freemium" models；句首in an era为时间状语，an era被when引导的定语从句修饰；主句逗号后是由where引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰说明"freemium" models。

【译文】鉴于当下人们对网上提供的各种内容大都不愿付费，游戏软件的出版商们及时创造了“先予后取”的模式，这种模式利用不付费的顾客来扩充用户基础，然后从少量痴迷的顾客身上赚钱。

### 【全文翻译】

传统观念总是难以改变。比如，说起电子游戏玩家，你印象中多半会是一个十几岁的男孩，独自着了迷似地重复玩着一个游戏，游戏中多半会有光电枪和外星人，爆炸声噼噼啪啪响个不停。10年以前，还在游戏世界的远古时期，这多少是符合实际情况的。但是今天的玩家很可能是个中年的上班族，正在她的智能手机上玩着“愤怒的小鸟”。在电子游戏的最大市场美国，玩家的平均年龄是37岁，女性占40%。即便是那些仍然着迷于奇幻的光电枪的少年，也多半不再是独自玩，而是和朋友们在一起玩“光环”了。

过去10年来,电子游戏已经从一个微不足道的行业发展成一个庞大的主流产业。2010年的全球销售值高达560亿美元,相当于音乐碟片产业的两倍还多。即便在目前经济萧条的情况下,仍然以近9%的年在增长。

电子游戏产业的成功是由于幸运还是由于本事?弄清这个问题意义很大。因为,娱乐行业中其他部门的人通常认为游戏行业幸运地得益于科技领域的总体进步。和音乐、电影、电视不一样,电子游戏一出生就是以数据技术为基础的,不需要经历从其他形式向数据形式转化的各种困难。其实,电子游戏行业有很多东西是值得老的媒体行业学习的。

诚然,电子游戏的发展受到两大力量的推动:人口和科技。第一代游戏玩家是20世纪70年代和80年代早期出生的孩子,现在已经三十多岁了。他们中很多人仍然喜欢电子游戏,也花得起更多的钱。随着这种游戏被认可为成人的业余娱乐方式,那些所有新产生的媒介形式(从书籍到流行音乐)都曾遭遇的社会偏见和道德忧虑,就不再成为问题了。同时,迅速发展的电脑技术已经可以使游戏设计得比影院还更具影院效果。

除了这些幸运之外,电子游戏生产商也变得越来越聪明。为了吸引新顾客,他们使出了新的招数。比如,Nintendo公司的“Wii”控制平台,可以使不同年龄段的玩家各得其所,比拉斐尔·纳达尔和玩家打网球的游戏能更快地赚钱。他们已经把业务扩展到了教育、公司培训,甚至军事领域,并且正积极地在数据下载、移动通讯工具领域里下功夫。

电子游戏产业的成功特别与两个方面有关:定价和盗版。鉴于当下人们对网上提供的各种内容大都不愿付费,游戏软件的出版商们及时创造了“先予后取”的模式,这种模式利用不付费的顾客来扩充用户基础,然后从少量痴迷的顾客身上赚钱。

随着电子游戏被看作另一个新型媒体,电子游戏行业善于利用科技手段的运营策略对其他各种现有的媒体应当有很大的启示作用。时代华纳和迪斯尼已经收购了一些游戏产品公司,同时,一些投资巨大的游戏品种,已经开始带好莱坞风格了。

## Passage 12

Doctors used to believe that by draining a patient's blood they could purge the evil "humors" that were thought to cause disease. In reality, of course, all their bloodletting just made the patient weaker, and more likely to succumb. Fortunately, physicians no longer believe that bleeding the sick will make them healthy. Unfortunately, many of the makers of economic policy still do. And economic bloodletting isn't just inflicting vast pain; it's starting to undermine our long-run growth prospects.

For the past year and a half, policy discourse in both Europe and the United States has been dominated by calls for fiscal austerity. By slashing spending and reducing deficits, we were told, nations could restore confidence and drive economic revival. And the austerity has been real. Strange to say, however, confidence hasn't surged. Somehow, businesses and consumers seem much more concerned about the lack of customers and jobs, respectively, than they are reassured by the fiscal righteousness of their governments. And growth seems to be stalling, while unemployment remains disastrously high on both sides of the Atlantic.

But, say apologists for the bad results so far, shouldn't we be focused on the long run rather than short-run pain? Actually, no: the economy needs real help now, not hypothetical payoffs a decade from now. In any case, evidence is starting to emerge that the economy's "short run" troubles—now in the fourth year, and being made worse by the focus on austerity—are taking a toll on its long-run prospects.

Consider what is happening to America's manufacturing base. In normal times manufacturing capacity rises 2 or 3 percent every year. But faced with a persistently weak economy, industry has been reducing, not increasing, its productive capacity. What this means is that if and when a real recovery finally gets going, the economy will run into capacity constraints and production bottlenecks much sooner than it should.

In fact, when you combine the growing evidence that fiscal austerity is reducing our future prospects with

the very low interest rates on U. S. government debt, it's hard to avoid a startling conclusion: budget austerity may well be counterproductive even from a purely fiscal point of view, because lower future growth means lower tax receipts.

What should be happening? The answer is that we need a major push to get the economy moving, not at some future date, but right now. What we really need is to convince a substantial number of people with political power or influence that they've spent the last year and a half going in exactly the wrong direction, and that they need to make a U-turn. Until that U-turn happens, the bleeding—which is making our economy weaker now, and undermining its future at the same time—will continue. (479 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. drain [dreɪn] v. 排水; 流干             | 10. righteousness ['raɪtʃəsənəs] n. 正当; 公正 |
| 2. purge [pɜːdʒ] v. 净化; 清洗             | 11. stall [stɔːl] v. 拖延; 熄火                |
| 3. bloodletting ['blʌdletɪŋ] n. 放血; 流血 | 12. payoff ['peɪəʊf] n. 报酬; 收益             |
| 4. succumb [sə'kʌm] vi. 屈服; 死          | 13. bottleneck ['bɒt(ə)lnek] n. 瓶颈; 障碍物    |
| 5. bleed [bliːd] v. 流血; 抽血             | 14. undermine [ʌndə'maɪn] vt. 渐渐破坏         |
| 6. inflict [m'flɪkt] vt. 造成; 使遭受       | 15. fiscal austerity 财政紧缩                  |
| 7. slash [slæʃ] v. 鞭打; 大幅度裁减或削减        | 16. take a toll on 损害                      |
| 8. deficit ['defɪsɪt] n. 赤字; 不足额       | 17. make a U-turn 逆转, 掉头                   |
| 9. surge [sɜːdʒ] v. 猛增; 蜂拥而来           |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

humor ['hjuːmə] n. 幽默; 体液 (旧时认为存在人体内有四种可能影响健康和性格)

### 【长难句分析】

1. In any case, evidence is starting to emerge that the economy's "short run" troubles—now in the fourth year, and being made worse by the focus on austerity—are taking a toll on its long-run prospects.

【解析】该句主干为evidence is starting to emerge。In any case为插入语，that引导同位语从句解释说明evidence，其中破折号中间部分解释说明从句主语the economy's "short run" trouble。

【译文】不管怎样，已经有证据开始浮现，这些证据表明经济的“短期”困难——现在已经进入第4个年头了，而且由于重心放在财政紧缩上正在变得更糟糕——正在损害其“长远”利益。

2. What this means is that if and when a real recovery finally gets going, the economy will run into capacity constraints and production bottlenecks much sooner than it should.

【解析】该句主干为What this means is that...，其中What this means充当主句主语，that后续内容充当表语，其中又嵌套由if和when引导的状语从句。

【译文】也就是说，如果并且当经济最终真正开始复苏时，经济将比以往更快地遇到产能的制约与生产的瓶颈。

3. In fact, when you combine the growing evidence that fiscal austerity is reducing our future prospects with the very low interest rates on U. S. government debt, it's hard to avoid a startling conclusion: budget austerity may well be counterproductive even from a purely fiscal point of view, because lower future growth means lower tax receipts.

【解析】该句主干为it's hard to avoid a startling conclusion。In fact为插入语，when引导时间状语从句，其中that引导同位语从句解释说明evidence；冒号后面内容相当于同位语从句，解释说明conclusion，其中又嵌套because引导的原因状语从句。

【译文】事实上，当你将有关财政紧缩正在降低我们未来预期越来越多的证据与美国政府债券利率极低这事实结合在一起考虑时，就很难不得出这样一个惊人的结论：即便单纯从财政角度来看，预算紧缩也很可能产生反作用，原因是未来经济增长的降低就意味着税收的降低。

### 【全文翻译】

过去，医生们曾相信，通过放血，病人能清除被认为引起疾病的邪恶“体液”。当然，实际上，所有的放血结果只是加重病情，增加了死亡的可能。幸运的是，医生们不再相信放血能使病人恢复健康。不幸的是，许多经济政策的制定者依然相信这种说法。经济上的放血行为，不仅仅带来巨大痛苦，而且开始破坏我们的长期经济增长预期。

过去一年半以来，欧洲及美国的政策话语一直被实施紧缩的财政政策的呼声所控制。我们被告知，通过削减开支，减少赤字，国家就可以重拾信心、推动经济复兴。紧缩业已成事实。然而，说来奇怪，信心并没有猛增。不知怎么地，企业和消费者似乎分别因消费者和工作岗位的减少而更为忧心忡忡，而并没因政府财政政策的正确性而感到欣慰。经济增长似乎已经停止，然而在大西洋两岸，失业依然居灾难性高位。

不过，辩护者说，尽管到目前为止结果很糟糕，难道我们不应该将重点放在长远而非短期的痛苦上？实际上，回答是否定的：现在经济需要的是实实在在的援助，而不是从现在算起10年后假想的回报。不管怎样，已经有证据开始浮现，这些证据表明经济的“短期”困难——现在已经进入第4个年头了，而且由于重心放在财政紧缩上正在变得更糟糕——正在损害其“长远”利益。

我们来看看美国制造业基础的情况。在正常时期，美国的加工制造产能每年增长2个或是3个百分点。然而，面临持续低迷的经济，制造产业的产能一直在下降而不是升高。也就是说，如果并且当经济最终真正开始复苏时，经济将比以往更快地遇到产能的制约与生产的瓶颈。

事实上，当你将有关财政紧缩正在降低我们未来预期越来越多的证据与美国政府债券利率极低这一事实结合在一起考虑时，就很难不得出这样一个惊人的结论：即便单纯从财政角度来看，预算紧缩也很可能产生反作用，原因是未来经济增长的降低就意味着税收的降低。

现在该怎么办？答案是我们需要大力推动经济前进，不是在将来某个日期，而是眼前当下。我们真正需要的是说服相当大一批在过去一年半时间里都走在错误方向上的具有政治权力或是影响力的人士，说服他们现在就需要做出180度的转变。没有这样一个转变，目前这个正在让我们的经济变得越来越疲软、同时还在破坏我们未来经济的放血疗法，还将继续下去。

## Passage 13

Conventional display ads are simply wasteful, says Jakob Nielsen of GroupM, a large media buyer. Say a company wants to reach young men. It might buy ads on the sports section of a large portal such as Yahoo!. But it will also be paying for the women who visit that page. If it also buys ads on the sports section of another large portal, such as Microsoft's MSN.com, it will pay twice for the people who frequent both web pages.

Real-time bidding helps solve these problems by allowing marketers to buy known audiences. Click to open a web page and an automated auction begins. Firms bid to serve an advertisement, taking into account where it will appear and what they know about the presumed viewer from digital traces he has unconsciously left around the web. The winner serves the advertisement, often customising it—so you may see more ads for convertible cars on a sunny day. The whole process generally takes some 150 milliseconds, or less than half the blink of an eye.

But the growth of real-time bidding may prove highly disruptive. An auction system allows everyone to discover the real value of online ads. It also provides a wealth of data to advertisers about the behaviour of their target audiences. These days some media firms can charge relatively high rates for online ads on the grounds that their websites are frequented by the young or the affluent. Increasingly, advertisers are learning how to reach the same people on other websites, for less money.

As Mr Nielsen of GroupM puts it, the conversation between buyers and sellers of advertising is becoming unbalanced, with the former often armed with more data than the latter. Some media firms have responded by selling fewer ads through middlemen, in real time or otherwise. But that may mean ads go unsold. Media firms



can also tilt the balance by discovering more about their customers than can be collected through auctions. The obvious way to do this is to force people to register for websites, or even to pay ( which reveals their credit-card details and where they live ). In short, content is no longer king online. Information about users is what really matters.

Regulators may yet hinder the growth of real-time bidding. Targeted advertising is drawing anxious scrutiny from congressmen and journalists. A *Wall Street Journal* investigation into online tracking last year found that its own website dropped 60 digital markers onto a visiting computer. Before May 25th European governments must incorporate a privacy directive that is expected to make it easier for users to opt out of targeted ads. A confusing patchwork of laws may result.

But few expect radical change. So quickly has targeted advertising advanced that a ban would severely disrupt the internet economy. Web users are more likely to see little icons identifying targeted ads. If the past is any guide, people will learn to ignore them, too. ( 490 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. display ads 展示广告                         | 7. affluent ['æfluənt] <i>adj.</i> 富裕的            |
| 2. real-time bidding 实时竞价                   | 8. a wealth of 大量的                                |
| 3. presumed [pri'zju:md] <i>adj.</i> 假定的    | 9. go unsold 卖不动, 卖不出去                            |
| 4. customize ['kʌstəmaɪz] <i>v.</i> 定制      | 10. hinder ['hɪndə] <i>v.</i> 阻碍                  |
| 5. disruptive [dis'rʌptɪv] <i>adj.</i> 破坏性的 | 11. scrutiny ['skru:tɪni] <i>n.</i> 审查            |
| 6. online ads 在线广告                          | 12. incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] <i>v.</i> 使具体化, 落实 |

### 【超纲词汇】

- portal ['pɔ:t(ə)l] *n.* 门户网站
- millisecond ['mɪlɪsek(ə)nd] *n.* 毫秒

### 【长难句分析】

Firms bid to serve an advertisement, taking into account where it will appear and what they know about the presumed viewer from digital traces he has unconsciously left around the web.

【解析】本句主干为Firms bid to serve an advertisement, taking into account...现在分词结构作伴随状语; 现在分词taking的宾语为where和what引导的并列的宾语从句, 第二个宾语从句中谓语部分使用know about sth.

from...的结构, from digital traces表示信息出处, 其中digital traces后有省略引导词的定语从句he has unconsciously left...修饰。

### 【全文翻译】

传统的图片广告简直就是浪费, 大型媒体收购公司群邑集团的雅各布·尼尔森说道。比方说, 一家公司想要吸引年轻男性, 它可以在雅虎这类大型门户网站的运动版买下广告位, 同时却不得不为访问该网页的女性买单。如果它还在另一家大型门户网站比如微软MSN官网的运动版买了广告位, 那它就得为经常访问这两个网站的人花两份钱。

由于允许市场营销人员购买已知受众群, 实时竞价解决了这些问题。网页一经点开, 自动竞价就开始了。为提供广告(服务), 公司参与竞标, 竞标时(公司)要考虑广告将在网页哪个位置出现, 并通过(客户)浏览页面时不小心留下的蛛丝马迹对潜在客户进行了解。中标者提供广告, 通常将广告按客户要求定制——这也是为什么在晴朗的日子里你可能看到更多的敞篷车广告。整个过程一般只需要150毫秒, 不到眨眼的一半工夫。

但也许实时竞价的发展会具有很高破坏性。拍卖系统让每个人都能发现网络广告的真正价值。它也向广告商们提供了大量有关目标受众行为习惯的数据。近来一些媒体公司由于其网站用户很年轻或者很有钱, 可以收取相对更高的广告费。而渐渐地, 广告商们也在学着如何以更低的价格从其他网站获取同

类受众。

正如群邑集团尼尔森所说，广告买家和卖家之间的谈话越来越不平等了，前者往往比后者拥有更多数据。对此，一些媒体公司的对策是减少通过中间商出售的广告，无论是以实时竞价的方式还是其他方式。但这也许意味着广告会卖不出去。媒体公司除在拍卖中收集信息之外，也可以通过发掘更多客户信息来调整这种平衡。最为简单的方式莫过于要求人们在网站注册，甚至付费（这可以得到他们的信用卡资料以及住址信息）。简单来讲，内容已不再是互联网的王道，用户信息才是最重要的。

监管者还可能阻碍实时竞价的发展。目标广告引起了国会议员和记者们的焦虑式审查。去年，一项《华尔街日报》对网络跟踪的调查发现，他们自己的网站会对来访的电脑做出多达60个的数字标记。欧洲各国政府要求在5月25日之前必须纳入一项隐私政策，希望能让用户更为容易地选择不接受目标广告。混乱的补丁法律也许会由此产生。

但很少有人期待根本性改变。目标广告发展得太快以致于任何禁令都会严重地扰乱互联网经济。网民更有可能看见目标广告小图标。如果说过去的经验能起到任何指导作用，人们要学会无视它们。

## Passage 14

“Print is going to live longer than people think,” asserts Mathias Döpfner, the boss of Axel Springer. Perhaps it will in central Europe. The publisher of Bild and Die Welt recently recorded the most profitable first quarter in its history. If newspapers are in crisis, Mr Döpfner says, he likes crisis.

A year ago the mere survival of many newspapers seemed doubtful. It had become clear that the young, in particular, were getting much of their news online. Readers were flitting from story to story, rarely paying. Advertising too was moving online, but not to newspapers' websites. Rather, it was being swallowed by search engines. The classified-ad market was ravaged by free listings websites such as Craigslist. A deep recession, received wisdom had it, would surely finish off newspapers, which have high fixed costs in the form of journalists and printing presses.

In some ways the pain proved even greater than analysts expected. The Newspaper Association of America reports that print and online advertising has fallen by 35% since the first quarter of 2008. Circulation has dropped alarmingly too. Yet almost all newspapers have survived, although with occasional help from the bankruptcy courts. American newspaper firms like McClatchy stayed mostly profitable even as revenues plunged. heights.

Newspapers have cut their way out of crisis. In the past year McClatchy reduced payroll costs by 25%. Many publications closed bureaus and forced journalists to take unpaid leave. There have been clever adaptations, too. At Gannett, another American firm, 46 local titles now carry national and international news from USA Today, the firm's national paper. A group of New Jersey newspapers jointly produces features and editorials. ①

Another unexpected boon is that spending on paper—the second-biggest expense at many firms, after staff pay—has plummeted by as much as 40%. A global commodities slump depressed prices.

The possibility that paper prices will roar back as the world economy accelerates is only one danger facing newspaper firms. Readers may suddenly balk at paying higher prices for thinner products. Yet it is also possible that advertising will begin to recover from severely depressed levels. If that happens, profit margins will inflate quickly.

That emphasis on giving readers what they want to read, as opposed to what lofty notions of civic responsibility suggest they ought to read, is part of a global trend. Newspapers are becoming more distinctive and customer-focused. Rather than trying to bring the world to as many readers as possible, they are carving out niches. Proprietors and editors are trying to identify distinctive strengths and investing what money they have in those areas.

The survival of newspapers is by no means guaranteed. They still face big structural obstacles: it remains unclear, for example, whether the young will pay for news in any form. But the recession brought out an impres-

sive and unexpected ability to adapt. If newspapers can keep that up in better times, they may be able to contemplate more than mere survival. (498 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. flit [flɪt] <i>vi.</i> 轻快地掠过                  | 10. recession [rɪ'seɪʃn] <i>n.</i> (经济的) 衰退, 衰退期 |
| 2. ravage ['rævɪdʒ] <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 毁坏; 劫掠  | 11. press [pres] <i>n.</i> 报刊, 新闻界               |
| 3. circulation [sɜ:kjə'leɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 流通, 传播;  | 12. occasional [ə'keɪʒənəl] <i>a.</i> 偶尔的, 间或产生  |
| 4. plunge [plʌndʒ] <i>vt.</i> 用力插入; 使陷入          | 13. bankruptcy ['bæŋkrʌptsi] <i>n.</i> 破产        |
| 5. proprietor [prə'praɪətə(r)] <i>n.</i> 所有人, 业主 | 14. payroll ['peɪrəʊl] <i>n.</i> 在职人员名单          |
| 6. contemplate ['kɒntəmpleɪt] <i>vt.</i> 注视; 盘算; | 15. publication [ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 出版, 发行; |
| 7. assert [ə'sɜ:t] <i>vt.</i> 断言; 维护, 坚持         | 16. depress [dɪ'pres] <i>vt.</i> 使沮丧;            |
| 8. survival [sə'vaɪvl] <i>n.</i> 幸存; 幸存者, 残存物    | 17. accelerate [ək'seləreɪt] <i>v.</i> (使) 加快    |
| 9. swallow ['swɒləʊ] <i>vt.</i> 吞, 咽; 轻信         |  |

### 【长难句解析】

1. A deep recession, received wisdom had it, would surely finish off newspapers, which have high fixed costs in the form of journalists and printing presses.

【解析】句子主干为：A deep recession would surely finish off newspapers。received wisdom had it为插入语；which引导非限制性定语从句修饰newspapers。

【译文】根据常识，严重的经济衰退将会毁掉报纸这种需要承担固定的高薪记者和高昂印刷成本的行业。

2. That emphasis on giving readers what they want to read, as opposed to what lofty notions of civic responsibility suggest they ought to read, is part of a global trend.

【解析】句子主干为：That is part of a global trend；其中that引导主语从句；as引导插入语成分，其中嵌套一个宾语从句作suggest的宾语。

【译文】目前全球报纸的一大趋势是强调迎合读者的阅读口味，而不是教育读者阅读那些高尚的公民责任之类的条条框框。

### 【全文翻译】

Axel Springer 的老板Mathias Döpfner声称：“印刷业要比人们想象的更具生命力。”他的话可能会在中欧应验。这位《图片报》和《世界报》的出版商最近第一季度的营利创造了历史记录。Döpfner先生说，如果说报纸面临危机，那么他喜欢危机。

一年前，人们对许多报纸的生存境况表示质疑。特别是互联网逐渐成为年轻人获取新闻的主要渠道已成为不争的事实。读者阅读新闻报道犹如走马观花，鲜有付费。广告也在逐渐转移到互联网上，但并非转移到报纸自家网站上。相反，广告正在被搜索引擎吞噬。分类广告市场也遭到诸如Craigslist之类的免费交易网站的掠夺。根据常识，严重的经济衰退将会毁掉报纸这种需要承担固定的高薪记者和高昂印刷成本的行业。

在某种程度上，报业遭受的痛楚甚至比分析师的预期还要严重。美国报业协会报告指出，自2008年第一季度以来，印刷及线上广告下降了35%。发行量也在急剧下滑。虽然偶尔获得破产法庭的帮助，几乎所有的报纸还是挺了过来。尽管收益大跌，但诸如McClatchy等美国报业公司大部分保持营利。

报业还是摆脱了危机。去年，McClatchy薪酬开支降低了25%。许多出版物关闭了办事处，强迫记者接受无薪假期。也不乏聪明调整的例子。在另一个美国公司—Gannett集团，46家地方出版物现在采用其全国性报纸《今日美国》的国内国际新闻。一批新泽西州的报纸联合制作专题和社论。

另一个意想不到的好事是纸的花销——仅次于员工薪酬的第二大开支一下子降了高达40%。全球大宗商品的萧条压低了价格。

随着世界经济的加速发展，纸价回升就成了报业公司的一个威胁。读者可能会突然对高价缩版的报纸犹豫不决。当然有可能广告业将从严重萧条中恢复过来，这样的话利润就会急剧上升。

目前全球报纸的一大趋势是强调迎合读者的阅读口味，而不是教育读者阅读那些高尚的公民责任之类的观念。报纸正变得越来越有特色，越来越以读者为中心。他们正在开拓利基市场，而不是把一切都推给尽可能多的读者。报业业主和编辑们正在努力探索自己的独特优势，计算应该在这些领域的投资幅度。

报业的生存无从保证。他们仍旧面临巨大的结构性的障碍：例如，年轻人是否会为无论以何种形式出现的新闻买单，仍不明了。但是这次经济衰退激发出了报业令人印象深刻和意想不到的适应能力。如果在良好的经济时期，报业能够继续保持这种适应能力，那么他们可能考虑的就远不止生存问题了。

## Passage 15

Hostess Brands is not dead just yet, but the prospects for the company's survival are now dim at best. Hostess—which still makes iconic food products like Twinkies and Ding Dongs—filed for bankruptcy back in January for the second time in eight years, in an attempt to get out from under a pile of debt and labor obligations. But last week, after Hostess put in place a contract that the bakers' union said would end up cutting wages and benefits between twenty-seven and thirty-two per cent, that union went on strike. Hostess claims the strike has irreparably damaged production and made it impossible for it to continue operating. As a result, on Friday the company asked a bankruptcy judge to allow it to liquidate the company.

Management, of course, blames the company's demise on the greedy, unreasonable unions. But, while the strike may well have sent Hostess over the edge, the hard truth is that it probably should have gone out of business a long time ago. The company has been steadily losing money, and market share, for years. And its core problem has not been excessively high compensation costs or pension contributions. Its core problem has been that the market for its products changed, but it did not. But the simple truth is that this kind of failure is regularly found in the creative destruction process.

The problem, of course, is that that destruction is going to make the lives of thousands of workers upside down. And to the extent, then, that Hostess's demise shows us something important about the plight of organized labor today, it's not that greedy workers have precipitated their own demise. It's rather that one of organized labor's biggest challenges over the past four decades has been that union strength was concentrated in industries and among companies that, though once dominant players in the postwar American economy, have often ended up in a slow slide to obsolescence, employing fewer and fewer workers and having less and less money to pay them with.

The real issue here is that people's image of unions, and their sense that doing something like going on strike is legitimate, seems to depend quite a bit, in the U.S., on how common unions are in the workforce. When organized labor represented more than a third of American workers, it was easy for unions to send the message that in agitating for their own interests, union members were also helping improve conditions for workers in general. But as unions have shrunk, and have become increasingly concentrated in the public sector, it's become easier for people to dismiss them as just another special interest, looking to hold onto perks that no one else gets. It was once taken for granted that an industrial worker who worked for a big company for many years would get a solid middle-class lifestyle, and would be taken care of in retirement. Today, that concept seems to many like a relic. (498 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. dim [dɪm] <i>adj.</i> 暗淡的                   | 6. organized labor 隶属工会的工人                  |
| 2. irreparably [ɪ'repərəblɪ] <i>adv.</i> 不能挽回的 | 7. legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] <i>adj.</i> 合法的 |
| 3. compensation cost 工薪费用                      | 8. agitate for 进行鼓动                         |
| 4. pension contribution 退休金捐献                  | 9. special interest 特殊利益集团                  |
| 5. plight [plaɪt] <i>n.</i> 困境                 |   |



### 【超纲词汇】

1. iconic [aɪˈkɒnɪk] *adj.* 偶像的
2. liquidate [ˈlɪkwɪdeɪt] *v.* 清算
3. demise [dɪˈmaɪz] *n.* 死

### 【长难句分析】

1. But last week, after Hostess put in place a contract that the bakers' union said would end up cutting wages and benefits between twenty-seven and thirty-two per cent, that union went on strike.

【解析】句子主干为 that union went on strike。句首last week, after Hostess put in place a contract作时间状语，contract后有that引导的定语从句修饰，the bakers' union said为主谓结构在定语从句中作插入语，介词短语between...and...在从句中作状语修饰cutting wages and benefits。

【译文】但就在上周，即公司实施某项在面包师工会看来最终会消减员工工资福利27%—32%的协议之后，工会举行了罢工。

2. It's rather that one of organized labor's biggest challenges over the past four decades has been that union strength was concentrated in industries and among companies that, though once dominant players in the postwar American economy, have often ended up in a slow slide to obsolescence, employing fewer and fewer workers and having less and less money to pay them with.

【解析】句子主干为It's rather that..., that引导表语从句。表语从句中嵌套的that从句仍旧做表语，over the past four decades做时间状语；第二层表语从句中又包含that引导的定语从句修饰industries及companies；该定语从句的引导词及谓语间插入though...做让步状语，employing ...and having...为现在分词在定语从句中做伴随状语。

【译文】而在过去的四十多年里，工会员工面临的重大难题之一是，工会力量主要集中在那些曾经在战后美国经济中占据重要席位但现在正在走下坡路并且最终以倒闭收场的行业和公司，这些公司如今雇用越来越少的员工，支付越来越少的薪水。

### 【全文翻译】

Hostess Brands公司虽尚未完全倒闭，但其生存前景充其量只能说是惨淡而已。Hostess，一家还在生产诸如Twinkies和Ding Dongs等拳头食品的公司，为了逃避一大堆债务和劳动义务，于今年1月提出8年来的第二次破产申请。但就在上周，即公司实施某项在面包师工会看来最终会削减员工工资福利27%~32%的协议之后，工会举行了罢工。Hostess公司方面称，这次罢工对公司生产造成了不可挽回的破坏，使其无法继续运作。于是乎，该公司于周五请求破产法官允许对其公司进行破产清算。

公司管理层，当然，将公司倒闭的矛头指向贪婪、不讲理的工会。但是，尽管罢工很可能将Hostess公司逼上绝路，但是真正的事实是，该公司可能很早就应该歇业了，它几年来一直都在亏钱、失去市场份额。公司的核心问题根本不在于过高的薪酬成本或养恤金缴款，而在于产品没有随着市场改变而改变。简单的事实就是，类似Hostess公司的失败在创造性破坏过程中普遍存在着。

当然，问题还在于，这样的（创造性）破坏将会使得数千名公司员工的生活发生翻天覆地的变化。就Hostess公司的倒闭为我们展示了现如今工会员工困境的重要警示这一层面来说，并不在于贪婪的员工导致了公司的灭亡，而在于过去的四十多年里，工会员工面临的重大难题之一是，工会力量主要集中在那些曾经在战后美国经济中占据重要席位但现在正在走下坡路并且最终以倒闭收场的行业和公司，这些公司如今雇用越来越少的员工，支付越来越少的薪水。

这里，真正的问题在于人们对工会的印象，人们认为诸如罢工之类的事情合法的意识在美国很大程度上取决于工会在整个劳动力中的普遍程度。当工会工人代表超过三分之一的美国工人时，工会就很容易传达这一信息：工会成员为自身权益而战时，也能帮助广大工人改善条件。但随着工会缩水，并越来越集中在公共部门，人们更容易将他们视为另一个特殊利益集团而不予理会，他们只是在争取他人无法得到的额外津贴而已。“在一家大公司工作多年的产业工人会过上稳固的中产阶级生活，并且在退休后能得到照料”这一想法曾被认为理所当然。而今，这样的想法似乎更像是文物一样老旧。

## Passage 16

This week the *Wall Street Journal*, the pride of News Corporation's stable of newspapers, launched a 12-page daily section of local news in New York, in a direct challenge to the *New York Times*. The premise behind the launch is that expensive, thorough reporting will pay for itself by attracting readers and advertisers. Indeed, Rupert Murdoch, News Corp's boss, recently proclaimed, "Content is not just king, it is the emperor of all things electronic." However, a new brand of media firms jokingly called "content farms" takes the opposite view: that online, at any rate, revenue from advertising or subscriptions will never cover the costs of conventional journalism, so journalism will have to change.

Newspaper articles are expensive to produce but usually cost nothing to read online and do not command high advertising rates, since there is almost unlimited inventory. Mr Murdoch's answer is to charge for online content. Content farms like Demand Media and Associated Content, in contrast, aim to produce content at a price so low that even poor advertising revenue can support it.

Demand Media's approach is a "combination of science and art", in the words of Steven Kydd, who is in charge of the firm's content production. Clever software works out what internet users are interested in and how much advertising revenue a given topic can pull in. The results are sent to an army of 7,000 freelancers, each of whom must have a college degree, writing experience and a speciality. They artfully pen articles or produce video clips to fit headlines such as "How do I paint ceramic mugs?" and "Why am I so tired in winter?" In March, Demand Media churned out 150,000 pieces of content in this way.

AOL, a web portal which was recently spun off from Time Warner, a media giant, does not like to be compared to such an operation. Tim Armstrong, its boss, intends to turn it into "the largest producer of quality online content". So far, however, the amount is small: in the week of April 25th, 61 writers published 155 articles in this way on 33 AOL sites.

Predictably, many commentators are appalled. But, argues Dan Gillmor, a professor of journalism at Arizona State University, "the firm is at least interested in what people want to know—which is nothing to laugh at". And unlike many other services that take advantage of "user generated content", he says, Demand Media actually pays its contributors.

The problem with content farms, Mr Gillmor and others say, is that they swamp the internet with ordinary content. To earn a decent living, freelancers have to work at a breakneck pace, which has an obvious impact on quality. Moreover, content that is designed to appear high up in the results produced by search engines could lose its audience if the search engines change their rules. (499 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. appall [ə'pɒl] <i>vt.</i> 使胆寒; 使惊骇      | 6. pay for itself 使损益相当; 够本                                    |
| 2. breakneck ['breɪknek] <i>adj.</i> 飞速惊险的 | 7. stable ['steɪb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 稳定的 <i>n.</i> 马厩; 一批人; 系列产品 |
| 3. premise ['premɪs] <i>n.</i> 前提          | 8. swamp [swɒmp] <i>v.</i> 下沉; 陷入沼泽; 陷入困境                      |
| 4. pull in 赚 (大笔钱)                         |  |
| 5. spin off 派生; 随之而产生                      |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. churn out 大量生产, 大量炮制
2. freelancer ['fri:lɑ:nsə(r)] *n.* 自由撰稿人
3. portal ['pɔ:t(ə)l] *n.* 大门, 入口

### 【长难句分析】

1. However, a new brand of media firms jokingly called "content farms" takes the opposite view: that online,

at any rate, revenue from advertising or subscriptions will never cover the costs of conventional journalism, so journalism will have to change.

【解析】该句主语是a new brand of media firms, jokingly called “content farms” 是过去分词短语作主语的后置定语；谓语是takes；宾语是the opposite view。that online, at any rate, revenue...conventional journalism是that引导的the opposite view的同位语，起解释说明作用。so journalism will have to change是由连词so引导的结果状语从句。

【译文】但是，被戏称为“内容农场”的新派媒体公司则持相反的看法：线上广告或订阅收入无论如何都无法支付传统新闻业的成本，因此新闻业必须改变。

2. Moreover, content that is designed to appear high up in the results produced by search engines could lose its audience if the search engines change their rules.

【解析】该句主语是content，谓语是could lose，宾语是its audience。Moreover是插入语。that is...search engines是由关系代词that引导的定语从句，修饰限定中心词content；其中produced by search engines是过去分词短语做后置定语，修饰the results。if the search engines change their rules是由if引导的条件状语从句。

【译文】而且，一旦搜索引擎的排名规则发生改变，那些为在搜索结果中高居榜首而量身定制的内容则可能会失去其读者。

### 【全文翻译】

本周，《华尔街日报》——新闻集团系列报纸中的佼佼者——开辟了长达12页的每日“纽约当地新闻”版块，与《纽约时报》打擂台。此举的设想是：高成本、深入的报道会吸引来读者和广告商，从而达到收支平衡。的确，新闻集团的老板鲁伯特·默多克最近公开表示：“内容不只是王者，而且还是统御所有电子事物的皇帝。”但是，被戏称为“内容农场”的新派媒体公司则持相反的看法：线上广告或订阅收入无论如何都无法支付传统新闻业的成本，因此新闻业必须改变。

报纸文章的成本很高，但在线阅读这些文章却是免费的，而且因为网络库存几乎无限，所以要征收的广告费用也不高。默多克先生的解决之道是针对线上内容收费。相反，诸如“按需媒体”公司和“网络内容制作公司（Associated Content）”之类的内容农场却旨在以极低廉的成本创造内容，以至于即使只有微薄的广告收入也能支持其运转。

用“按需媒体”内容制作负责人斯蒂文·基德的话说，该公司的方法是“科学和艺术的结合”。用智能软件分析出网络用户对什么感兴趣，每个主题能带来多少广告收入。分析结果送到7000多个自由作家组成的“内容制造军”那里。这些自由作家都拥有大学学历、写作经验和专长。他们会依照特定的主题，如“如何油刷陶杯”和“为什么冬天容易疲惫”等，来熟练地撰写文章或制作视频。在三月份，“按需媒体”通过这种方式炮制出150,000篇内容。

最近从传媒巨头时代华纳衍生出的网络门户“美国在线”并不愿意被人拿来与这种方式运作的企业相提并论。该公司的老板蒂姆·阿姆斯壮打算将其转型为“高品质线上内容的最大制造者”。但是，到目前为止，产出内容较少：在4月25日这周，61位作者仅通过这种方式在美国在线的33个网站上发表了155篇文章。

可想而知，很多评论家都感到震惊。但是亚利桑那州立大学的新闻学教授丹·吉尔摩表示，该公司至少对民众想知道什么感兴趣，这点是无须嘲讽的。他说，不像其他许多白白利用“用户原创内容”的服务，“按需媒体”会真正付钱给其撰稿人。

吉尔摩先生等人认为，内容农场的问题在于，它们让网络充满了平庸的内容。自由作家为了获得不错的收入必须尽快交稿，这明显会影响品质。而且，一旦搜索引擎的排名规则发生改变，那些为在搜索结果中高居榜首而量身定制的内容则可能会失去其读者。

## Passage 17

In Britain, more than a million people are employed to diagnose and treat disease and care for the ill. Thou-

sands of people build hospitals and surgeries. Illness contributes about 10 per cent of the UK's economy: the government does not do enough to promote disease. Such reasoning is identical to that of studies sitting on my desk that aim to measure the economic contribution of sport, tourism and the arts. These studies point to the number of jobs created, and the ancillary activities needed to make the activities possible. They add up the incomes that result. Reporting the total with pride, the sponsors hope to persuade us not just that sport, tourism and the arts make life better, but that they contribute to some-thing called "the economy" .

The analogy illustrates the obvious fallacy. What the exercises measure is not the benefits of the activities they applaud, but their cost; and the value of an activity is not what it costs, but the amount by which its benefit exceeds its costs.

Good economics here, as so often, is a matter of giving precision to our common sense. Bad economics here, as so often, involves inventing fake numbers to answer badly formulated questions. But good economics is often harder to do than bad economics. It is difficult to measure the value of a Shakespeare play: you can start with the box office receipts, but this is only the beginning of the story. Adding up theaters' wages does not help. The relevant economic questions are whether the cultural and commercial value of the performance offsets these costs and whether these benefits can be translated into a combination of box office receipts, sponsorship and public subsidy. The appropriate economic criterion, every-where and always, is the value of the output.

But bad economics has been allowed to drive out good. I am sympathetic to the well-intentioned people who commission studies of economic benefit, though not to those who take money for carrying them out. They are responding to a climate in which businessmen, fraising the virtues of manufacturing, value the popcorn sold in the interval, but not the performance of the play, arguing that the vendor of consumer goods creates resources, which the subsidised theatre uses up.

The surveys on my desk are expensively commissioned because their sponsors perceive a language they hate and do not understand. We need to put out of our minds this widely held notion that there is such a thing as "the economy" , a monster outside the door that needs to be fed and propitiated and whose values conflict with things-such as sports, tourism and the arts—that make our lives agreeable and worthwhile. Activities that are good in themselves are good for the economy, and activities that are bad in themselves are bad for the economy. The only intelligible meaning of "benefit to the economy" is the contribution-direct or indirect-the activity makes to the welfare of ordinary citizens. ( 500 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. identical [aɪ'dentɪk(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 同一的  | 8. commission [kə'mɪʃ(ə)n] <i>vt.</i> 委任; 委托     |
| 2. analogy [ə'nælədʒɪ] <i>n.</i> 类比; 类似       | 9. internal [ɪn'tɜ:n(ə)l] <i>n.</i> 间隔; 幕间 (或工作) |
| 3. applaud [ə'plɔ:d] <i>v.</i> 喝彩; 鼓掌         | 休息   |
| 4. exceed [ɪk'si:d] <i>v.</i> 超过              | 10. subsidised ['sʌbsɪdaɪzd] <i>adj.</i> 给予津贴补助的 |
| 5. formulate ['fɔ:mjuleɪt] <i>vt.</i> 规划; 构想出 | 11. perceive [pə'si:v] <i>vi.</i> 觉察, 感知; 认识到    |
| 6. offset ['ɒfset] <i>vt.</i> 抵消; 弥补          | 12. box office receipts 门票收入                     |
| 7. subsidy ['sʌbsɪdɪ] <i>n.</i> 津贴; 补助金       | 13. use up 用完, 用光                                |

#### 【超纲词汇】

propitiate [prə'pɪʃɪet] *vt.* 抚慰, 安抚; 与...和解

#### 【长难句分析】

1. What the exercises measure is not the benefits of the activities they applaud, but their cost; and the value of an activity is not what it costs, but the amount by which its benefit exceeds its costs.

【解析】该句由分号隔开的两个并列句构成, 其中第一个分句中What the exercises measure充当主语, not the benefits of the activities...but their cost充当表语, they applaud为省略连接词的定语从句修饰activities; 第二个分句中by which...its cost为定语从句修饰the amount。



【译文】调查所衡量的，并非他们所推崇的上述活动的收益，而是其成本；而一项活动的价值，并不等于其成本，而是收益超出成本的部分。

2.They are responding to a climate in which businessmen, fraising the virtues of manufacturing, value the popcorn sold in the interval, but not the performance of the play, arguing that the vendor of consumer goods creates resources, which the subsidised theatre uses up.

【解析】该句主干为They are responding to a climate...。in which...uses up为定语从句修饰climate，该从句主干为businessmen, fraising the virtues of manufacturing, value the popcorn sold in the interval, but not the performance of the play，分词短语extolling...manufacturing, arguing...均充当其伴随状语，arguing后面的that从句为arguing的宾语，which定语从句修饰that从句的resources。

【译文】他们是在迎合这样的一种风气：商人们赞颂制造业的种种美德，高度评价幕间休息时售出的爆米花，而不是戏剧的演出。他们认为，消费品供应商在创造资源，而受资助的剧院则在消耗这些资源。

3.We need to put out of our minds this widely held notion that there is such a thing as “the economy”, a monster outside the door that needs to be fed and propitiated and whose values conflict with things-such as sports, tourism and the arts-that make our lives agreeable and worthwhile.

【解析】该句主干为We need to put out of our minds this widely held notion...。后面部分为that引导的同位语从句解释说明notion，其中逗号后面内容为同位语就是说明“the economy”，该同位语中又嵌套了that needs...propitiated以及whose values...worthwhile两个定语从句修饰monster，whose从句中又嵌套了that引导的定语从句修饰things，破折号中间内容为后置性定语限定things。

【译文】我们必须从头脑中摒弃以下这个大家普遍认可的观点：即世上存在一种叫作“经济”的东西，它就像一只站在门外、等待喂养和抚慰的怪兽，它的价值观与体育、旅游和艺术之类让我们生活变得有趣、有价值的活动相冲突。

### 【全文翻译】

在英国，有上百万人在从事疾病诊疗和患者护理工作，成千上万的人在建造医院和诊室。疾病对英国经济的贡献率约为10%，所以说，政府在“扶持”疾病方面做得还不够。这种推理方式与摆在我桌上的调查报告相同，这些调查意在衡量体育、旅游和艺术对经济的贡献。它们谈到了上述活动所创造的就业数字，指出了让上述活动成为可能所必需的辅助性活动，并加总了最终产生的各项收入。调查发起者骄傲地报出了总数，希望以此让我们相信：体育、旅游和艺术不仅让生活变得更美好，而且还为所谓的“经济”做出贡献。

两者之间的类比，反映出了明显的谬误。调查所衡量的，并非他们所推崇的上述活动的收益，而是其成本；而一项活动的价值，并不等于其成本，而是收益超出成本的部分。

和通常情况一样，“好”经济学就是以一种精确的方式表述我们的常识，而“坏”经济学则会通过杜撰虚假数字，来回答表述得很糟糕的问题。但“好”经济学往往比“坏”经济学更难操控。估量一出莎士比亚戏剧的价值十分困难：你可以先从票房收入算起，但这只是迈出了第一步。加总演员的工资也没多大帮助。与此相关的经济学问题是：演出的文化与商业价值到底能否抵消演出成本？而这些收益能否诠释为票房收入、赞助和公共补贴的加总求和？无论何时何地，恰当的经济学的评判标准都是产出的价值。

但人们一直容忍“坏”经济学驱逐“好”经济学。我对那些出于善意、委托进行经济收益调查的人表示认可，但我不赞同那些收费完成这些调查的人。他们是在迎合这样的一种风气：商人们赞颂制造业的种种美德，高度评价幕间休息时售出的爆米花，而不是戏剧的演出。他们认为，消费品供应商在创造资源，而受资助的剧院则在消耗这些资源。

摆在我桌子上的这些调查委托费花得实在不值，因为发起者在调查中看到的是自己厌恶且难以理解的语言。我们必须从头脑中摒弃以下这个大家普遍认可的观点：即世上存在一种叫作“经济”的东西，它就像一只站在门外、等待喂养和抚慰的怪兽，它的价值观与体育、旅游和艺术之类让我们生活变得有趣、有价值的活动相冲突；自身有益的活动也有益于经济，自身有害的活动则有害于经济。“经济收益”唯一可以理解的含义是：各类活动为普通公民福祉所作出的直接或间接贡献。

## Passage 18

Law is supposed to be about universal principles: rules that apply without prejudice to a broad category of human beings, regardless of sex, culture or economic status. So in a world where barriers to the transfer of goods, expertise and people are coming down, you might expect that the legal profession would be among the first to fuse into a seamless transnational fraternity. In history, whenever cross-border commerce has flourished, as in medieval Venice, so too have trade lawyers with broad horizons, like the ones pictured above. And today, at least from the vantage-point of the ambitious practitioner, the legal profession seems to have little respect for borders.

A talented graduate from any of the world's top law schools can expect a life of globe-trotting. A single month's work can include writing the small print on a Saudi investment in Africa, helping an Indonesian firm to market its shares in New York, and writing a contract under English law between two companies in Russia. Humanitarian law, as well as the commercial sort, is going global: these days nobody would be surprised to see an American lobby group test the principle of "universal jurisdiction" (for egregious crimes) by trying to get an African dictator arrested on a shopping trip to Europe.

But that is not the whole story. On one hand, international lawyers are at least as ingenious as their customers when it comes to overcoming obstacles to transnational operations; on the other, lawyers have always been skillful at limiting access to their own profession, both within their own countries and globally. And when there are big barriers to professional mobility inside a country, it is less likely to open up to foreign competition.

By global standards, the glittering prize of practising law in New York is fairly accessible to anybody with the brains (and a green card). If you come from another American state, or from another country that practises English-style common law (in which precedents set by judges are all-important), it is a matter of mugging up and passing the New York bar exam. If you come from a country that practises civil law (where a written legal code holds sway), then you must first spend a year getting a Master of Laws at an American university.

As this arrangement implies, there are big similarities between the precedent-based systems of law that prevail in the Anglophone world, and a wide difference between them and the civil-law tradition of continental Europe. So it might be expected that lawyers could slide easily from one English-speaking or Commonwealth country to another, while finding it harder to leave the Anglo-sphere. It is true that most global law firms are British- or American-based. But Commonwealth countries have not always offered an open environment; among the things they learned from British mentors—along with ideals like the presumption of innocence—was how to protect the profession from pesky competitors. And some non-Commonwealth countries are now surprisingly open. (501 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. prejudice ['predʒʊdɪs] <i>vt.</i> 偏见; 损害               | 7. mug [mʌg] <i>n.</i> 杯子; 苦读者 <i>vi.</i> 扮鬼脸 <i>vt.</i> 行凶抢劫 |
| 2. fraternity [frə'tɜːnɪti] <i>n.</i> 兄弟会; 大学生联谊会         | 8. prevail [prɪ'veɪl] <i>vi.</i> 盛行, 流行; 战胜                   |
| 3. ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 有雄心的; 有野心的            | 9. lobby ['lɒbi] <i>n.</i> 大厅; 休息室; 游说团 <i>vt.</i> 对...进行游说   |
| 4. innocence ['ɪnəsəns] <i>n.</i> 清白; 天真无邪                | 10. transnational [trænz'næʃ(ə)n(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 跨国的; 超越国界的  |
| 5. obstacle ['ɒbstəkl(ə)] <i>n.</i> 障碍; 障碍物               |   |
| 6. jurisdiction [dʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 司法权; 管辖权; 权限 |   |

### 【长难句分析】

1. And today, at least from the vantage-point of the ambitious practitioner, the legal profession seems to have little respect for borders.

【解析】大写 And 表明此句与前句为并列关系, 主句的主语是 the legal profession, 谓语动词是 seems to have, 宾语是 little respect for borders, 介词 from 引导了一个状语。

【译文】而今天，至少因野心勃勃的律师占据有利地位，法律职业似乎在边境地区不受尊重。

2. A single month's work can include writing the small print on a Saudi investment in Africa, helping an Indonesian firm to market its shares in New York, and writing a contract under English law between two companies in Russia.

【解析】整个句式为简单句和三个并列的宾语，主语是A single month's work，谓语动词是can include，宾语是writing the small print, helping an Indonesian firm, writing a contract。

【译文】一个月的工作包括为非洲的阿拉伯投资商编写限制性附属细则，帮助一家印度尼西亚公司在纽约推销股票，以及根据英国法律的条款，在俄罗斯制订两个公司之间的合同。

3. As this arrangement implies, there are big similarities between the precedent-based systems of law that prevail in the Anglophone world, and a wide difference between them and the civil-law tradition of continental Europe.

【解析】这是一个there be 句式结构，概念big similarities, a wide difference和civil-law tradition是并列关系。As引导了方式状语。

【译文】正如这样的安排所暗示那样，基于判例法律体系的英语国家差异很小。但是它们同基于民法传统的欧洲大陆则相差甚远。

### 【全文翻译】

法律应该涉及的是普遍原则：不违背人类的广义范畴，不考虑性别、文化或者经济地位，而应用这些原则。因此在这个商品、知识、人才流通壁垒渐渐削弱的世界，你可以认为法律职业是其中第一个完美融合而成的跨国协会。在历史上，只要边界贸易繁荣，例如中世纪的威尼斯，那么眼界开阔的商业律师就会大量涌现出来。正如图那位。而今天，至少因野心勃勃的律师占据有利地位，法律职业似乎在边境地区不受尊重。

一名来自世界上最顶级的法律院校的毕业生才华横溢，那么他期待一种环球旅行的生活。一个月的工作包括为非洲的阿拉伯投资商编写限制性附属细则，帮助一家印度尼西亚公司在纽约推销股票，以及根据英国法律的条款，在俄罗斯制订两个公司之间的合同。人道主义法规如同商业法那样，也逐步地全球化：如今当目睹一个美国的游说团体设法将一名正在欧洲购物旅行的非洲专制者逮捕，因（那位专制者的）弥天大罪，这个团体考验了普遍管辖权的原则，对此没有人会感到惊奇。

但是这并非全部真情，一方面，当谈及克服跨国行动的障碍时，国际律师至少像他们的客户那样，显得足智多谋。另一方面，律师们通晓在他们国家与全球保持其职业的垄断性。当在一国遇到行业流动性的巨大障碍时，对外国竞争开放的可能很小。

根据全球标准，在纽约从事法律行业得到光彩夺目的奖赏是能够接触任何有法律头脑的人的（并持有绿卡）。假如你来自于另一个美洲国家，或来自一个实施英国风格习惯法的国度（在这个国家里，由法官开创的判例非常重要），那么必须赶紧复习，通过纽约的律师考试。倘若你来自于一个实施民法的国家（那里一部成文法典具有举足轻重的地位），那你必须花费一年的时间得到一所美国大学的法学硕士学位。

正如这样的安排所暗示那样，基于判例法律体系的英语国家差异很小。但是它们同基于民法传统的欧洲大陆则相差甚远。因此能料到律师能从一个英语国家或者英联邦国家溜到另一个国家。同时很难发现那里存在美英风格的法律制度。绝大多数全球化的律师事务所基于不列颠或者美国模式。但是一些英联邦国家就不一定提供开放的环境；除无罪推定的思想外，它们还从英国师傅那里学到如何防止律师行业摆脱令人讨厌的竞争对手。然而一些非英联邦国家的开放程度却让人感到吃惊。

## Passage 19

Humans are a gregarious lot. We appreciate company. And we appreciate our company appreciating us. One way to preserve this mutual appreciation is to imitate others. This gives rise to trends or, in a less charitable turn of phrase, herd mentality. We appear to be wired to find all manner of fads psychologically irresistible. Advertisers have long understood this. No self-respecting online venture would be complete without a constantly updated

“most recommended” box.

It's likely that such tricks work because it made evolutionary sense to copy neighbors, to avoid danger or find food and shelter. Sometimes, this atavistic tendency ends in tears, when it prompts us to act contrary to what is, on reflection, our self-interest. What made sense to a relatively homogeneous group of several dozen nomads needn't hold for millions of strangers.

As modern *Homo sapiens* migrates to the online savannah, trends have been spreading to ever greater numbers. Now Felix Reed-Tsochas of Oxford University and Jukka-Pekka Onnela from Harvard University have addressed the subject with an admirably broad brush.

The pair pored over data of the entire Facebook population in July and August 2007, and at all but a few of the 2720 apps available for download in the same period. At that time, a Facebook user's apps were all visible to friends, who were also notified when any new app was downloaded. This, along with a display of the total number of installations of each app, were the only ways apps were plugged, permitting the researchers to control for the effects of external advertising. Any effects observed would thus be wholly attributable to social influence, not shrewd ad men.

Dr Reed-Tsochas and Dr Onnela duly discovered that the social networkers' herd mentality was complete, with popular apps doing best, and the trendiest reaching breathtaking levels. What did come as something of a surprise, though, was that our inner lemming only kicked in once the app had breached a clear threshold rate of about 55 installations a day. Interestingly, after some serious number crunching, the researchers found that this cannot be put down purely to the network effect, i.e., the idea that adopting a certain innovation only makes sense if enough other people have done so. Indeed, this effect appeared less pronounced than might have been expected.

Moreover, the data suggest that the sudden spike in installations doesn't come about simply because a discovered threshold has been passed. This means the observed threshold rate is unlike an infectious disease's basic reproduction number. Rather, Dr Reed-Tsochas and Dr Onnela suggest that two discrete behavioral patterns emerged. Users appeared to treat any app with more than 55 daily installations differently to those with fewer downloads. Under 55 daily installations, friend behavior was an instrumental part of the decision to install. Over 55 daily installations, and friend behavior didn't matter one jot. Virtual lemmings are, it seems, discriminating in ways we still don't quite comprehend. ( 501 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] <i>vt.</i> 欣赏; 感激 <i>vi.</i> 增值 | 11. attribute to 可归因于...的                          |
| 2. breach [bri:tʃ] <i>vt.</i> 违反; 打破                        | 12. basic reproduction number 基础病例复制数              |
| 3. charitable ['tʃærɪtəb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 慈善事业的; 仁慈的        | 13. turn of phrase 表达方式; 措辞                        |
| 4. company ['kʌmp(ə)nɪ] <i>n.</i> 公司; 同伴                    | 14. contrary to 与...相反                             |
| 5. pore over 仔细研究   | 15. kick in 开始生效                                   |
| 6. infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 传染的                   | 16. on reflection 经过思考                             |
| 7. plug [plʌg] <i>v.</i> 宣传 <i>n.</i> 插头; 塞子                | 17. homogeneous [hɒmə(u)'dʒi:niəs] <i>adj.</i> 同种的 |
| 8. preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] <i>vt.</i> 保存; 维持                    | 18. be wired to...wire 将...连接到, 这里比喻为“天生会有...的行为”  |
| 9. threshold ['θreʃəʊld] <i>n.</i> 门槛; 临界值                  | 19. with( in ) a broad brush 取brush 比喻义, 指“范围更广”   |
| 10. all manners of 各种各样的                                    |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. app [æp] *n.* abbr. 应用 ( Application )
2. atavistic [ætə'vɪstɪk] *adj.* 隔代遗传的; 返祖现象的
3. gregarious [grɪ'geəriəs] *adj.* 社交的; 群居的
4. *Homo sapien* *n.* 智人



5.lemming ['lemɪŋ] *n.* 旅鼠

6.nomad ['nəʊmæd] *n.* 游牧民; 流浪者

7.savannah [sə'vænə] *n.* 大草原, 热带草原

### 【长难句分析】

Sometimes, this atavistic tendency ends in tears, when it prompts us to act contrary to what is, on reflection, our self-interest.

【解析】该句主干为this atavistic tendency ends in tears。句中含有时间状语从句when it prompts...self-interest。时间状语从句中又含有从句what is...self-interest做介词to的宾语。

【译文】但有时这种返祖趋势会促使我们作出一些假若经过思考则会发现实为与自身利益相悖的行动, 这会导致悲剧性收场。

### 【全文翻译】

人类是群居动物。我们欣赏别人的陪伴, 并对欣赏自己陪伴的伙伴报以感激。维持这种相互欣赏的方法之一是“模仿他人”。这就是“流行趋势”, 或者以一个不太入耳的词称之为“群体心态”, 产生的原因。我们似乎天生在心理上无法抗拒各种形式的流行风尚。广告商们老早就懂得了这个道理。没有哪个自重的网上企业会缺少一个频繁更新的“最佳推荐”版块。

这种手段之所以有效可能是因为模仿周围的人曾具有进化意义——躲避危险或找到食物和栖身之所。但有时这种返祖趋势会促使我们作出一些假若经过思考则会发现实为与自身利益相悖的行动, 这会导致悲剧性收场。对于那些由几十个流浪者组成的同类群体有效的方式不一定适用于数百万陌生人。

随着现代智人向“网络大草原上”的迁移, 这种倾向扩散到了更多的人身上。现在, 牛津大学的Felix Reed-Tsochas和哈佛大学的Jukka-Pekka Onnela以一种绝妙的、更广义的方式对这个课题进行了讨论。

这两位仔细研究了2007年七八月的Facebook用户群数据, 以及当时(少数几个除外的)所有2720个可下载应用程序。当时, Facebook用户的应用程序对其朋友来说是完全可见的, 当任何新应用程序被下载时, 他们也会收到通知。这些, 再加上对每个应用程序安装总次数的显示, 就是应用程序宣传的全部途径了。这使得研究者可以控制外来广告的影响。任何观察到的效应都完全可以归因于社会影响, 而不是那些精明的广告商。

如同预期情况, Reed-Tsochas博士和Onnela博士发现, 社交网络中群体心态保持完整, 流行应用程序最好——最时髦的程序的下载次数惊人。然而, 确实令人感到意外的是, 我们“旅鼠心理”只有一个应用程序每天的下载安装量突破55次的阈值后才会发挥作用。有趣的是, 在对数据进行认真细致的处理之后, 研究人员发现, 不能将此现象单纯归因于网络效应, 即, 当某项创新已被足够多的人采用时, 你再去接受它才有意义。事实上, 这种效应似乎不如预期明显。

另外, 数据显示安装次数也没有仅仅因为阈值已过而突然升高。这意味着观察到的“阈值率”不同于传染病的基本复制数。Reed-Tsochas和Onnela博士对此解释为存在两种不同的行为模式。用户似乎对“日安装次数高于55的程序”和“次数较少的程序”采取不同的对待方式。在日安装次数低于55时, 朋友行为对安装决定起到指导作用。在日安装次数超55后, 朋友行为不再起任何作用。似乎虚拟旅鼠在以我们尚未完全理解的方式对所面临情形进行区别对待。

## Passage 20

Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald have just published a study which concludes that Nobel science laureates live significantly longer than those of their colleagues who were nominated for a prize, but failed to receive one. They work with data from 1901 to 1950, and the search is restricted to men (to avoid differences in life-span between the sexes), and those killed prematurely are eliminated. That gave them 135 prize winners and 389 also-rans.

The theory they were testing was that status per se, rather than the trappings of status, such as wealth, act to prolong life. This idea was first declared by Sir Michael Marmot, of University College, London. Sir Michael

studied the health of British civil servants and discovered, contrary to his and everyone else's expectations, that those at the top of the hierarchy—whom the stress of the job was expected to have affected adversely—were actually far healthier than the supposedly unstressed functionaries at the bottom of the heap. Subsequent research has confirmed this result, and suggested it has nothing to do with the larger salaries of those at the top. But Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald thought it would be interesting to refine the observation still further, by studying individuals who were all, in a sense, at the top. By comparing people good enough to be considered for a Nobel, they could measure what the status of having one was worth.

Comparing winners and also-rans from within the same countries, to avoid yet another source of bias, Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald found that the winners lived, on average, two years longer than those who had merely been nominated. Exactly what causes this increased longevity is unclear. It is not the cash, though. The inflation-adjusted value of the prize has fluctuated over the years, so the two researchers were able to see if the purchasing power of the money was correlated with longevity. It was not.

With the hierarchically ordered individuals studied by Sir Michael and his successors, both medical records and experiments on animals suggest stress hormones are involved. It is, indeed, more stressful to be at the bottom than the top, even if being at the top involves making decisions on the fate of nations. The result Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald have come up with, though, suggests a positive effect associated with high status, rather than the absence of a negative effect, since unsuccessful nominees never know that they have been nominated.

A similar effect has been noted once before, in a different field. Research published a few years ago by Donald Redelmeier and Sheldon Singh, of Sunnybrook and Women's Hospital in Toronto, showed that Oscar-winning actors and actresses live 3.6 years longer than those who are nominated, but do not win. However, in that case the failed nominees do know that they have failed. And, curiously, Oscar-winning scriptwriters live 3.6 years less than do nominees. Perhaps writers, unlike actors and scientists, live in a world of inverted snobbery. (501 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

1. functionary ['fʌn(k)ʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] *n.* 官员, 公务员
2. nominate ['nɒmɪneɪt] *vt.* 推荐; 提名
3. prematurely ['preməʃəli] *adv.* 过早地; 早熟地

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. trappings ['træpɪŋz] *n.* 身外之物; 标志; 服装
2. laureate ['ləʊreɪt] *n.* 桂冠诗人; 得奖者
3. per se *adv.* 本身; 本质上
4. inverted snobbery *n.* 倒转势利眼

#### 【长难句分析】

1. Sir Michael studied the health of British civil servants and discovered, contrary to his and everyone else's expectations, that those at the top of the hierarchy—whom the stress of the job was expected to have affected adversely—were actually far healthier than the supposedly unstressed functionaries at the bottom of the heap.

【解析】该句主句是 Sir Michael studied the health of British civil servants and discovered that those at the top of the hierarchy were actually...the heap. contrary to his and everyone else's expectations 是插入语。that those... 是由 that 引导的宾语从句, 其中破折号之间的是由 whom 引导的定语从句, 修饰限定先行词 those。

【译文】麦克爵士曾研究了英国公务员的健康状况后发现: 与所有人(包括他自己)的预料相反的是, 那些位居高层者(人们本以为工作压力会对他们带来负面影响)反而远比那些被认为没有承受压力的底层公职人员健康。

2. Comparing winners and also-rans from within the same countries, to avoid yet another source of bias, Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald found that the winners lived, on average, two years longer than those who had merely been nominated.

【解析】该句主句是Dr Rablen and Dr Oswald found that..., 其中that引导宾语从句做谓语动词found的宾语。Comparing...the same countries是由现在分词短语做方式状语, 其中to avoid...of bias是由不定式短语做目的状语。who had merely been nominated是由关系代词who引导的定语从句修饰限定先行词those。

【译文】通过比较来自同一个国家的获奖者与落选者(以避免另一种偏差源), 拉伯伦博士与奥斯瓦尔德博士发现, 获奖者的寿命比那些仅得到提名的人平均长两年。

### 【全文翻译】

拉伯伦博士与奥斯瓦尔德博士刚刚发表了一份研究报告, 其结论为: 诺贝尔科学奖得主的寿命明显长于其虽被提名却未得奖的同事。两位博士研究了1901至1950年间的数字, 研究对象限定为男性(以避免性别造成的寿命的差异), 并排除了那些英年早逝的人。最终他们得到了135位获奖者和389位落选者的相关数据。

他们要验证的理论是: 地位本身, 而非诸如财富等地位的象征, 能起到延长寿命的作用。这个观点最初是由伦敦大学学院的麦克·马莫特爵士提出的。麦克爵士曾研究了英国公务员的健康状况后发现: 与所有人(包括他自己)的预料相反的是, 那些位居高层者(人们本以为工作压力会对他们带来负面影响)反而远比那些被认为没有承受压力的底层公职人员健康。后续研究已经印证了这一结论, 并指出这与位居高层者较丰厚的薪水无关。但是拉伯伦博士与奥斯瓦尔德博士认为, 通过研究某种意义上同样位居高层的人来进一步完善这一发现会很有趣。通过比较那些有实力被提名诺贝尔奖的人, 他们可以测量诺贝尔奖获得者的地位价值几何。

通过比较来自同一个国家的获奖者与落选者(以避免另一种偏差源), 拉伯伦博士与奥斯瓦尔德博士发现, 获奖者的寿命比那些仅得到提名的人平均长两年。虽然长寿的具体原因尚不明确, 但肯定不是因为钱。在过去数年里, 通货膨胀不断改变着奖金的价值, 因此两位研究者可看出货币的购买力是否与长寿相关。答案是否定的。

在麦克爵士及其后继者对不同等级的人进行的研究中, 医学记录和动物实验都表明压力荷尔蒙在起作用。确实, 身处底层所承受的压力比高层大, 即便位居高层者要做出关乎国家命运的重大决定也是如此。但是, 拉伯伦博士与奥斯瓦尔德博士所得出的结论却表明了(获得诺贝尔奖这样的)高等地位会产生积极影响, 而不是表明可以避免(落选诺贝尔奖可能产生的)消极影响, 因为没能获奖的提名者从不知道自己曾获得了提名。

另一个领域也曾经记录过类似的效应。森尼布鲁克的唐纳德·莱德梅尔和多伦多妇女医院的谢尔登·辛格在几年前发表的研究报告中指出, 奥斯卡奖获奖演员的寿命要比那些获得提名但是最终没有得到该奖项的演员平均长3.6年。然而, 该研究中, 落选的提名者知道自己失败了。与此同时, 令人好奇的是, 奥斯卡最佳编剧奖获得者的寿命却比提名者要短3.6年。或许作家不像演员和科学家那样, 他们生活在反势利的世界里。

## Passage 21

On August 15th Google bid \$ 12. 5 billion for Motorola Mobility. The attraction for the internet giant is not the handset-maker's 19,000 employees nor its 11% share of America's smartphone market, but its portfolio of 17,000 patents. This will strengthen Google's weak portfolio of around 2,000 patents, hugely strengthening its position in current and future legal battles with its more heavily armed industry rivals.

The basic idea of patents is a good one: an inventor is granted a limited monopoly over a technology in return for disclosing the details of its workings, so that others can build upon the invention. Advanced technologies are thus made widely available, rather than remaining trade secrets, spurring further innovation. In some industries, notably pharmaceuticals, it is doubtful that the huge investments needed to develop new products would be made without the prospect of patent protection.

In recent years, however, the patent system has been stifling innovation rather than encouraging it. A study in 2008 found that American public companies' total profits from patents in 1999 were about \$ 4 billion—but

that the associated litigation costs were \$ 14 billion. Such costs are behind the Motorola bid: Google, previously sceptical about patents, is caught up in a tangle of lawsuits relating to smartphones and wants Motorola' huge portfolio to strengthen its negotiating position.

What has gone wrong? The prizing of patent quantity rather than quality—lawyers are said to compare portfolios by measuring the heights of their respective piles—is one cause for concern. A second is the rise in dubious patents, particularly in the fields of software and business methods, that should never have been awarded. This leads to the third: the growing problem of “patent trolls”, or firms that treat patents as lottery tickets and file expensive, time-consuming lawsuits against companies that have supposedly infringed them.

A patent-reform act is about to be passed in America, but it has been so watered down that it will fail to make much difference. Three much bolder reforms are needed.

First, patents in fields where innovation moves fast and is relatively cheap—like computing—should have shorter terms than those in areas where it is slower and more expensive—like pharmaceuticals. The divergent interests of patent-holders in different industries have held up reform, but there is no reason why they should not be treated differently: such distinctions are made in other areas of intellectual-property law. Second, the bar for obtaining a patent, particularly for software or business methods, should be much higher, and the process of re-evaluating bad patents should be more open and efficient. Finally, there should be greater disclosure requirements of the ownership of patent portfolios, and patent cases should be heard by specialised courts (as happens in other areas of law), rather than non-expert juries in jurisdictions in Texas. That would make life harder for trolls. These fixes would help America's patent system encourage innovation rather than litigation. (504 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. handset-maker ['hæ(n)d)set-'meikə] <i>n.</i> 手机制造商 | 8. relating to 相关的                  |
| 2. patent ['peɪt(ə)nt] <i>n.</i> 专利                   | 9. dubious patents 可疑专利             |
| 3. monopoly [mə'nɒp(ə)li] <i>n.</i> 垄断                | 10. patent troll 专利钓饵               |
| 4. spur [spɜ:] <i>v.</i> 激励, 鞭策                       | 11. water down 掺水; 冲淡               |
| 5. stifle ['stɪfl(ə)l] <i>v.</i> 扼杀; 使窒息              | 12. held up 阻碍                      |
| 6. divergent [daɪ'vɜ:dʒ(ə)nt] <i>adj.</i> 多种多样的       | 13. intellectual-property law 知识产权法 |
| 7. be sceptical about 怀疑                              | 14. hear [hɪə] <i>v.</i> 听证, 审讯     |

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. portfolio [pɔ:t'fəʊliəʊ] *n.* 文件夹
2. pharmaceutical [fɑ:mə'su:tɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 制药的
3. litigation [lɪtɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 诉讼; 起诉
4. infringe [ɪn'frɪm(d)ʒ] *v.* 侵犯
5. jurisdiction [dʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* 司法权, 审判权, 裁判权

#### 【长难句分析】

1. In some industries, notably pharmaceuticals, it is doubtful that the huge investments needed to develop new products would be made without the prospect of patent protection.

【解析】该句的主干为 it is doubtful that... 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的从句做真正的主语; 主语从句中的主干为 the huge investments would be made, 过去分词结构 needed to... 做后置定语修饰主语, without... 做伴随状语。

【译文】在某些行业里, 特别是医药行业, 如果不能指望专利得到保护, 是否真有人愿意投入大笔资金用于研发, 这颇令人怀疑。

2. This leads to the third: the growing problem of “patent trolls”, or firms that treat patents as lottery tickets and file expensive, time-consuming lawsuits against companies that have supposedly infringed them.



【解析】该句主干为This leads to the third; the growing problem of “patent trolls” 为the third的同位语，其中firms是对patent trolls的解释，被that引导的定语从句修饰，该定语从句中又嵌套了修饰companies的定语从句。

【译文】这直接导致了第三个问题：越来越严重的“专利钓饵”现象，即：有些公司专门把专利当作彩票，针对“有意触犯”它们的公司提出既耗财力、又费时间的诉讼。

### 【全文翻译】

谷歌于8月15日向摩托罗拉移动公司开出了125亿美元的购买价。谷歌真正感兴趣的不是摩托罗拉多达19000位的员工，也不是摩托罗拉在美国智能手机市场11%的占有率，而是其名下17000项专利。这将巩固谷歌相比之下微不足道仅有2000个专利的专利库，大大加强其现在以及未来在与实力强劲的同行的官司大战中的地位。

颁发专利确实是出于良好初衷：发明人被授予一定期限的技术垄断权，反过来他们必须公开技术细节，以便于其他人能够在其基础上更上一层楼。这样高科技才能得以普及从而推动技术创新，而不是作为商业秘密（一直掌握在少数人手里）。在某些行业里，特别是医药行业，如果不能指望专利得到保护，是否真有人愿意投入大笔资金用于研发，这颇令人怀疑。

然而，近年来专利体制不仅没有鼓励创新，反而起了遏制的作用。2008年的一项研究表明，1999年美国上市公司从专利中获取的利润约为40亿美元，但相关诉讼费用却高达140亿美元。节省类似的巨额成本正是摩托罗拉并购案背后的真正动机：从前对专利持怀疑态度的谷歌现在陷入了有关智能手机的一堆（专利）官司中，它急需摩托罗拉的强大专利库来增加自己的谈判筹码。

哪里出错了？引起人们关注的第一个问题是：法律系统只注重专利的数量而非质量，据说律师对比专利库的标准是看哪家累积的专利数量多。第二个问题是：“可疑专利”数量的日益增多，这在软件以及商业方法领域尤其明显。它们当初就不应该被授予专利。这直接导致了第三个问题：越来越严重的“专利钓饵”现象，即：有些公司专门把专利当作彩票，针对“有意触犯”它们的公司提出既耗财力、又费时间的诉讼。

美国即将通过一项专利改革法案，但这项法案掺进了太多水分乃至出台后也不会产生实质影响。（若要真正改变专利体制中的问题，）必须实施三项大胆改革。

第一，专利的有效期在创新速度较快、研发成本又低的领域（例如电脑业）应该比创新速度缓慢、研发成本又高的领域（如医药业）更短。不同行业专利所有人的利益差异已经滞后了改革进程，但没有理由不对他们进行区别对待：在知识产权法的其他领域这样的区别对待很常见。第二，尤其在软件和商业模式上，申请专利的标准应该定得比目前高得多，并且评估劣质专利的过程应该提高效率，更加透明化。最后，应该进一步加强公开专利库所有权的相关法规，专利官司应该在专业法庭进行听审（跟其他法律领域一样），而不该像德州一样由非专业的陪审团来听审。这样那些搞专利投机的公司就没那么容易得逞，而这些改进方案也将帮助美国专利系统鼓励创新而不是鼓励打官司。

## Passage 22

Three hundred years ago news travelled by word of mouth or letter, and circulated in bars and coffeehouses in the form of pamphlets and newsletters. “The Coffee houses particularly are very convenient for a free Conversation, and for reading all manner of printed News leisurely,” noted one observer. Now, the news industry is returning to something closer to the coffee house. The internet is making news more participatory, social, diverse and partisan, reviving the unrestricted spirit of the era before mass media.

Over the past decade, throughout the Western world, people have been giving up newspapers and TV news and keeping up with events in profoundly different ways. Most strikingly, ordinary people are increasingly involved in compiling, sharing, filtering, discussing and distributing news. And it is not just readers who are challenging the media elite. Technology firms including Google, Facebook and Twitter have become important (some say too important) transporters of news.

In principle, every liberal should celebrate this. A more participatory and social news environment, with a remarkable diversity and range of news sources, is a good thing. A Texan who once had to rely on the *Houston Chronicle* to interpret the world can now collect information from numerous different sources. Authoritarian rulers everywhere have more to fear. So what, many will say, if journalists have less stable careers? All the same, two areas of concern stand out.

The first worry is the loss of “accountability journalism”, which holds the powerful to account. Shrinking revenues have reduced the amount and quality of investigative and local political reporting in the print press. But old-style journalism was never quite as morally upstanding as journalists like to think. Indeed, the *News of the World*, a British newspaper which has been caught hacking into people’s mobile phones, is a very traditional sort of scandal sheet. Meantime, the internet is developing new forms of accountability. This is still a work in progress, but the degree of activity and experimentation provides cause for optimism.

The second concern has to do with partisanship. In the mass-media era local monopolies often had to be relatively impartial to maximise their appeal to readers and advertisers. In a more competitive world the money seems to be in creating an echo chamber for people’s prejudices: thus Fox News, a conservative American cable-news channel, makes more profits than its less harsh rivals, CNN and MSNBC, combined.

What is to be done? At a societal level, not much. The transformation of the news business is unstoppable, and attempts to reverse it are doomed to failure. But there are steps individuals can take to relieve these worries. As producers of new journalism, they can be exact on facts and transparent with their sources. As consumers, they can be varied in their tastes and demanding in their standards. And although this transformation does raise concerns, there is much to celebrate in the noisy, diverse, argumentative and clamorously alive environment of the news business in the age of the internet. ( 504 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.circulate ['sɜ:kjuleɪt] v. 流通                   | 6.accountability [ə,kaʊntə'bɪlɪtɪ] n. 有义务; 有责任 |
| 2.participatory [pɑ:tɪsɪ'peɪtəri] adj. 供人分享的; 参与的 | 7.transparent [træn'spær(ə)nt] adj. 透明的; 显然的   |
| 3.partisan ['pɑ:tɪzæn] adj. 党派性强的                 | 8.in principle 原则上, 大体上                        |
| 4.compile [kəm'paɪl] vt. 编制; 编辑                   |  |
| 5.shrink [ʃrɪŋk] v. 收缩; 萎缩                        |  |

#### 【超纲词汇】

authoritarian [ɔ:θɒrɪ'teəriən] adj. 独裁主义的; 权力主义的

#### 【长难句分析】

1.Indeed, the *News of the World*, a British newspaper which has been caught hacking into people’s mobile phones, is a very traditional sort of scandal sheet.

【解析】该句主干为Indeed, the *News of the World* is a very traditional sort of scandal sheet, indeed为评注性副词; 句子主干为主系表结构, 主语和系动词之间插入另外主语的同位语a British newspaper, 这个同位语又被which引导的定语从句修饰。

【译文】事实上,《世界新闻报》, 一家被指控窃听人们手机的英国报纸, 是一份非常传统的登载丑闻和杂谈的报刊。

2. And although this transformation does raise concerns, there is much to celebrate in the noisy, diverse, argumentative and clamorously alive environment of the news business in the age of the internet.

【解析】该句是主从复合句, 句首是although引导的让步状语从句, 该从句谓语部分是“do+动词”的强调结构; 主句主体是there is much, 为there be句型, 不定式结构修饰much, in the noisy...news business为不定式的地点状语, in the age of the internet为不定式的时间状语。

【译文】这场变革的确引起了人们的担忧, 但互联网时代这种嘈杂、多样、争论、喧闹的新闻环境

有很多地方值得庆祝。

### 【全文翻译】

三百年前,新闻经由口头和书信传播,并以小册子和简报的形式在酒吧和咖啡馆流传。“咖啡馆尤其适合自由交谈以及各种刊印新闻的休闲阅读”,一位观察员如是说。现在,新闻行业正逐步回归咖啡馆模式。互联网使得新闻更具参与性、社会性、多元性和党派性,重获大众媒体时代之前的自由风格。

过去的十年中,整个西方世界已经逐渐放弃报纸和电视新闻,以完全不同的方式来跟进时事。最引人注目的是,普通民众越来越多地参与到新闻的编辑、共享、筛选、讨论和传播过程中来。而且,不只是读者在挑战媒体精英,一些技术公司,包括谷歌,脸谱网以及推特也已成为重要(有人说太过重要)的新闻传播渠道。

原则上,每一个自由主义者都应该为此庆幸。更具参与性和社会性的新闻环境,极其广阔和多样化的新闻来源,都是一件好事。一个曾经依靠《休斯敦纪事报》来理解世界的德克萨斯人,现在可以通过不同来源收集信息。各地的独裁统治者则会更加不安。很多人可能会问,如果记者们没有了稳定的职业,那该怎么办呢?同样,还存在两方面的担忧。

第一个担忧是“问责新闻(制度)”的丧失,这种制度要求权威媒体对其所报道的新闻负责。不断缩减的收入已经使得出版界关于调查性和地方性政治报告的数量和质量都有所下降。但是传统新闻业也从未像记者们所希望的那样高尚。事实上,《世界新闻报》,一家被指控窃听人们手机的英国报纸,是一份非常传统的登载丑闻和杂谈的报刊。与此同时,互联网正在孕育新的问责形式。这种监督机制尚未成熟,但其活跃程度和现有经验为我们提供了乐观的理由。

第二个担忧是党派之争。在大众传媒时代,地方寡头必须保持相对的客观性以最大程度地吸引读者和广告商。但在一个竞争更加激烈的世界,生财之道似乎在于迎合人们的偏见:因此,保守的美国有线电视新闻频道福克斯新闻,比它那两个略显中庸的对手CNN和MSNBC合起来赚得还要多。

那该怎么办呢?从社会的层面来说,要做的并不多。新闻业的转变已是势不可挡,试图扭转这种局面注定会遭到失败。不过个人可以采取一些措施来消除这些担忧。作为新型新闻的生产者,他们可以恪守事实,保持信息来源的透明性。作为消费者,可以在口味方面更加包容,但却不放低自己的标准。这场变革的确引起了人们的担忧,但互联网时代这种嘈杂、多样、争论、喧闹的新闻环境有很多地方值得庆祝。

## Passage 23

“Google is not a conventional company. We do not intend to become one,” wrote Larry Page and Sergey Brin, the search firm’s founders, in a letter to investors ahead of its stockmarket flotation in 2004. Since then, Google has burnished its reputation as one of the quirkiest companies on the planet. This year alone it has raised eyebrows by taking a stake in a wind-energy project off the east coast of America and by testing self-driving cars, which have already covered over 140,000 miles on the country’s roads.

Google has been able to afford such flights of fancy thanks to its amazingly successful online-search business. This has produced handsome returns for the firm’s investors, who have seen the company transform itself in the space of a mere 12 years from a tiny start-up into a behemoth with a \$180 billion market capitalisation that sprawls across a vast headquarters in Silicon Valley known as the Googleplex. Google also stretches across the web like a giant spider, with a leg in everything from online search and e-mail to social networking and web-based software applications, or apps.

Much of its growth has been organic, but Google has also splashed out on some sizeable acquisitions. In 2006 it paid \$1.7 billion for YouTube, a website that lets people post videos of their children, kittens and Lady Gaga impersonations. The following year it snapped up DoubleClick, an online-advertising network, for \$3.1 billion. More deals are likely. Google is bidding for Groupon, a trendy e-commerce business, using some of the \$33 billion sitting in its coffers.

All this has turned Google into a force to be reckoned with. But now the champion of the unorthodox is faced with two conventional business challenges. The first involves placating regulators, who fret that it may be abusing its considerable power. On November 30th the European Union announced a formal investigation into claims that Google has been manipulating search results to give an unfair advantage to its own services—a charge the firm vigorously denies.

The other challenge facing Google is how to find new sources of growth. In spite of all the experiments it has launched, the firm is still heavily dependent on search-related advertising. Last year this accounted for almost all of its \$24 billion of revenue and \$6.5 billion of profit. Acquisitions such as YouTube have deepened rather than reduced the firm's dependence on advertising. Steve Ballmer, the boss of Google's arch-rival Microsoft, has derided the search company for being "a one-trick pony".

Ironically, investors' biggest worry is that Google will end up like Microsoft, which has failed to find big new sources of revenue and profit to replace those from its two aging ponies, the Windows operating system and the Office suite of business software. That explains why Google's share price has stagnated. "The market seems to believe this could be like Microsoft version two," says Mark Mahaney, an analyst at Citigroup. (507 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. inflation [ɪnˈfleɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 漂浮, 浮动                 | 8. quirky ['kwɜ:kɪ] <i>adj.</i> 诡异的, 离奇的               |
| 2. capitalization [ˌkæpɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 资本化        | 9. headquarters [ˌhed'kwɔ:təz] <i>n.</i> 总部, 总店; 指挥部   |
| 3. behemoth [br'hi:məθ] <i>n.</i> 庞然大物                    | 10. reckon ['rekən] <i>vt.</i> 认为, 估计; (on) 指望; 测算     |
| 4. sprawl [sprɔ:l] <i>v.</i> 蔓延, 扩展                       | 11. considerable [kən'sɪdərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 相当大 (或多) 的 |
| 5. placate [plə'keɪt] <i>v.</i> 安抚, 抚慰                    | 12. manipulate [mə'nɪpjuleɪt] <i>vt.</i> 控制, 影响        |
| 6. conventional [kən'venʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 普通的, 常规的; 因循守旧的 |  |
| 7. reputation [ˌrepju'teɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 名气, 名声, 名誉         |  |

### 【长难句分析】

1. This year alone it has raised eyebrows by taking a stake in a wind-energy project off the east coast of America and by testing self-driving cars, which have already covered over 140,000 miles on the country's roads.

【解析】句子主干为 it has raised eyebrows。by taking... 和 by testing... 为两个并列的方式状语从句, 由并列连词 and 连接; which 引导定语从句修饰其前的 cars。

【译文】单是今年, 谷歌就干了一连串引人侧目的事, 譬如, 入股美国东海岸的一个风能项目, 测试自动驾驶汽车, 这种车已在美国公路上跑了14万英里。

2. This has produced handsome returns for the firm's investors, who have seen the company transform itself in the space of a mere 12 years from a tiny start-up into a behemoth with a \$180 billion market capitalisation that sprawls across a vast headquarters in Silicon Valley known as the Googleplex.

【解析】句子主干为 This has produced handsome returns。for 引导的成分为目的状语; who 引导非限制性定语从句补充说明前面的 investors; that 引导定语从句修饰其前的 capitalization。

【译文】该业务已为投资者带来了丰厚回报。短短12年间, 投资者就目睹谷歌从一家小型创业企业, 成长为一个市值达1800亿美元的庞然大物, 还在硅谷建立了占地巨大的总部名为 Googleplex。

3. Ironically, investors' biggest worry is that Google will end up like Microsoft, which has failed to find big new sources of revenue and profit to replace those from its two ageing ponies, the Windows operating system and the Office suite of business software.

【解析】句子主干为...worry is that...。that 引导的句子作主句的表语; which 引导的定语从句修饰 Microsoft; to replace... 在定语从句中做目的状语, 说明 find big new sources... 的目的; the Windows operating system and the Office suite of business software 是 two ageing ponies 的同位语。

【译文】颇具讽刺意味的是, 投资者最大的担忧在于, 谷歌最终会落得跟微软一样, 无法找到新的



重要收入与利润来源,代替Windows操作系统与Office办公软件套装这个日益陈旧的招数。

### 【全文翻译】

“谷歌不是一家传统企业。我们也不打算变成传统企业,”谷歌两位创始人Larry Page与Sergey Brin,在2004年公司上市前写给投资者的一封信里,如此表示。打那以后,谷歌被誉为“地球上最难捉摸的公司”。单是今年,谷歌就干了两件引人侧目的事,譬如,入股美国东海岸的一个风能项目,测试自动驾驶汽车,这种车已在美国公路上跑了14万英里。

谷歌之所以能部署如此异想天开的项目,得益于其网络搜索业务的巨大成功。该业务已为投资者带来了丰厚回报。短短12年间,投资者就目睹谷歌从一家小型创业企业,成长为一个市值达1800亿美元的庞然大物,还在硅谷建立了占地巨大的总部名为Googleplex。谷歌也在互联网上大举扩张,就像一只巨型蜘蛛,遍及网络搜索、电子邮件、社交网络及网络软件应用。

其发展大部分是有组织的,但谷歌也投入重金展开巨额收购。2006年,该公司斥资17亿美元收购了视频分享网站YouTube,用户可在该网站上上传自己孩子、宠物的录像和Lady Gaga的模仿视频。次年,谷歌又花31亿美元抢购了在线广告网络DoubleClick。今后很可能会出现更多并购交易。谷歌正利用330亿美元现金储备,竞购一家流行的电子商务企业——团购网站Groupon。

这一切,都让谷歌变成了一支不容小觑的力量。但如今,这家不走寻常路的成功企业,却面临两个传统的商业挑战。首先是安抚那些担心谷歌滥用权力的监管者。11月30日,欧盟宣布对谷歌展开正式调查,以确定谷歌是否操纵搜索结果,为其自身服务提供不公平的优势——谷歌严词否认了这项指控。

谷歌面临的另一大挑战,是如何找到新的增长来源。尽管其开展了多项实验,但依然十分依赖搜索广告业务。谷歌去年240亿美元收入与65亿美元利润,几乎全部来源于此。诸如YouTube之类的并购案,非但没有降低谷歌对广告的依赖,反而加深了这一趋势。作为谷歌的劲敌,微软老板Steve Ballmer,甚至嘲笑这家搜索公司“一招鲜,吃遍天”。

颇具讽刺意味的是,投资者最大的担忧在于,谷歌最终会落得跟微软一样,无法找到新的重要收入与利润来源,代替Windows操作系统与Office办公软件套装这个日益陈旧的招数。这也解释了谷歌股价停滞不前的原因。花旗集团分析师Mark Mahaney称,“市场似乎认为这家公司会成为微软第二。”

## Passage 24

It is a devastating prospect. Terrorists electronically break into the computers that control the water supply of a large American city, open and close valves to contaminate the water with untreated sewage or toxic chemicals, and then release it in a devastating flood. As the emergency services struggle to respond, the terrorists strike again, shutting down the telephone network and electrical power grid with just a few mouse clicks. Businesses are paralyzed, hospitals are overwhelmed and roads are gridlocked as people try to flee.

This kind of scenario is invoked by doom-mongers who insist that stepping up physical security since the September 11th attacks is not enough. Road-blocks and soldiers around power stations cannot prevent digital terrorism. “Until we secure our cyber-infrastructure, a few keystrokes and an Internet connection is all one needs to disable the economy and endanger lives,” Lamar Smith, a Texas congressman, told a judiciary committee in February. He ended with his catchphrase: “A mouse can be just as dangerous as a bullet or a bomb.” Is he right?

It is true that utility companies and other operators of critical infrastructure are increasingly connected to the Internet. But just because an electricity company's customers can pay their bills online, it does not necessarily follow that the company's critical control systems are vulnerable to attack. Control systems are usually kept entirely separate from other systems, for good reason. They tend to be obscure, old-fashioned systems that are incompatible with Internet technology anyhow. Even authorised users require specialist knowledge to operate them. And telecoms firms, hospitals and businesses usually have contingency plans to deal with power failures or flooding.

A simulation carried out in August by the United States Naval War College in conjunction with Gartner, a

consultancy, concluded that an “electronic Pearl Harbour” attack on America’s critical infrastructure could indeed cause serious disruption, but would first need five years of preparation and \$200m of funding. There are far simpler and less costly ways to attack critical infrastructure, from hoax phone calls to truck bombs and hijacked airliners.

On September 18th Richard Clarke, America’s cyber-security tsar, unveiled his long-awaited blueprint for securing critical infrastructure from digital attacks. It was a bit of a damp squib, making no firm recommendations and proposing no new regulation or legislation. But its lily-livered approach might, in fact, be the right one. When a risk has been overstated, inaction may be the best policy.

It is difficult to avoid comparisons with the “millennium bug” and the predictions of widespread computer chaos arising from the change of date to the year 2000. Then, as now, the alarm was sounded by technology vendors and consultants, who stood to gain from scare-mongering. But Ross Anderson, a computer scientist at Cambridge University, prefers to draw an analogy with the environmental lobby. Like eco-warriors, he observes, those in the security industry—be they vendors trying to boost sales, academics chasing grants, or politicians looking for bigger budgets—have a built-in incentive to overstate the risks. ( 514words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.devastating ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 破坏性的    | 6.legislation [ledʒɪs'leɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 立法 |
| 2.prospect ['prɒspekt] <i>n.</i> 前景              | 7.incentive [ɪn'sentɪv] <i>n.</i> 动机；刺激      |
| 3.consultancy [kən'sʌlt(ə)nsl] <i>n.</i> 咨询公司    | 8.boost [bu:st] <i>vt.</i> 推动                |
| 4.authorised ['ɔ:θəraɪzd] <i>adj.</i> 授权的        | 9.widespread ['wardspreɪd] <i>adj.</i> 广泛的   |
| 5.recommendation [rekəmen'deɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 推荐 | 10.overstate [əʊvə'steɪt] <i>vt.</i> 夸大      |

### 【长难句分析】

1.Terrorists electronically break into the computers that control the water supply of a large American city, open and close valves to contaminate the water with untreated sewage or toxic chemicals, and then release it in a devastating flood.

【解析】句子的主语是Terrorists，谓语动词是break,open and close and release，是一串谓语动词的并列。所以看出来是简单的谓语并列以后，只需要处理每个宾语的定语即可。

【译文】利用电子手段，恐怖分子闯入了控制一座美国大城市供水系统的电脑，再通过打开和关闭阀门，用未经处理的污水或者有毒化学物质来污染水源，然后把水像毁灭性的洪水一样放出来。

2.A simulation carried out in August by the United States Naval War College in conjunction with Gartner, a consultancy, concluded that an “electronic Pearl Harbour” attack on America’s critical infrastructure could indeed cause serious disruption, but would first need five years of preparation and \$200m of funding.

【解析】句子的主语是A simulation，谓语动词是concluded，宾语是that an “electronic Pearl Harbour” attack on America’s critical infrastructure could indeed cause serious disruption, but would first need five years of preparation and \$200m of funding。这是一个宾语从句。主语定语是carried out in August by the United States Naval War College in conjunction with Gartner。

【译文】八月，美国海军军事学院联合加特纳咨询公司进行了一次模拟演习，最后得出结论，对美国关键基础设施发动一次“电子化珍珠港”袭击的确能够带来严重破坏，但这样的袭击首先需要五年的准备时间以及2亿美元的资金。

3.Like eco-warriors, he observes, those in the security industry—be they vendors trying to boost sales, academics chasing grants, or politicians looking for bigger budgets—have a built-in incentive to overstate the risks.

【解析】句子的主语是those，谓语动词是have，宾语是incentive。主语定语是in the security industry，宾语的定语是to overstate the risks。本句的难点是插入语部分be they vendors trying to boost sales, academics chasing grants, or politicians looking for bigger budgets，是让步性状语从句的书面写法，表示“不管是哪一种”。

【译文】他发现，就像那些环保卫士一样，从事安全工作的人——不论是想要促销产品的商人，还是渴望得到补助金的学者，抑或是期望更多预算的政客——都有一种内在的动机促使他们夸大危险。

### 【全文翻译】

这是一幅毁灭性的景象。恐怖分子用电子手段闯入了控制一座美国大城市供水系统的电脑，他们把阀门打开又关上，用未经处理的污水或者有毒化学物质来污染水源，然后把水放出来，形成一股极具破坏力的洪水。当应急服务正忙于做出反应时，恐怖分子再次出击，只见他们轻点几下鼠标，就关闭了电话网和电网。一时间，商业陷入瘫痪，医院人满为患，人们争相逃离，道路拥堵不堪。

这种情景是那些散布恐怖威胁论的人描绘的场景。他们坚持认为9.11袭击之后仅采取实体安全措施是不够的。拦截道路，派兵把守电站都不能防止数字化恐怖主义。“除非我们对网络基础设施加以保护，否则只需要几个按键和一个互联网连接就能让经济陷入瘫痪并危及人们的生命，”德克萨斯州议员拉马尔·史密斯在二月份向一个司法委员会发言时如此说道。他用一句标语结束了自己的发言：“一个鼠标和一颗子弹或者炸弹一样危险。”他说得对吗？

的确，现在越来越多的公用事业公司和其他重要的基础设施运营商连接到互联网上。但那仅仅是为了让一家电力公司的客户可以在网上支付账单，它并不一定意味着这家公司的关键控制系统就容易受到攻击。出于安全的原因，控制系统通常都和其他系统完全分开。再说它们一般都是老式的复杂系统，和互联网技术并不兼容。即使是授权用户也需要有专业知识才能操作它们。而电信公司，医院和商业企业通常都有应急预案来应付停电或者洪水等突发事件。

8月，美国海军军事学院联合加特纳咨询公司进行了一次模拟演习，最后得出结论，对美国关键基础设施发动一次“电子化珍珠港”袭击的确能够带来严重破坏，但这样的袭击首先需要五年的准备时间以及2亿美元的资金。而袭击关键基础设施有远比这简单和廉价的方法，从恐吓电话到汽车炸弹以及劫持飞机等不一而足。

9月18日，负责美国网络安全事务的理查德·克拉克公布了人们期待已久的保护关键基础设施免遭数字化袭击的计划。不过它就像一个受潮了的爆竹，既没有给出坚决的建议，也没有提出新的规章或者法规。但实际上这种胆小的做法也许是正确的。如果某种危险被夸大，那么不采取行动也许就是上策。

人们难免会把它和“千年虫”以及由于把日期调整到2000年所引发的有关各地的电脑将陷入混乱的预言加以对比。当时的情况和现在一样，那些技术贩子和咨询师们发出警报，然后通过散布恐慌坐收渔利。不过剑桥大学的计算机科学家罗斯·安德森更倾向于将其与环境游说团体加以类比。他发现，就像那些环保卫士一样，从事安全工作的人——不论是想要促销产品的商人，还是渴望得到补助金的学者，抑或是期望更多预算的政客——都有一种内在的动机促使他们夸大危险。

## Passage 25

If you lock a bunch of high-IQ people in a room and tell them to get on with a task, what will they emerge with? Lower IQs, for one thing. A study done by Virginia Tech tried to replicate how people think under social pressure. Subjects with an average IQ of 126 were clustered into problem-solving groups and exposed to judgments about their work. A pecking order formed. The low performers showed high responses in the part of the brain that regulates fear. The scientists concluded that “individuals express diminished cognitive capacity in groups, an effect that is worsened by perceived lower status”.

This is the first ill word any scientist has had for the way groups think in a very long time. Over the past decade or two, story after story has spoken glowingly of “hive mind”, and the “wisdom of crowds”. Are these profound new insights or are they a cognitive-science trend on which the tide is now receding?

They are both. There is certainly something measurable that can be called collective intelligence. A fascinating study of its operation was published in the magazine Science two years ago. They asked small groups to do a variety of mental tests and then play a game of draughts. A collective equivalent of general intelligence is just what they found. Moreover, it was not just an artefact of the individual intelligences that made up the groups. The

correlation of group thinking with the average intelligence of the group, or with the intelligence of the group's smartest member, was weak. Strong correlations were with the "average social sensitivity of group members and the equality in distribution of conversation turn-taking". Office bullies and those who can't shut up drive down productivity.

These two findings that there is such a thing as collective intelligence and that working in groups makes individuals a bit duller are not necessarily contradictory. A human being probably loses a bit of thinking capacity in subordinating himself to a group, no matter what feats the collective is able to carry out. Whether this trade-off is worthwhile depends on what the groups are doing. If western culture as it existed until two decades ago stood for any one thing, it was the defense of the individual against the herd. Individuals produced King Lear and the Discourse on the Method. The "wisdom of crowds" produces a few retail fads at best, book-burnings and pogroms at worst.

Our own time thinks itself different. It is marked by integration of markets and innovations in networking and sales. Crowd-sourced Wikipedia (flawed, quick and free) helped drive Britannica (authoritative, labour-intensive and dear) out of the paper encyclopedia business. No one has the time to read King Lear, let alone write it. Anybody who can spark a retail fad is acclaimed a genius. The wisdom of crowds, in fact, may be just an updated version of the age-old wisdom of retail: when it comes to what the crowd wants, the crowd is all-knowing. (514 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. cluster ['klʌstə] <i>v.</i> 分组, 使成群               | 7. correlation [ˌkɒrəˈleɪʃ(ə)n; -rɪ-] <i>n.</i> 相关性 |
| 2. be exposed to 暴露于, 面临                             | 8. turn-taking <i>n.</i> 话语转换, 话语轮流                 |
| 3. pecking order 权势等级                                | 9. subordinate oneself to 屈从于, 从属于                  |
| 4. cognitive capacity 认知能力                           | 10. feat [fi:t] <i>n.</i> 功绩, 伟业                    |
| 5. word [wɜ:d] <i>n.</i> 消息                          | 11. carry out 执行, 完成                                |
| 6. The tide is receding 本意为“潮水在倒退”, 文中用其比喻义: 潮水出现回转。 | 12. trade-off <i>n.</i> 折衷, 平衡                      |
|  | 13. all-knowing <i>adj.</i> 无所不知的                   |

#### 【超纲词汇】

1. artefact ['ɑ:trɪfækt] *n.* 人工制品
2. pogrom ['pɒgrəm] *n.* 大屠杀

#### 【长难句分析】

1. The scientists concluded that "individuals express diminished cognitive capacity in groups, an effect that is worsened by perceived lower status".

【解析】本句主干为The scientists concluded..., 宾语由that引导的从句充当; an effect 为宾语从句的同位语, 被that引导的定语从句修饰。

2. The wisdom of crowds, in fact, may be just an updated version of the age-old wisdom of retail: when it comes to what the crowd wants, the crowd is all-knowing.

#### 【解析】

主句主谓间存在插入语, 冒号后的句子解释表语an updated version of the age-old wisdom of retail的同位语从句; 同位语从句中包含when引导的时间状语从句, 其中嵌套what引导的宾语从句。

#### 【全文翻译】

假如你把数名高智商者锁到一个房间, 要他们去完成一项任务, 结果会如何? 首先是, 低智商。弗吉尼亚理工大学所进行的一项研究曾试图模拟人们在社会压力下的思考模式。平均智商为126的多名实验对象被分成问题解决小组, 且其工作面临他人评判。结果形成了一种等级排序。表现不佳者控制恐惧感的大脑区域表现活跃。科学家们总结道: “个体在团体中的认知能力会降低, 这是一种会被‘感知的



低位'加重的效应。

这是很长时间以来科学家第一次就“群体思考方式”发布的坏消息。在过去一二十年间,高度赞扬“群体智慧”的报告接连不断。这些报告究竟是“深刻的新见解”,还是一种已经开始出现逆转的“认知科学新风尚”?

二者兼而有之。确实有一种可以测量的、可以被称为“群体智慧”的东西存在。两年前《科学》杂志上发表了一项关于此的奇妙研究。他们要求(受试)小组做各种心理测试,然后玩国际跳棋游戏。“总体智力”的集体等物价正是他们所发现的。另外,它并不是小组成员个体智慧的简单合成。群体智慧和“小组平均智力”或“小组最聪明成员的智力”相关性很低。强相关性在于“小组成员的平均社会敏感性”以及“话语流转分布的平等性”。狂妄自大者和口若悬河者会降低生产力。

这两项发现——“群体智慧确实存在”和“群体工作让个体迟钝”——不一定互相矛盾。无论某一集体能够实现什么样的功绩,单独的个人都可能会在从属于这一集体的过程中失掉少许思考能力。这一折衷是否值得取决于小组在做什么。假如西方文化还像二十年前一样主张“做一件事”,那么它重视“个体”胜过“群体”。个体曾经创造了《李尔王》和《方法论》。“群体智慧”,往好里说产生了几起零售狂热,往坏里说产生了焚书现象和大屠杀。

我们认为当今时代已大为不同,其特征是网络和销售中的市场和创新的合成。来源于群体的维基百科(有缺陷的,迅速的,免费的)将《大英百科全书》(权威的、劳动力集中的、昂贵的)赶出了纸质百科全书的市场。没人有时间去读《李尔王》,更别说写。能够点燃零售热潮的人就被称为天才。实际上,群体智慧可能只是古老的零售智慧的更新版本:当提及群体之需时,群体无所不知。

## Passage 26

The theft of data from Epsilon, a marketing-services company, has nonetheless caused widespread concern. On April 1st Epsilon revealed that an outsider had managed to get hold of the e-mail addresses and names of some individuals that it held on its system. Many millions of records are reportedly involved, although Epsilon, which is still investigating the cause of the leak, refuses to confirm the exact number.

This is hardly the first time that a big security breach has led to the mass theft of digital data. But the fallout from the Epsilon debacle will spread far and wide. The company sends out more than 40 billion e-mails a year on behalf of many of America's biggest companies. Epsilon says that only 2% of its 2,500 clients have been affected by the leak, but given the size of some of those outfits, this is not much consolation. Many of the firms involved have been scrambling this week to let their customers know—by e-mail, inevitably—that their personal data may have been compromised.

Some security experts argue that the fuss over the leak is overblown. They say that e-mail addresses are far less sensitive pieces of information than, say, medical or financial records. People often post their addresses on their Facebook pages, or print them on their business cards. Bruce Schneier, an internet-security expert, thinks it is a bit like worrying about spammers stealing a copy of the telephone directory. All it would do is make their task a bit easier.

Other observers are taking the leak more seriously because the thief stole, in effect, companies' customer lists and this would allow anyone who buys the lists to aim carefully crafted e-mails at those customers that appear to come from trusted businesses, asking them to “update your account details” or otherwise reveal further sensitive information, a scam known as “spear-phishing”. Conde Nast, publisher of *Vogue*, recently lost almost \$8m after falling for a fake e-mail purportedly from one of its printers, asking it to divert payments to a different bank account.

If a flood of dodgy e-mails does now appear, it will certainly damage the reputations of the firms that gave Epsilon their customers' data. Many of them, including Marriott International, a hotel chain, have been quick to blame the marketing firm for the leak and to alert their customers to the risks. But this may not be enough to

spare them from criticism. “Given the size of Marriott, why would you trust a third party to have this information in the first place?” wrote a disgruntled commenter on the hotelier’s website.

Customers may ask themselves whether companies that cannot keep a simple e-mail list safe can be trusted with more sensitive things, like their credit-card details. They also have reason to worry that other more serious leaks are being hushed up. “The Epsilon case is just the public tip of an iceberg”, says Jeff Hudson of Venafi, a data-security firm. Many instances of data loss, he says, are simply not reported. ( 516 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. fallout ['fɔ:laut] <i>n.</i> 后果; 余波           | 5. fuss [fʌs] <i>n.</i> 忙乱, 大惊小怪, 小题大做              |
| 2. debacle [dei'ba:kl] <i>n.</i> 突然地大失败, 惨败      | 6. spammer ['spæmə] <i>n.</i> 垃圾邮件发送者               |
| 3. consolation [ˌkɒnsə'leɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 安慰, 慰问  | 7. dodgy ['dɒdʒɪ] <i>adj.</i> 冒险的; 危险的              |
| 4. compromise ['kɒmprəmaɪz] <i>v.</i> 连累; 危害; 损害 | 8. disgruntled [dɪs'grʌntəld] <i>adj.</i> 不满的; 不高兴的 |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Epsilon says that only 2% of its 2,500 clients have been affected by the leak, but given the size of some of those outfits, this is not much consolation.

【解析】此句为but连接的并列句。that在句中引导宾语从句，做主语Epsilon的宾语；代词that指宾语从句所指的内容，即only 2% of its 2,500 clients have been affected by the leak; given意为“鉴于，考虑到”。

【译文】Epsilon声称这次泄漏事件里，在其共约2500个客户中，只有2%的客户受到了信息泄露的影响。但由于这些受影响的企业规模较大，因此这种说法不具有太大的说服力。

2. Other observers are taking the leak more seriously because the thief stole, in effect, companies’ customer lists and this would allow anyone who buys the lists to aim carefully crafted e-mails at those customers that appear to come from trusted businesses, asking them to “update your account details” or otherwise reveal further sensitive information, a scam known as “spear-phishing”.

【解析】此句为and连接的并列句。because引导原因状语从句，who引导定语从句，在从句中做主语，其先行词为anyone；第二个分句的谓语动词为词组allow to do；customers之后的that引导定语从句起修饰作用，that在从句中做主语，其先行词为e-mails；现代分词asking表伴随，之后不定式to do由连词or做them的并列宾补。

【译文】另外有些的观察员却认为此次信息泄露事件非常严重。因为，事实上，小偷偷走了客户名单，而任何人购买了这份名单后，就能针对那些来自可信赖企业的客户发送出精心设计的电子邮件，要求他们“更新账户信息”，或以其他方式要求他们进一步透露敏感信息——这被称为“钓鱼骗局”。

### 【全文翻译】

营销服务公司Epsilon的数据盗窃事件已引发了广泛的关注。4月1日，Epsilon透露，一名公司外部人员获得了其公司系统内部的一些人员的姓名及电邮地址。据报道，数以百万计的记录信息遭到窃取，虽然Epsilon仍在继续调查泄露原因，但它拒绝给出具体的失窃数字。

像这样由一个大的安全漏洞引起的大规模数据的泄露已经不是第一次了，但这一次，Epsilon的信息崩溃造成的影响巨大且深远。该公司每年代表众多美国名企发出400多亿封电子邮件。Epsilon声称这次泄露事件里，在其共约2500个客户中，只有2%的客户受到了信息泄露的影响。但由于这些受影响的企业规模较大，因此这种说法不具有太大说服力。这周，所涉及的企业已经匆忙通过电子邮件通知客户：他们的信息已经被盗取了。

一些安全专家认为，大家对于这次事件的反应有些过度了。他们认为电子邮件地址信息远比不上某些其他信息来得敏感，比如医疗或者财政记录。人们经常会在个人的Facebook发布他们的邮件地址，或者将它们打印在自己的名片上。网络安全专家布鲁斯认为，这有点像担心发送垃圾邮件的人偷取了别人的电话号码本的副本。信息被盗取的后果也就是方便了这些发送垃圾邮件的人而已。

另外有些观察员却认为此次信息泄露事件非常严重。因为，事实上，小偷偷走了客户名单，而任何

人购买了这份名单后,就能针对那些来自可信赖企业的客户发送出精心设计的电子邮件,要求他们“更新账户信息”,或以其他方式要求他们进一步透露敏感信息——这被称为“钓鱼骗局”。Vogue的出版商康泰纳什称,最近他被骗了800万美元。因为他收到一封中自称是其印刷工的虚假邮件,要求他用一个不同的银行账户支付。

如果大量的虚假电邮确实出现,那么这势必将影响那些把客户信息资料交给Epsilon的公司的企业的名誉。包括万豪国际连锁酒店在内的众多公司都因泄露事件谴责了这家营销公司,并尽快提醒了自己的客户注意潜在的风险。但是,即使这样做,这些企业也难逃客户的指责。有人在万豪酒店的网站上发表不满:“万豪酒店规模如此大,为何会把客户信息交托给第三方保存?”

客户们可能会自问:连一个简单的电邮地址都不能确保安全的公司,如何能让自己把信用卡等这些敏感的信息信任地交托给它呢?他们同时也担心是否还有更为严重的信息泄露的消息被封锁了。数据安全公司Venafi的杰夫哈德森说:“Epsilon事件只是浮出公众视线的冰山一角。”他说,许多数据丢失的事件,根本就没有被报道出来。

## Passage 27

If you were told that a particularly delicious-looking ice-cream cone contained dangerous chemicals, then told soon after that it was safe to eat after all, would you still choose it for dessert? So far, studies by behavioral economists have suggested that people have a hard time unlearning what they have previously been told, even after being ordered to do so. In mock trials, for example, jurors are frequently unable to disregard evidence they are later told is inadmissible. But Uri Simonsohn, a professor of marketing at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, has a forthcoming paper in the Journal of Marketing suggesting that some consumers, at least, are indeed capable of letting go of wrong information.

Mr. Simonsohn started by having to dismiss wrong information himself. In early 2007, shortly after he and his wife had bought a car seat for their first child, Consumer Reports magazine published a ranking of car seats according to safety. Unfortunately, the magazine had messed up its usually thorough testing procedure, with cars being crashed at much higher speeds than advertised. Two weeks later, Consumer Reports issued a retraction: several car seat brands (including the Simonsohns') were safer than the original rankings suggested.

Mr. Simonsohn tracked online auctions of car seats after both the initial rankings and the retractions, to see how prices were affected. The car seats falsely charged with poor performance saw their prices drop, then rebound quickly. By contrast, one seat, which failed both Consumer Reports' original and revised tests, continued to sell more cheaply after the retraction was issued. The car-seat buyers were apparently able to disregard the flawed rankings and pay attention to the correct information “I was shocked,” he says. “Because if there's one product where I would expect people to be overly emotional, it would be child safety.”

There are some warnings. It helps, Mr. Simonsohn admits, that both the original rankings and their traction were widely publicised: child-safety issues attract headlines. That the retraction was made swiftly may also have focused consumers' attention: a time lapse of months or more might have affected sales more profoundly. Furthermore, parents who buy car seats online may pay more attention to safety rankings than do their peers at a store.

But the results have led Mr. Simonsohn to rethink the earlier tests of seemingly wrongheaded consumers. Perhaps the mock jurors refused to give up previous information not out of stubbornness or ignorance but because the experimenters failed to give them sufficient reason to change their minds. Car-seat buyers, in contrast, were willing to accept new information and discard old data because they trusted Consumer Reports—especially when the magazine was confessing a misstep.

This would have implications for more than just behavioral economics. Parents who refuse to vaccinate their children for fear of autism are also concerned about child safety, but have discounted the strong evidence

that no link exists. The problem, Mr. Simonsohn suggests, might lie not with the new information but with the source: few health agencies inspire as much trust as Consumer Reports. ( 518 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1.unlearn [ʌn'li:ɪn] <i>vt.</i> 忘却; 抛掉以前的想法      | 9.confess [kən'fes] <i>v.</i> 承认; 坦白        |
| 2.inadmissible [ɪnəd'mɪsɪb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 不许可的 | 10.misstep [mɪs'steɪp] <i>n.</i> 失足; 过失     |
| 3.forthcoming [fɔ:θ'kʌmɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 即将来临的     | 11.discount ['dɪskaʊnt] <i>v.</i> 打折扣; 忽视   |
| 4.advertised ['ædvətaɪzd] <i>adj.</i> 广告的        | 12.inspire [ɪn'spaɪə] <i>vt.</i> 鼓舞; 启示; 产生 |
| 5.lapse [læps] <i>n.</i> 流逝; 间隔时间                | 13.mock trial 模拟审判                          |
| 6.wrongheaded ['rɒŋ'hedɪd] <i>adj.</i> 固执的       | 14.out of 由于(原因、动机)                         |
| 7.stubbornness ['stʌbənnɪs] <i>n.</i> 倔强; 顽强     | 15.lie with sb.( to do sth. )是...的责任        |
| 8.discard [dɪ'skɑ:d] <i>v.</i> 抛弃; 放弃            |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.juror ['dʒʊərə] *n.* 陪审员
- 2.retraction [rɪ'trækʃən] *n.* 撤销; 收回
- 3.vaccinate ['væksɪneɪt] *v.* 接种疫苗
- 4.autism ['ɔ:tɪz(ə)m] *n.* 自闭症

### 【长难句分析】

1. So far, studies by behavioral economists have suggested that people have a hard time unlearning what they have previously been told, even after being ordered to do so.

【解析】该句主干为 studies by behavioral economists have suggested..., that 引导的从句做 suggest 的宾语, 宾语从句中现在分词结构 unlearning... 和 even after being... 做状语, unlearning 的宾语由 what 引导的从句充当。

【译文】到目前为止, 行为经济学家的研究表明, 即使命令人们这样做, 他们仍然很难忘记先前被告知的内容。

2. Perhaps the mock jurors refused to give up previous information not out of stubbornness or ignorance but because the experimenters failed to give them sufficient reason to change their minds.

【解析】该句主干为 Perhaps the mock jurors refused to give up previous information, 其中 refuse 的宾语由不定式结构充当, not out of...but because... 是由并列连词衔接的两个原因状语, 第一个状语由介词短语充当, 第二个由从句充当。

【译文】也许, 模拟审判中的陪审员拒绝放弃之前的信息不是出于固执或无知, 而是因为实验者未能给出充分的理由使他们改变想法。

### 【全文翻译】

如果有人告诉你一个看起来特别美味的冰淇淋甜筒含有危险的化学物质, 然后马上告诉你吃它很安全, 你还会选它作为甜点吗? 到目前为止, 行为经济学家的研究表明, 即使命令人们这样做, 他们仍然很难忘记先前被告知的内容。例如, 在模拟审判中, 陪审员常常不能忘记那些后来被告知并不可信的证据。但是, 宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院市场营销学教授乌里·西蒙松, 在即将发表在《市场营销》杂志中的一篇论文上提到, 至少有些消费者的确能够忘记错误信息。

西蒙松从他自己不得不摒除错误信息开始。2007年初, 在他和妻子为他们的第一个孩子买了汽车座椅之后不久,《消费者报告》杂志公布了汽车座椅的安全排名。不幸的是, 这本杂志将一贯细致的测试程序弄砸了: 将汽车以远高于其宣传的速度撞击。两周后,《消费者报告》发布了一个更正声明: 若干汽车座椅品牌(包括西蒙松先生购买的品牌在内)比最初排名所示的更安全。

在最初排名和更正声明发布之后, 西蒙松追踪了汽车座椅在网上的拍卖情况, 看价格受到怎样的影响。被错误指责为性能不佳的汽车座椅经历了价格下跌, 然后快速地反弹。相反, 一个未能通过《消费



者报告》的最初测试和更正测试的座椅品牌，在更正声明发布后卖得更便宜了。显然，汽车座椅购买者能够忽略有缺陷的排名并注意到正确信息。“我为此感到震惊”，他说，“因为我预料如果有一种产品能让人们过于感情用事，那就是与儿童安全有关的产品。”

从中可获得启示。西蒙松承认，最初排名和更正声明被广泛宣传是有用的：儿童安全问题总能成为头版头条。迅速发布更正声明也吸引了消费者的注意力：数月或更久的时间间隔可能更严重地影响销售情况。此外，在网上购买汽车座椅的家长也许比在商店里购买座椅的家长更关注安全排名。

但是，这个结果已经致使西蒙松重新思考早期对于看起来很固执的消费者的测试。也许，模拟审判中的陪审员拒绝放弃之前的信息不是出于固执或无知，而是因为实验者未能给出充分的理由使他们改变想法。相反，汽车坐垫的购买者愿意接受新信息并抛弃旧数据的原因是他们信任《消费者报告》——尤其当它敢于承认错误的时候。

这影响到的不仅仅只是行为经济学。由于担心孩子得自闭症而拒绝给孩子注射疫苗的家长们也关心孩子的安全。但是，他们不相信那些证明这两者之间没有联系的有力证据。西蒙松表示，问题也许不出在新信息上而是出在来源上：很少有卫生机构可以像《消费者报告》一样，让人产生足够的信任。

## Passage 28

People everywhere are talking about the Great Depression, which followed the October 1929 stock market crash and lasted until the United States entered World War II. It is a vivid story of year upon year of despair. This Depression narrative, however, is not merely a story about the past: it has started to inform our current expectations.

According to the Reuters-University of Michigan Survey of Consumers earlier this month, nearly two-thirds of consumers expected that the present downturn would last for five more years. President Obama, in his first press conference, evoked the Depression in warning of a “negative spiral” that “becomes difficult for us to get out of” and suggested the possibility of a “lost decade” as in Japan in the 1990s. He said Congress needed to pass an economic stimulus package to prevent this disaster.

The attention paid to the Depression story may seem a logical consequence of our economic situation. But the retelling, in fact, is a cause of the current situation—because the Great Depression serves as a model for our expectations, damping what John Maynard Keynes called our “animal spirits”, reducing consumers’ willingness to spend and businesses’ willingness to hire and expand. The Depression narrative could easily end up as a self-fulfilling prophecy. The popular response to vivid accounts of past depressions is partly psychological, but it has a rational base. We have to look at past episodes because economic theory, lacking the physical constants of the hard sciences, has never offered a complete account of the mechanics of depressions.

To understand the story’s significance in driving our thinking, it is important to recognize that the Great Depression itself was partly driven by the retelling of earlier depression stories. In the 1930s, there was incessant talk about the depressions of the 1870s and 1890s; each of those downturns lasted for the better part of a decade.

In his influential 1909 book, “Forty Years of American Finance”, Alexander Dana Noyes argued that the depressions of the 1870s and the 1890s might have lasted much longer, except for accidents of history—a “European famine and a bumper crop at home” which stimulated the domestic economy through its agricultural sector. Early in the Depression, Forrest Davis worried in “What Price Wall Street?” that weakness after the panic of 1907 might have led to a prolonged depression if not for the accident of the World War. In 1932, a review of this book in *The Times* mourned that Mr. Davis had given us “no especial assurance that any of the traditional accidents can save us once more. The last war showed how terrible the next war will be.”

Should President Obama have reinforced the Great Depression story? Perhaps he had to take that risk to promote the economic stimulus plan, and not just hope for some accident to save us. The story was already embedded in our consciousness, and will be with us until we see a real, solid boost from the stimulus package and

its likely successors. ( 520 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. accident ['æksɪdənt] <i>n.</i> 意外, 偶然事件        | 12. stimulus package 经济刺激计划   |
| 2. account [ə'kaʊnt] <i>n.</i> 描述; 叙述             | 13. the best / better part of something (事物、时间的) 绝大部分, 多半                   |
| 3. boost [bu:st] <i>n.</i> 激励; 帮助                 | 14. animal spirits 动物精神 (在凯恩斯看来, 动物精神是一种非理性的心理现象, 容易受各种环境因素的影响, 而且具有不稳定的特征) |
| 4. damp [dæmp] <i>vt.</i> 抑制; 减弱                  | 15. hard sciences 硬科学, 一般指自然科学和工程技术科学, 对应的是软科学                              |
| 5. depression [drɪ'pref(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 经济萧条       | 16. lost decade 失落的十年 (指1993年后日本经济和房地产陷入了长达10多年的徘徊在衰退和复苏的停滞状态)              |
| 6. downturn ['daʊnts:n] <i>n.</i> 衰退 (经济方面)       |   |
| 7. embed [ɪm'bed] <i>vt.</i> 把...牢牢地嵌入或插入         |   |
| 8. evoke [ɪ'vəʊk] <i>vt.</i> 引起, 唤起 (感情、记忆)       |   |
| 9. expectation [ekspek'teɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 期待; 预期 |   |
| 10. mourn [mɔ:n] <i>v.</i> 哀悼; 忧伤                 |   |
| 11. press conference 新闻发布会                        |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

self-fulfilling prophecy 自我应验语言, 指以没有确凿证据的预言为契机, 唤起一种新的行动, 这种行动最终使起初的预言变为现实。

### 【长难句分析】

1. President Obama, in his first press conference, evoked the Depression in warning of a “negative spiral” that “becomes difficult for us to get out of” and suggested the possibility of a “lost decade” as in Japan in the 1990s.

【解析】该句的主干是 President Obama evoked the Depression and suggested the possibility of a “lost decade”。in his first press conference 和 as in Japan in the 1990s 是插入语; in warning of a “negative spiral” 是介词短语做 evoked 的状语, that 引导的定语从句修饰 negative spiral。

【译文】奥巴马总统在首次新闻招待会上就提到了大萧条, 以警告人们要警惕“恶性循环”令“我们难以走出困境”, 并暗示有可能形成日本20世纪90年代那样的“失落的十年”。

2. But the retelling, in fact, is a cause of the current situation—because the Great Depression serves as a model for our expectations, damping what John Maynard Keynes called our “animal spirits”, reducing consumers’ willingness to spend and businesses’ willingness to hire and expand.

【解析】该句包含由 because 引导的原因状语从句, 其主干为 the retelling is a cause of the current situation...。其中破折号表示解释说明。in fact 是插入语; damping...reducing... 是现在分词结构做伴随状语。

【译文】但事实上, 反复讲述本身也是造成目前形势的原因之一——大萧条充当了人们预期的范例, 削弱了约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯所谓的“动物精神”, 降低了消费者的购买意愿以及企业招聘和扩大的积极性。

3. In his influential 1909 book, “Forty Years of American Finance”, Alexander Dana Noyes argued that the depressions of the 1870s and the 1890s might have lasted much longer, except for accidents of history—a “European famine and a bumper crop at home” which stimulated the domestic economy through its agricultural sector.

【解析】该句的主干是 Alexander Dana Noyes argued that...。In his influential 1909 book 是 argued 的状语; “Forty Years of American Finance” 是 book 的同位语; that 引导的宾语从句充当 argued 的宾语; except for... 是插入语, 其中破折号表示解释说明, which 引导的定语从句修饰 European famine and a bumper crop at home。

【译文】亚历山大·达纳·诺伊斯在1909年出版的影响力很大的书《美国金融40年》中指出: 若不是历史上的意外事件——欧洲大饥荒和美国本土谷物大丰收——通过农业领域刺激了国内经济的发展, 19世纪70年代和90年代的经济萧条可能会延续更长时间。

## 【全文翻译】

人们在到处谈论着大萧条。那是发生在1929年10月股市崩溃之后，一直延续到美国参加第二次世界大战的事情。那是年复一年的绝望。然而，关于大萧条的讲述，并不只是纯粹的对过去事情的讲述，它已经开始影响人们对于当前形势的预期。

本月早些时候路透社与密歇根大学进行的一次联合调查显示，近三分之二的消费者预计目前的经济下滑还将持续五年。奥巴马总统在首次新闻招待会上就提到了大萧条，以警告人们要警惕“恶性循环”令“我们难以走出困境”，并暗示有可能形成日本20世纪90年代那样的“失落的十年”。他说国会应当通过一项经济刺激计划以避免这场灾难。

人们对大萧条的关注看上去好像是当前的经济形势所致。但事实上，反复讲述本身也是造成目前形势的原因之一——大萧条充当了人们预期的范例，削弱了约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯所谓的“动物精神”，降低了消费者的购买意愿以及企业招聘和扩大的积极性。关于大萧条的讲述很容易成为自我实现的预言。人们对于经济萧条故事的普遍反应，部分是出于心理方面的原因，但也有理性基础。我们不得不回顾过去的历史，因为经济理论不像严密科学那样有物理常数，它从未提供大萧条机制的完整说明。

要想理解此类故事对人们思维的引导作用，有必要意识到，大萧条本身的形成也有部分原因是受到讲述过去的经济萧条的影响。20世纪30年代，人们不停地谈论19世纪70年代、90年代的经济萧条；那两次危机都延续了那个年代的大部分时间。

亚历山大·达纳·诺伊斯在1909年出版的影响力很大的书《美国金融40年》中指出：若不是历史上的意外事件——欧洲大饥荒和美国本土谷物大丰收——通过农业领域刺激了国内经济的发展，19世纪70年代和90年代的经济萧条可能会延续更长时间。大萧条早期，福瑞斯特·戴维斯在《华尔街管什么用》中提到了他的担忧：若非发生了世界大战，1907年恐慌之后的经济疲软本来有可能导致更长时间的萧条。1932年，《时代》杂志中的一篇对此书的书评表示了遗憾：戴维斯先生“无法保证传统的意外事件会再次拯救我们。这一次战争已表明了下一次战争的恐怖性”。

奥巴马总统是不是本该重申大萧条的故事？或许他必须冒险推动经济刺激计划，而不单是指望有什么意外事件可以拯救我们。大萧条的故事已经在我们的意识中根深蒂固，并将一直陪着我们，直至看到一系列的经济刺激计划和类似的后续措施能够形成一个真实、稳固的推进力量为止。

## Passage 29

Google dodged a particularly large legal bullet on January 3rd, when America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) announced the results of a long-running investigation into allegations that the internet giant has been abusing its dominant position in online search to promote its own businesses at the expense of rivals. Google's competitors had hoped the FTC would put a stop to what they have labeled "search bias", which would have greatly impaired the web firm's commercial prospects. But in the event, the commission found no evidence that Google was suppressing competition in this way.

That is a significant victory for the company, which has long argued that it should be allowed to cross-promote services such as travel-related offerings via its search engine. The FTC ruled that Google's "universal search" service, which prominently displays Google companies in results to shopping searches, and other tweaks to the firm's search algorithms, could be considered as innovations that improved the experience of users. Beth Wilkinson, a lawyer said that although Google took "aggressive actions" to gain competitive advantage over rivals, its tactics "did not violate competition law".

In other areas, however, the firm has had to make concessions. On patents, Google has agreed to license other firms' patents deemed essential to make popular devices such as smartphones on "fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms". This matters, because the web giant pocketed thousands of patents when it swallowed up Motorola Mobility. The FTC alleges that Google then broke its commitment to license essential patents on fair terms and used legal injunctions to stop some rivals from using them. Google has also agreed to allow

other websites to remove pieces of their content, such as consumer reviews, from Google's specialized search offerings in areas such as shopping, while leaving them on display in its general search service. It has also pledged to make it easier for advertisers to shift data generated by ad campaigns run on Google to other search engines.

None of this has impressed Google's most furious critics. For example, the deputy-general counsel of Microsoft, Google's arch-rival in search, said it was doubtful that Google could be trusted "on the basis of non-binding assurances that it will not abuse its market position further".

Such sour grapes are hardly surprising, but as Ms Wilkinson noted in the commission's statement on the settlement with Google, "the FTC's mission is to protect competition, and not individual competitors". The commission's approach to Google's case makes sense in a market where rapid changes in technology and shifts in the competitive landscape mean that heavy-handed regulation is likely to cause far more harm than good.

The antitrust battle is not yet over in America, where Google's activities are also being scrutinised by the attorneys-general of several states. But this week's settlement will greatly strengthen Google's hand in any future legal combat there. ( 527 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. investigation [ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 调查 | 15. license ['laɪsəns] <i>n.</i>             |
| 2. allegation [ˌæləˈgeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 指控        | 16. deem [di:m] <i>v.</i> 认为                 |
| 3. dominant [ˈdɒmɪnənt] <i>adj.</i> 占优势的       | 17. essential [ɪˈsenʃl] <i>adj.</i> 必不可少的    |
| 4. rival ['raɪvəl] <i>n.</i> 竞争对手              | 18. device [dɪˈvaɪs] <i>n.</i> 装置            |
| 5. bias ['biəs] <i>n.</i> 偏见                   | 19. non-discrimination <i>adj.</i> 非歧视性的     |
| 6. impair [ɪmˈpeə(r)] <i>v.</i> 损害             | 20. pocket ['pɒkɪt] <i>v.</i> 据为己有           |
| 7. prospect ['prɒspekt] <i>n.</i> 前景           | 21. commitment [kəˈmɪtmənt] <i>n.</i> 承诺     |
| 8. prominently ['prɒmɪnəntli] <i>adv.</i> 显著地  | 22. pledge [pledʒ] <i>n.</i> 许诺              |
| 9. display [dɪˈspleɪ] <i>v.</i> 显示             | 23. impress [ɪmˈpres] <i>v.</i> 给...深刻印象     |
| 10. innovation [ˌɪnəˈveɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 革新       | 24. non-binding <i>adj.</i> 不具约束力的           |
| 11. aggressive [əˈɡresɪv] <i>adj.</i> 侵略的      | 25. assurance [əˈʃʊərəns] <i>n.</i> 保证       |
| 12. tactic [ˈtæktɪk] <i>n.</i> 策略              | 26. antitrust [ˌæntɪˈtrʌst] <i>adj.</i> 反垄断的 |
| 13. concession [kənˈseɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 让步        | 27. scrutinise [skruːˈtɪnɪs] <i>v.</i> 核查    |
| 14. patent ['pætənt] <i>n.</i> 专利              |  |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. dodge [dɒdʒ] *v.* 避开
2. tweak [twi:k] *n.* 微调
3. algorithm ['ælɡərɪðəm] *n.* 算法

### 【长难句分析】

1. Google dodged a particularly large legal bullet on January 3rd, when America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) announced the results of a long-running investigation into allegations that the internet giant has been abusing its dominant position in online search to promote its own businesses at the expense of rivals.

【解析】本句主干为 Google dodged a particularly large legal bullet; on January 3rd 做时间状语，被 when 引导的定语从句修饰；定语从句中嵌套 that 引导的同谓语从句解释说明 allegations, 同位语从句从农耕剧中包含不定式目的状语 to promote...。

【译文】一月三日，谷歌避开了一颗巨硕的“法律子弹”——当美国联邦贸易委员会其对有关指控“谷歌这个网络巨头滥用其在线搜索的主导地位，以牺牲竞争对手的方式来推荐自己的商业”的长期调查结果。

2. The commission's approach to Google's case makes sense in a market where, as we recently argued, rapid changes in technology and shifts in the competitive landscape mean that heavy-handed regulation is likely to



cause far more harm than good.

【解析】本句的主干是The commission's approach to Google's case makes sense in a market. Where引导的定语从句修饰a market, 该从句主语为and连接的并列结构rapid changes in...and shifts in..., 宾语由that引导的宾语从句充当。

【译文】委员会对于谷歌所采取的办法是合情合理的, 英文市场上技术的飞速变化与竞争格局的不断流转意味着严格监管很有可能造成更多的坏处而不是好处。

### 【全文翻译】

1月3日, 谷歌避开了一颗巨硕的“法律子弹”——当美国联邦贸易委员会宣布其对有关指控“谷歌这个网络巨头滥用其在线搜索的主导地位, 以牺牲竞争对手的方式来推进自己的商业”的长期调查结果。谷歌的竞争对手本希望联邦贸易委员会制止他们所称的“搜索歧视”——若得制止, 其势必会重创谷歌这个网络公司的商业前景。但结果是委员会没有发现证据足以证明谷歌在以此方式扼制竞争。

这对谷歌来说是重大胜利, 该公司长期以来一直辩称自己应被允许通过自家的搜索引擎来交叉推广诸如“旅游相关产品”等服务。联邦贸易委员会裁定, 谷歌的“通用搜索”服务(这种搜索服务会在购物搜索时优先显示谷歌公司)和对公司搜索算法进行的其他微调可被认为是改善用户体验的技术革新。律师贝斯·威尔金森说, 尽管谷歌采取了“侵略性措施”以获得胜于其他对手的竞争优势, 但这些策略“并没有违法竞争法”。

但是在其他一些领域, 谷歌公司不得不做出让步。如在专利领域, 谷歌已经同意将其他公司的专利进行授权。这些专利被认为对制造诸如智能手机等流行设备至关重要, 授权应遵循“公平、合理以及非歧视性条款”。此举意义重大, 因为谷歌这个网络巨头在吞并摩托罗拉移动公司时囊括了数千项专利。联邦贸易委员会认为, 谷歌随后违背了其基于公平性条款来发放核心专利的承诺并且还使用了法律禁令来阻止竞争对手使用这些专利。谷歌还同意允许其他网站将他们的内容片断, 如消费者评论, 从谷歌的“购物”等垂直搜索产品领域移除, 而在通用搜索服务中则予以保留。它也许诺, 要使得广告商更容易将谷歌上的广告活动所产生的数据转向其他搜索引擎。

以上没有一项能让谷歌最为大声疾呼的批评者印象深刻的。例如谷歌在搜索方面的夙敌——微软, 其副总法律顾问说, 实在难以相信谷歌“会基于这种毫无约束力的保证而不滥用手段推广自己的市场”。

这种“酸葡萄”心理并不令人惊奇, 但就像威尔金森女士在委员会对谷歌的裁定决议中所指出的那样, “联邦委员会的职责是保护竞争, 而不是个体竞争者”。委员会对谷歌案所采取的办法是合情合理的, 因为市场上技术的飞速变化与竞争格局的不断流转意味着严格监管很有可能造成更多的坏处而不是好处。

但是这个反垄断战斗并未在美国结束——谷歌的活动还受到其他数州首席检察官的核查。但是这周的裁定将大大增强谷歌应对将来任何法律审判的胜算。

## Passage 30

The outcry over internet firms' habit of surreptitiously tracking web surfers' activities has clearly resonated inside the White House. On March 16th the Obama administration announced that it intends to work with Congress to produce “a privacy bill of rights” giving American consumers greater control over how their information is collected and used by digital marketers.

Those who have been lobbying for change agree with, but are unsympathetic to, internet firms' worries that such a law could dent their advertising—driven business models, which rely on tracking and targeting consumers to maximize revenues. “This is dimming the prospects of Google, Facebook and other digital ad companies,” says Jeffrey Chester of the Centre for Digital Democracy.

Quite how dark things get for them will depend on the details of the bill. It will seek to lay down the basic principles of internet privacy rights, broadly following recommendations published last December by the Department of Commerce. The department's report said consumers should be told more about why data are being

collected about them and how they are used; and it called for stricter limits on what companies can do with information they collect.

Whatever legislation finally emerges is likely to give a broader role to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which will almost certainly be charged with deciding how those principles are translated into practice and with policing their implementation. Among other things, the FTC is known to be keen on a formal “do not track” system, which would allow users to block certain sites from monitoring their online activities.

Keen to avoid this, the online-advertising industry has been working overtime to convince policymakers that it can police itself using systems such as icons on web pages that show surfers when they are being tracked. And it is telling anyone who will listen that consumers will suffer if tough do-not-track rules hit ad revenues, forcing web firms to charge for more content.

With Mr Obama throwing his weight behind internet privacy, this rearguard action is less likely to be successful. Some ad firms have started talking of creating a do-not-track system of their own, that would limit the damage to their digital activities. Microsoft and Mozilla, two tech giants, have recently said they are including do-not-track features in new versions of their respective web browsers, Internet Explorer and Firefox.

Although all this may dent their revenues, America's internet giants could also benefit from the legislation if it helps them in their dealings with the European Union. The EU's already fairly strict rules on privacy—which it considers a fundamental human right—are being tightened further. The time-consuming and expensive legal hoops the EU makes American internet firms jump through, to be allowed to handle Europeans' online data, will become more demanding.

If by passing its own online-privacy “bill of rights” America can convince the EU to ease this legal burden, then it will be an important win for American companies, says Joel Reidenberg, a professor at Fordham University's law school. Google, Facebook and others will no doubt be tracking—both online and offline—the progress of EU-American talks on this matter very closely. (546 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.surreptitiously [ˌsʌrəp'tɪʃəsli] <i>adv.</i> 偷偷摸摸地 | 程序的)符号; 图像                                     |
| 2.implementation [ˌɪmplɪmen'teɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 贯彻, 执行  | 4.legislation [ˌledʒɪs'leɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 法律, 法规 |
| 3.icon ['aɪ,kɒn] <i>n.</i> (计算机屏幕上表示命令、              | 5.hoop [hu:p] <i>n.</i> 经受磨炼                   |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. Those who have been lobbying for change agree with, but are unsympathetic to, internet firms' worries that such a law could dent their advertising—driven business models, which rely on tracking and targeting consumers to maximize revenues.

【解析】此句为主从复合句。Who引导定语从句修饰主语those; that引导同位语从句, 解释说明网络公司担忧的内容, 其主干为: law could dent business model; which引导定语从句修饰business models, 其先行词为business models, 在从句中充当主语。

【译文】互联网企业担心这项法案会削弱其以广告业务驱动的商业模式, 该模式靠跟踪定位用户来实现收益最大化, 那些一直游说网络变革隐私立法的人赞同这点, 却无动于衷。

2. Whatever legislation finally emerges is likely to give a broader role to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which will almost certainly be charged with deciding how those principles are translated into practice and with policing their implementation.

【解析】此句为主从复合句, 其中主句主语为what引导的主语从句, which引导定语从句修饰FTC, 在句中充当主语; with deciding how...and with policing...为定语从句的宾补, 由连词and连接表并列。

【译文】无论法规最终如何, 都可能让联邦贸易委员会(FTC)发挥更广泛的作用。FTC几乎肯定会负责将这项法案各项原则转为实践, 并监督执行。

3.The time-consuming and expensive legal hoops the EU makes American internet firms jump through, to

be allowed to handle Europeans' online data, will become more demanding.

【解析】此句为主从复合句。The EU makes...online data 为省略定语从句，省略了which/that，用以修饰主语legal hoops；该定语从句的原型为：the EU makes American internet firms jump through the legal hoops；不定式to be allowed to做定语从句的目的状语。

【译文】美国互联网企业若要获准处理欧洲人的网络数据，便得跨过欧盟耗时费钱的重重法律障碍，而这些法规日后将更为严苛。

### 【全文翻译】

互联网公司喜欢偷偷跟踪用户上网活动，这一嗜好引发的高声抗议，显然在白宫内产生了共鸣。3月16日，奥巴马政府宣布欲同国会合作，出台“一项隐私权利法案”，赋予美国用户更大权力去控制数字营销商收集利用自己的信息。

互联网企业担心这项法案会削弱其以广告业务驱动的商业模式，该模式靠跟踪定位用户来实现收益最大化，那些一直游说网络变革隐私立法的人赞同这点，却无动于衷。“数字民主中心”的杰弗里·切斯特称：“这令谷歌、Facebook（美国一社交网络服务网站）及其他数字广告公司的前景一片黯淡。”

前景有多暗淡，取决于这项法案的具体条款。法案试图制定网络隐私权利的基本原则，大致遵从了美国商务部去年12月发布的建议。商务部的报告称，用户理应被更多地告知，为何要收集与之有关的上网数据，以及这些数据怎么使用；在公司如何处理收集的信息的事宜上，报告呼吁应给予更严格的限制。

无论法规最终如何，都可能让联邦贸易委员会（FTC）发挥更广泛的作用。几乎可以肯定的是FTC会负责将这项法案的各项原则转为实践，并监督执行。除此之外，FTC所热衷的一个合法的“不跟踪”机制，已经广为人知。该机制允许用户阻止某些网站监视其网上活动。

因急于避免出现这种情况，网络广告界坚持不懈想让决策者相信，它能自我监督，方式就是使用诸如网页图标之类的系统，这样用户一旦被跟踪，网页图标就会告知。它也在告诉任何愿意倾听的人，倘若严格的“不跟踪”规定损及广告收入，就会迫使网络公司对更多内容收费，遭殃的可是用户。

随着奥巴马先生动用职权支持网络隐私保护，网络公司发起的这场保卫战更无望取胜。某些广告公司已开始声称要打造自己的“不跟踪”机制，以此减少其数字广告活动可能受到的冲击。两大科技巨头Microsoft和Mozilla近期宣称，它们的新版网络浏览器IE和Firefox，就包含了“不跟踪”功能。

尽管这一切会削减美国互联网巨头的收入，但倘若立法能助其应对欧盟，那他们也会从中受益。欧盟视隐私为基本人权，早已制定了相当严格的隐私保护规则，而且还在进一步限制。美国互联网企业若要获准处理欧洲人的网络数据，便得跨过欧盟耗时费钱的重重法律障碍，而这些法规日后将更为严苛。

福特汉姆大学法学院的乔尔·瑞登伯格教授称，倘若美国能凭借自有网络隐私“权利法案”来说服欧盟减轻这种法律负担，这对美国公司而言就将是一场重大胜利。因而谷歌、Facebook以及其他公司无疑会在线上线下密切关注欧盟与美国就此事的谈判进展。

## Passage 31

Jessica Buchsbaum first noticed that something had changed in May 2008. The head of recruitment for a law firm in Florida, Ms Buchsbaum was used to interviewing young candidates for summer internships who seemed to think that the world owed them a living. Many applicants expected the firm to promote itself to them rather than the other way around. However, last May's crop was far more humble. "The tone had changed from 'What can you do for me?' to 'Here's what I can do for you.'" she says.

The global downturn has been a brutal awakening for the youngest members of the workforce—variously called "the Millennials", "Generation Y" or "the Net Generation" by social researchers. "Net Geners" are, roughly, people born in the 1980s and 1990s. Those old enough to have passed from school and university into work had got used to a world in which jobs were plentiful and firms fell over one another to recruit them. Now their prospects are grimmer. According to America's Bureau of Labour Statistics, the unemployment rate among

people in their 20s increased significantly in the two most recent recessions in the United States.

This is creating new problems for managers. Because of the downturn, Net Geners are finding it harder to hop to new jobs. At the same time, their dissatisfaction is growing as crisis-hit firms adopt more of a command-and-control approach to management-the opposition of the open, collaborative style that young workers prefer. Less autonomy and more directives have sparked complaints among Net Geners that offices and factories have become “pressure cookers” and “boiler rooms”. “The recession is creating lower turnover, but also higher frustration among young people stuck in jobs,” warns Cam Marston, a consultant who advises companies on inter-generational matters.

Such complaining may reinforce the stereotype of young workers as being afraid of hard work—more American Idle than American Idol. Yet a survey of 4,200 young graduates from 44 countries published in Dec. 2008 by PricewaterhouseCoopers found that they want many of the same things from work as previous generations, including a long period of employment with a small number of employers. And they are willing to put in the hours to get them, if they are treated well. Indeed, Net Geners may be just the kind of employees that companies need to help them deal with the recession’s hazards. For one thing, they are accomplished at juggling many tasks at once. For another, they are often eager to move to new roles or countries at the drop of a hat—which older workers with families and other commitments may find harder to do. Such flexibility can be a blessing in difficult times.

Therefore, compromises will have to be made on both sides. Younger workers will have to accept that in difficult times decisions will be taken more crisply and workloads will increase. Their managers, meanwhile, will have to make an extra effort to keep Net Geners engaged and motivated. Firms that can-not pull off this balancing act could see the departure of young talent once the economy improves. That, to borrow from Net Geners’ text-message shorthand, would be a huge Wombat: a waste of money, brains and time. ( 558 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. accomplished [ə'kʌmplɪʃt] <i>adj.</i> 完成的; 熟练的 | 9. idle ['aɪd(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 闲置的; 懒惰的 <i>n.</i> 闲散的人 |
| 2. autonomy [ɔ:'tɒnəmi] <i>n.</i> 自治, 自治权         | 10. internship ['ɪntɜːnʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 实习生; 实习          |
| 3. blessing ['blesɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 祝福; 赐福            | 11. juggle ['dʒʌg(ə)l] <i>v.</i> 歪曲; 欺骗; 同时应付          |
| 4. brutal ['bru:t(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 残忍的; 野蛮的       | 12. recruit [rɪ'kru:t] <i>v.</i> 聘用; 征募新兵              |
| 5. crisply ['krɪspli] <i>adv.</i> 清楚地; 易碎地        | 13. shorthand ['ʃɔːthænd] <i>n.</i> 速记; 速记法            |
| 6. crop [krɒp] <i>n.</i> 农作物; 一批、一群(人)            | 14. turnover ['tɜːnəʊvə] <i>n.</i> 人员更替率               |
| 7. grim [grɪm] <i>adj.</i> 冷酷的; 糟糕的               | 15. at the drop of a hat 马上, 立即                        |
| 8. hazard ['hæzəd] <i>n.</i> 危险, 冒险               | 16. pull off 做成, 完成                                    |

### 【超纲词汇】

wombat ['wɒmbæt] *n.* 袋熊

### 【长难句分析】

1. Those old enough to have passed from school and university into work had got used to a world in which jobs were plentiful and firms fell over one another to recruit them.

【解析】本句主干为 those...had got to a world...。old...work 为形容词短语作后置定语修饰 those。in which...them 为修饰 a world 的定语从句。

【译文】那些已经大学毕业、找到工作的人们习惯了的是一个“工作多的是、公司争先恐后地抢着聘用他们”的世界。

2. At the same time, their dissatisfaction is growing as crisis-hit firms adopt more of a command-and-control approach to management-the opposition of the open, collaborative style that young workers prefer.

【解析】本句主干为...their dissatisfaction is growing...。at the same time 表明本句和上句之间的时间关系。as...your worker prefer 为 as 引导的时间状语从句, 其中, 主干为...firms adopt...approach to



management...。破折号部分为对a command-and-control approach to management的补充说明, that...prefer为修饰the open, collaborative style的定语从句。

【译文】与此同时,随着受到经济危机冲击的企业更多地采取强制性管理措施,他们的不满情绪也在与日俱增。这种强制性管理与开放合作性管理背道而驰,而后者却恰恰是年轻员工所偏爱的风格。

### 【全文翻译】

2008年5月,杰西卡·布克斯鲍姆第一次注意到有些事情已经变了。作为佛罗里达州一家法律事务所的招聘主管,布克斯鲍姆女士过去经常面试那些要在夏季实习的年轻人。在那些应聘者眼里,整个世界都亏欠他们一份工作。许多申请者期望有人主动向他们推销公司,而不是他们努力向公司推销自己。然而,五月份的这批应聘者却要谦逊得多了。杰西卡认为“他们的语气已经从‘你能为我做什么?’转变成了‘这是我能为您做到的。’”

全球经济滑坡已使劳动大军中最年轻的这部分力量幡然醒悟——社会研究人员称这些人为“千禧一代”、“Y世代”或是“网络一代”。大体上来说,“网络一代”是指在20世纪80到90年代出生的那部分人。那些已经大学毕业、找到工作的人们习惯了的是一个“工作多的是、公司争先恐后地抢着聘用他们”的世界。现在他们的前景却不如以往那么乐观了。根据美国劳动部的数据,在美国最近的两次经济衰退中,20多岁的年轻人的失业率明显升高。

与此同时,随着受到经济危机冲击的企业更多地采取强制性管理措施,他们的不满情绪也在与日俱增。这种强制性管理与开放合作性管理背道而驰,而后者却恰恰是年轻员工所偏爱的风格。自主权太少、指令太多已经引起网络一代的不满,他们抱怨办公室和工厂已经变成了“压力锅”和“锅炉房”。就代际问题给公司提供建议的咨询专家卡姆·马思顿警告说,“经济衰退不仅使收益减少,也使陷入工作困境的年轻人有了更大的挫败感。”

这种抱怨也许加深了人们对于年轻员工惧怕艰苦工作的偏见——美国闲人还是要比美国牛人多的。然而普华永道咨询公司在2008年12月公布的一项针对44个国家的4200名年轻毕业生的调查显示,从工作要求来看,他们想要的许多东西都与上几代人相同,其中包括签订长期的雇佣合同,少跳槽。而且如果待遇不错的话,他们愿意花很长时间来完成这样的工作。实际上,网络一代也许正是公司所需要的能够帮助它们应对衰退危害的雇员。一方面,他们擅于同时应付多项工作任务,另一方面,他们经常渴望立即投入到新的工作或动身到其他国家去工作——这是有家有口、兼有其他负担的老员工可能较难做到的一点。这种灵活性在困难时期会是一种优势。

因此,双方都得做出让步。年轻员工必须接受的是,在困难时期,执行决策要更加干净利落而且工作量也会增加。与此同时,他们的管理者也必须付出额外的努力,以使“网络一代”保持专注和积极。一旦经济复苏,无法努力实现这种平衡的公司可能会眼睁睁地看着青年才俊纷纷离去。借用“网络一代”短信中的精练语言,那将会是一个巨大的“袋熊”:是财力、人力、时间的浪费。

## Passage 32

Because 99 percent of our evolutionary history was spent as hunter-gatherers living in small bands of a few dozen to a few hundred people, we evolved a psychology not always well equipped to reason our way around the modern world. What may seem like irrational behavior today may have actually been rational 100,000 years ago. Without an evolutionary perspective, the assumptions of Homo economics—that “Economic Man” is rational, self-maximizing and efficient in making choices—make no sense. Take economic profit versus psychological fairness as an example.

Behavioral economists employ an experimental procedure called the Ultimatum Game. It goes something like this. You are given \$100 to split between yourself and your game partner. Whatever division of the money you propose, if your partner accepts it, you are both richer by that amount. How much should you offer? Why not suggest a \$ 90- \$ 10 split? If your game partner is a rational, self-interested money maximizer, he isn't going to turn down a free 10 bucks, is he? He is. Research shows that proposals that deviate much beyond a \$ 70- \$ 30

split are usually rejected.

Why? Because they aren't fair. Says who? Says the moral emotion of "reciprocal altruism," which evolved over the Paleolithic eons to demand fairness on the part of our potential exchange partners. "I'll scratch your back if you'll scratch mine" only works if I know you will respond with something approaching parity. The moral sense of fairness is hardwired into our brains and is an emotion shared by most people and primates tested for it.

The deeper evolution of this phenomenon can be seen in the behavior of our primate cousins. In studies with both chimpanzees and capuchin monkeys, Emory University primatologists Frans de Waal and Sarah Brosnan found that when two individuals work together on a task for which only one is rewarded with a desired food, if the reward recipient does not share that food with his task partner, the partner will refuse to participate in future tasks and will express emotions that are clearly meant to convey dis-pleasure at the injustice.

Such results suggest that all primates evolved a sense of justice, a moral emotion that signals to the individual that an exchange was fair or unfair. Fairness evolved as a stable strategy for maintaining social harmony in our ancestors' small bands, where cooperation was reinforced and became the rule while free-loading was punished and became the exception. What would appear to be irrational economic choices today—such as turning down a free \$ 10 with a sense of righteous injustice—were, at one time, rational when seen through the lens of evolution.

Just as it is a myth that evolution is driven solely by "selfish genes" and that organisms are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive, it is a myth that the economy is driven by people who are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive. The fact is, we are equitably selfish and selfless, cooperative and competitive. There exists in both life and economies mutual struggle and mutual aid. In the main, however, the balance in our nature is heavily on the side of good over evil. Markets are moral, and modern economies are founded on our virtuous nature. ( 558 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.maximize ['mæksɪmaɪz] v. 最大化      | 5.recipient [rɪ'sɪpiənt] n. 容器; 接受者 |
| 2.equip [rɪ'kwɪp] vt. 配备; 使有能力      | 6.split [splɪt] v. 分离; 分担           |
| 3.freeload ['fri'lɒd] vi. 吃白食; 不劳而获 | 7.turn down 拒绝                      |
| 4.deviate ['di:viət] v. 偏离; 违背      |                                     |

#### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.capuchin monkey 卷尾猴
- 2.the Ultimatum Game 最后通牒博弈
- 3.Paleolithic eon 旧石器时代
- 4.parity ['pærɪti] n. 平等
- 5.primate ['praɪmeɪt] n. 灵长类动物
- 6.reciprocal altruism 互利主义

7.Homo economics 也作Economic man, 经济学理论中的概念, 将人类视为理性、完美知情且自我中心的角色, 他渴求财富, 追求利润最大化, 避免不必要的劳动并有能力根据这些目标做出各种判断。

#### 【长难句分析】

1. Because 99 percent of our evolutionary history was spent as hunter-gatherers living in small bands of a few dozen to a few hundred people, we evolved a psychology not always well equipped to reason our way around the modern world.

【解析】本句主干为we evolved a psychology...。not always...world为过去分词短语做后置定语修饰psychology。Because...people为原因状语从句。

【译文】我们99%的进化史是作为居住在数十到数百人的小部落中的采猎者度过的。因此, 我们进化所形成的心理并不一定能够理解我们在现代世界的行为方式。

2. In studies with both chimpanzees and capuchin monkeys, Emory University primatologists Frans de Waal and Sarah Brosnan found that when two individuals work together on a task for which only one is rewarded with a desired food, if the reward recipient does not share that food with his task partner, the partner will refuse to participate in future tasks and will express emotions that are clearly meant to convey dis-pleasure at the injustice.

【解析】本句主干为Frans de Waal and Sarah Brosnan found that...。从句that when...injustice为found的宾语。宾语从句中，主句为the partner will...express emotions。when...desired food为时间状语从句，if the reward...partner为条件状语从句，that are clearly...injustice为emotions的定语从句，另外时间状语从句中含有修饰task的定语从句for which...desired food。

【译文】在对大猩猩和卷尾猴的研究中，埃默里大学灵长类学家弗兰·德·瓦尔和萨拉·布鲁斯南发现，当两个个体共同完成一项任务，而只有一个得到了期望的食物作为奖励时，如果奖励接受者没有和他的任务搭档分享那份食物，它的搭档就会拒绝参加后来的任务，并会明显地表现出情绪，意图传达对这种不公平的不悦。

3. Fairness evolved as a stable strategy for maintaining social harmony in our ancestors' small bands, where cooperation was reinforced and became the rule while free-loading was punished and became the exception.

【解析】本句主干为Fairness evolved...，介词短语as...bands做方式状语，where...expectation为修饰our ancestors' small bands的定语从句，该定语从句含有while连接的两个分句。

【译文】在我们祖先的小群落中，作为一种维持社会和谐的稳定策略，公平性在不断演变。在这些群落中，合作得以巩固并成为常规，而白吃白占则会受到惩罚并成为例外。

4. Just as it is a myth that evolution is driven solely by “selfish genes” and that organisms are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive, it is a myth that the economy is driven by people who are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive.

【解析】本句主干为it is a myth that...。从句that...who are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive为句子真正的主语，即it所指。其中含有who引导的定语从句修饰people。Just as...organisms are exclusively greedy, selfish and competitive为方式状语从句。

【译文】正如进化完全由“自私基因”所推动、生物皆贪婪、自私且好斗的荒诞说法一样，经济全由贪婪、自私和好斗的人推动也是一种荒诞的说法。

### 【全文翻译】

我们99%的进化史是作为居住在数十到数百人的小部落中的采猎者度过的。因此，我们进化所形成的心理并不一定能够理解我们在现代世界的行为方式。如今看似非理性的行为在10万年前可能的确是理性的。脱离进化的视角，经济人的假设——“经济学意义上的人”作选择时理性、自我最大化、高效——没有任何意义。以经济利益和心理公平性之间的相对关系为例。

行为经济学家采用了一个名为“最后通牒博弈”的实验程序。情况大致如下。给你100美元，并让你（把这些钱）在你自己和你的游戏搭档之间进行分配。无论你提议钱如何分，如果你的搭档接受了，你们二人都会获得相应数目的财富。你应该给他多少呢？何不建议九一分成？如果你的搭档是一个理性、自利、利益最大化的人，他不会拒绝白白得到10美元，对吧？他会。研究表明，如果提议超过七三分成太多，通常都会被拒绝。

为什么呢？因为这样不公平。谁说的？“互利主义”的道德情感。这种形成于旧石器时代的情感要求我们潜在的交换对象讲求公平：只有当我知道你将以一些基本对等的东西作为回报时，“礼尚往来”才会起作用。公平的道德感深植于我们脑中，而且它是一种大多数人以及被做过相关试验的灵长类动物所共有的情感。

这种现象的深层演化可以从我们灵长类远亲的行为上找到端倪。在对大猩猩和卷尾猴的研究中，埃默里大学灵长类学家弗兰·德·瓦尔和萨拉·布鲁斯南发现，当两个个体共同完成一项任务，而只有一个得到了期望的食物作为奖励时，如果奖励接受者没有和他的任务搭档分享那份食物，它的搭档就会拒绝参加后来的任务，并会明显地表现出情绪，意图传达对这种不公平的不悦。

这些结果表明，所有的灵长类动物都进化形成了一种公正意识，一种告知“个体交易公平与否”的道德情感。在我们祖先的小群落中，作为一种维持社会和谐的稳定策略，公平性在不断演变。在这些群落中，合作得以巩固并成为常规，而白吃白占则会受到惩罚并成为例外。透过进化的镜头来看，那些如今看来似乎非理性的经济选择——例如，出于正当的不公平感而拒绝白白得来的10美元——一度是理性的。

正如进化完全由“自私基因”所推动、生物皆贪婪、自私且好斗的荒诞说法一样，经济全由贪婪、自私和好斗的人推动也是一种荒诞的说法。事实上，我们既自私又无私、既竞争又合作。生活和经济中都是互斗与互助共存。然而，就一般而论，我们的本性在很大程度上倾向于善而不是恶。市场是道德的，且现代经济就建立在我们的高尚本性之上。

### Passage 33

Americans are used to thinking of their job market as lithe and supple. Employment snaps back quickly after recessions. Workers routinely shuttle between industries and cities to wherever jobs are abundant. But in the past decade, the labour market has resembled an aging athlete. Each new injury is more painful and takes longer to heal. More than a year into the current economic recovery the unemployment rate remains stuck close to 10%, raising concerns about the kind of sclerosis that continental Europe suffered in the 1980s.

The slow rehabilitation is in part because the economy suffered a trauma, not a scrape. The fall in GDP during the last recession was easily the largest of the post-war period, and output remains well below its potential. Few had expected a rapid return to full employment, but even modest expectations for jobs growth have not been met. Employment has actually fallen since the end of the recession; and unemployment would be even higher than it is were it not for discouraged would-be jobseekers quitting the workforce. Some economists now fret that other barriers besides weak demand stand between workers and jobs, and that high unemployment is partly “structural” in nature.

The case begins with some kinks in recent data. Rising GDP has not led to the fall in unemployment predicted by Okun’s Law, established in the 1960s by Arthur Okun, an economist. The figures have also departed from the Beveridge curve ( named for a British economist, William Beveridge ) which relates job vacancies and the jobless rate. Unemployment has failed to fall in a way consistent with the increase in job openings.

Such deviations are perhaps too short-lived to be conclusive. But they jar because there are other reasons to believe that structural obstacles to jobs growth have risen. For instance, jobless benefits have been extended to 99 weeks in some states with high unemployment, compared with the usual limit of 26 weeks. Such payments provide crucial support to the long-term jobless and help to prop up aggregate demand. But they also push up the unemployment rate by discouraging workers from looking for jobs as assiduously as they might otherwise do.

It is easy to overstate the effects of this. A study from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco found that those eligible for extended benefits were unemployed for 1.6 weeks longer than those who could not claim support. This effect is equivalent to a rise of just 0.4 percentage points in the unemployment rate ( though other studies suggest the effect may be somewhat larger ) . By the standards of continental Europe, jobless benefits in America are quite mean relative to wages.

A bigger worry is that jobseekers no longer have the skills demanded by employers. Half of the 8m jobs lost went in construction and manufacturing, and those departing these industries may struggle to adapt to jobs in more vibrant areas such as education and health services. The cost of this skills mismatch is compounded by America’s housing bust. Many owe more on mortgages than their homes are worth. Households often opt to stay put rather than default, leaving them trapped in places with high unemployment and unable to move to where jobs are plentiful. The rise of the two-income household has also made workers less mobile than they were: it is harder to move in search of jobs if there are two careers to consider. ( 569 words )



### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>supple</i> ['sʌp(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 柔软的; 灵活的          | 6. <i>default</i> [dɪ'fɔ:lt] <i>n.</i> 违约; 缺席    |
| 2. <i>rehabilitation</i> ['ri:həbɪlɪ'teɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 复原 | 7. <i>deviation</i> [di:vɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 偏差 |
| 3. <i>obstacle</i> ['ɒbstəkl(ə)l] <i>n.</i> 障碍            | 8. <i>adapt to</i> [ə'dæpt] <i>vt.</i> 适应        |
| 4. <i>vacancy</i> ['veɪk(ə)nsɪ] <i>n.</i> 空缺              | 9. <i>crucial</i> ['kru:ʃ(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 关键的   |
| 5. <i>workforce</i> ['wɜ:kfɔ:s] <i>n.</i> 劳动力             | 10. <i>long-term</i> [ˌlɒŋ'tɜ:m] <i>adj.</i> 长期的 |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Some economists now fret that other barriers besides weak demand stand between workers and jobs, and that high unemployment is partly “structural” in nature.

【解析】句子的主语是Some economist，谓语动词是fret，宾语是并列的从句部分that other barriers besides weak demand stand between workers and jobs, and that high unemployment is partly “structural” in nature。

【译文】有些经济学家担忧，除了需求疲软外还有其他因素阻碍就业上升，而失业率的部分原因在于其本身的结构性失业。

2. For instance, jobless benefits have been extended to 99 weeks in some states with high unemployment, compared with the usual limit of 26 weeks.

【解析】句子的主语是jobless benefits，谓语动词是have been extended，to 99 weeks in some states with high unemployment是形容谓语的程度的状语。compared with the usual limit of 26 weeks是插入语部分，作为比较状语。

【译文】例如，有些州针对高失业率已将失业救济金期限扩展到了99周，而在平时仅限于26周内。

3. Households often opt to stay put rather than default, leaving them trapped in places with high unemployment and unable to move to where jobs are plentiful.

【解析】句子的主语是Households，谓语动词是opt to stay put。leaving them trapped in places with high unemployment and unable to move to where jobs are plentiful是伴随状语结构。

【译文】很多人所欠的房贷比房价还多。这些家庭通常会选择保持现状而不是贷款违约。

### 【全文翻译】

美国人总认为自己的就业市场是灵动易变的，衰退过后，就业率总能猛然回暖。工人们经常性地在各行业、各城市之间往返，投身于工作机会充盈的地方。但是在过去十年内，劳动力市场渐有迟暮之势，每一次新的冲击都要带来比过去更大的阵痛，需要更长时间恢复。一年以前，本轮经济复苏刚刚开始，失业率持续接近于10%，令人怀疑美国是不是遭遇了20世纪80年代欧洲大陆遭遇过的经济僵化。

经济复苏缓慢，部分原因是，如今的经济遭受的是精神创伤，并非伤疤一道。上一轮经济衰退时GDP下滑幅度创二战后历史新高，商品产量远远低于其潜在能力。大家对就业率快速、完全恢复已经不抱奢望，但对就业增长最谨慎的预期也没能实现。事实上，衰退结束后就业率依然在下滑，如果不是那些所谓的潜在求职者受到阻碍，退出劳动力市场，失业率也许会更高。有些经济学家担忧，除了需求疲软外还有其他因素阻碍就业上升，而失业率的部分原因在于其本身的结构性失业。

这一担忧源于最近一些反常的数据：上升的GDP并没有降低失业率，这有违奥肯定律（20世纪60年代经济学家阿瑟·奥肯得出）。就业空缺与失业率统计图背离了贝弗里奇曲线（以英国经济学家WB命名）。虽然不断有新的职位空缺，就业率并未得到增长。

这些反常现象也许仅仅是暂时现象，不足以说明问题。但它们之所以恼人是因为还有其他理由让我们相信影响就业增长的结构性的阻碍正在增加。例如，有些州针对高失业率已将失业救济金期限扩展到了99周，而在平时仅限于26周内。这笔资金助长了长期失业的同时，还推动了社会总需求。此外，救济金使失业者安于现状，不必急于找到工作也促使失业率居高不下。

我们很容易就夸大了这种影响。旧金山美联储的报告显示，符合扩大救济金条件的人比得不到救济金的人多失业1.6个星期。这等于把失业率提高了0.4个百分点（其他研究结果显示其影响更大）。和欧洲

大陆相比，美国失业救济金相对于其薪水不过中等水平。

人们更加担忧，求职者已经不具备如今用人者所要求的某些技能了。八百万失业人数中，有一半来自于建筑业和制造业，从这些行业离职的劳动者要在更加朝气蓬勃的产业，比如教育业、卫生服务业，获得职位，困难重重。而美国房产泡沫对这种技能不对口的情况更是雪上加霜。很多人已经资不抵债，为了不拖欠债务，很多家庭只能按兵不动，这把他们限制在了高失业率地区，不能向职业充盈地区调配。夫妻双方共同负担开销的家庭模式日益增加，使劳动力机动性大大降低，因为要兼顾两种职业，迁徙寻工就更加困难。

## Passage 34

Three years ago, French entrepreneur Gary Cige was helping a friend hang a mirror in his country house when they realized they needed a drill. But where to get one? Buying one would cost 150 euros, a huge waste considering they needed it for only half an hour. And since it was Sunday, every rental shop would be closed. Yet as Cige realized, they were likely surrounded by drills. Odds are, at least one of his friend's neighbors had a drill that was sitting idle. Why wasn't there some easy way to find a drill to rent—for just a few bucks?

Propelled by that idea, Cige cofounded Zilok, a startup that offers precisely this service: People post possessions they're willing to rent out, along with a price. Cige's Web site processes the fee, tracks the reputation of your renting partner, and—in France—even issues insurance for your item. After two years in business, Zilok has 150,000 items listed, with 6,000 transactions a month, and it's the fastest-growing renter of cars in France.

Peer-to-peer renting—and similar services—has boomed in the past few years. Some work like Zilok, while others let people exchange things they own (such as books and CDs at Swaptree). A few even let you take advantage of space that's lying fallow, like Shared Earth, where landowners hook up with gardeners.

In essence, we're seeing a new relationship to property—where access trumps ownership. We're using bits to help us share atoms. The genius of these sites is that they make a virtue of modern society's ecological sin: oversupply. In developed countries, we're prosperous but horribly wasteful. We buy tons of things we use rarely—and which sit unused in basements and storage lockers.

Peer renting and sharing is, of course, an old idea. But it never took off before, for logistical reasons: It was too hard to connect millions of renters to owners. The Internet's eBaysian ability to make markets solved that problem. The Net also provides crucial social glue, as the new startup Zimride proves. Ride-sharing systems have historically petered out because it can be kind of creepy to pick up strangers. So instead, Zimride lets people share rides with friends of friends from Facebook through either Facebook Connect or networks it sets up for individual organizations. "The limiting factor before was trust," Zimride cofounder Logan Green says, "and Facebook solved that."

Besides the environmental benefits, there are economic ones: Some users of Zilok make more than \$1,000 a month circulating their possessions. Granted, it's not enough to quit your day job, but a little extra dough for almost no effort never hurts.

As peer-to-peer renting and swapping evolves, tools like geolocation and micropayments could make it even smoother and more ubiquitous. Rachel Botsman, coauthor of *What's Mine Is Yours*—a new book that documents "collaborative consumption"—envisioned a world in which everyone's stuff reports its status in real time: Where is it right now? Is it available for use by someone else? Your property could circulate for days or months, making you money instead of moldering in your garage. "We're facing a revolution in the way we think of ownership," Botsman says. Or, to put it another way, your drill may be my drill, too. (590 words)

### 【核心词汇】

1. propel [prə'pel] v. 驱动，推（某物）
2. startup [stɑ:tʌp] n. 新建公司

3. transaction [træn'zækʃən] n. 交易
4. peer-to-peer renting 点对点租赁

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 5. boom [bu:m] v. 激增, 迅速发展                | 旺的                                   |
| 6. swap [swɑp] n. 以某物交换某物                 | 12. take off 起飞, 文中引申为“繁荣起来”         |
| 7. hook up with 和...取得联系                  | 13. peter out 渐渐消失                   |
| 8. in essence 本质上                         | 14. creepy ['kripi] adj. 令人毛骨悚然的     |
| 9. trump [trʌmp] v. 胜过                    | 15. pick up 搭乘                       |
| 10. make a virtue of 不得已而力争有所改善           | 16. circulate ['sɜ:kjəlet] v. 循环, 流通 |
| 11. prosperous ['prɒsp(ə)rəs] adj. 富裕的, 兴 |                                      |

## 【超纲词汇】

1. logistical [lə'dʒɪstɪkl] adj. 物流的
2. ubiquitous [ju:'bɪkwɪtəs] adj. 普遍存在的, 无处不在的

## 【长难句分析】

1. The genius of these sites is that they make a virtue of modern society's ecological sin: oversupply.

【解析】本句主干为The genius of these sites is...表语由that引导的从句充当; 表语从句主语they替代these sites, 冒号后的名词为从句中modern society's ecological sin的同位语。

2. So instead, Zimride lets people share rides with friends of friends from Facebook through either Facebook Connect or networks it sets up for individual organizations.

【解析】本句主干为Zimride lets people share rides with friends of friends; 句首为衔接词, 主干宾补为省略to的不定式结构share...; from Facebook为后置定语修饰friends of friends, 介词短语through...networks做方式状语, networks被省略引导词的定语从句修饰, 定语从句中it指代Facebook Connect。

## 【全文翻译】

三年前, 法国企业家Gary Cige在帮朋友将一面镜子安装到其乡间房屋时发现他们需要一把钻头。去哪儿弄把钻头呢? 买一把需要花150欧元, 可是他们只需要使用半个小时, 所以如果买的话就太浪费了。而且当天是星期天, 所有租赁店都在歇业。不过Cige认为, 他们身边应该有的是钻头, 至少他那位朋友的某一位邻居就有一把正在闲置。为什么就没有一种仅需几美元就能找到待租钻头的简单方法呢?

受这一想法的驱动, Cige与人合伙创建了Zilok——一家专门提供这种租赁服务的创业公司: 人们将其愿意出租的物品发布到网上, 标明租金。Cige的网站处理相关费用, 跟踪承租人的信誉, 而且在法国甚至能为你的物品购买保险。经营两年之后, Zilok网站已列出了15万件物品, 月交易量达到6000笔, 而且成了法国发展速度最快的汽车租赁商。

点对点租赁——以及类似服务——在过去几年中发展迅速。其中有一些运作方式类似Zilok, 另一些则能让用户交换物品(比如在Swaptree上交换书和CD)。一些网站甚至能让你利用起闲置的土地, 比如Shared Earth就能让土地拥有者和园艺爱好者们建立联系。

从本质上看, 我们正在经历一种新的财产占有关系——获取胜过占有。我们正在利用数字技术帮助人们分享零散事物。这些网站的非凡之处在于, 他们在尽力弥补现代社会的生态罪恶——过度供应。在发达国家, 我们非常富裕但也极其浪费。我们会买下大量几乎用不着的东西——他们闲置在地下室或储物柜中。

当然, 点对点租赁和分享是个很古老的概念了, 但因为物流方面的原因以前从未繁荣起来: 毕竟要将数以百万计的求租者和物主联系起来太难了。互联网能够搭建市场的直销能力使其解决了这个问题。就像新兴公司Zimride所证明的那样, 网络还提供了至关重要的社会粘合剂。拼车行为已渐渐消失, 因为接陌生人上车会让人感觉有点怪异。因此, Zimride通过Facebook Connect或者其个人组织建立的网络来让人们与其Facebook上朋友的朋友一起拼车。“以前的限制因素是信任”, Zimride联合创始人Logan Green说道, “而Facebook解决了这个问题”。

除了环境效益之外, 还有经济效益: 一些Zilok用户通过流转自己的财产一个月能赚1000多美元。当然, 这并不足以让你辞掉自己的正式工作, 但不用怎么努力就能赚到额外的收入总不是一件坏事。

随着点对点租赁以及物品交换的发展, 诸如地理定位以及微支付这样的工具能让这个过程变得更加

顺畅、普遍。Rachel Botsman是一本专门论述“合作消费”的新书《我的即是你的》的合著者，他为我们描述了这样一个世界：每个人的物品都能实时发布自己的状态——目前在何处？是否能被租用？你的财产可能会在外流通数日或数月以帮你赚钱，而非留在仓库里发霉。“我们正面临一场对所有权的认识的革命”，Botsman说道。或者换一种说法，你的钻头也可以是我的。



## 第四章 文化历史教育类（17 篇）

### Passage 1

William S. Hart was, perhaps, the greatest of all Western stars, for unlike Gary Cooper and John Wayne he appeared in nothing but Westerns. From 1914 to 1924 he was supreme and unchallenged. It was Hart who created the basic formula of the Western film, and devised the protagonist he played in every film he made, the good-bad man, the accidental-noble outlaw, or the honest-but-framed cowboy, or the sheriff made suspect by vicious gossip; in short, the individual in conflict with himself and his frontier environment.

Unlike most of his contemporaries in Hollywood, Hart actually knew something of the old West. He had lived in it as a child when it was already disappearing, and his hero was firmly rooted in his memories and experiences, and in both the history and the mythology of the vanished frontier. And although no period or place in American history has been more absurdly romanticized, myth and reality did join hands in at least one arena, the conflict between the individual and encroaching civilization.

Men accustomed to struggling for survival against the elements and Indians were bewildered by politicians, bankers and businessmen, and unhorsed by fences, laws and alien taboos. Hart's good-bad man was always an outsider, always one of the disinherited, and if he found it necessary to shoot a sheriff or rob a bank along the way, his early audiences found it easy to understand and forgive, especially when it was Hart who, in the end, overcame the attacking Indians. Audiences in the second decade of the twentieth century found it pleasant to escape to a time when life, though hard, was relatively simple. We still do; living in a world in which undeclared aggression, war, hypocrisy, chicanery, anarchy and impending immolation are part of our daily lives, we all want a code to live by. (314 words)

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. supreme [su:'pri:m] <i>adj.</i> 首屈一指         | 12. bewilder [bi'wɪldə(r)] <i>v.</i> 使手足无措       |
| 2. protagonist [prə'tæɡənɪst] <i>n.</i> 主角      | 13. alien ['eɪliən] <i>adj.</i> 外来的              |
| 3. outlaw ['aʊtlɔ:] <i>n.</i> 逃犯, 亡命之徒          | 14. taboo [tə'bu:] <i>n.</i> 戒律                  |
| 4. framed [freɪmd] <i>adj.</i> 遭到陷害的            | 15. disinherit [dɪsɪn'herɪt] <i>v.</i> 剥夺...继承权  |
| 5. vicious ['vɪʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 恶毒的             | 16. undeclared [ˌʌndɪ'kleəd] <i>adj.</i> 未经宣布的   |
| 6. mythology [mɪ'thɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i> 神话         | 17. hypocrisy [hɪ'pɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 伪善          |
| 7. vanished ['vænɪʃd] <i>adj.</i> 消失了的          | 18. chicanery [ʃɪ'keɪnəri] <i>n.</i> 诈骗          |
| 8. absurdly [əb'sɜ:dli] <i>adv.</i> 荒诞地         | 19. impending [ɪm'pendɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 迫近的, 近在眉睫的 |
| 9. arena [ə'ri:nə] <i>n.</i> 竞技场在               | 20. immolation [ɪmə'leɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 杀戮          |
| 10. encroaching [ɪn'krəʊtʃɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 渐渐渗入的 | 21. code [kəʊd] <i>n.</i> 准则                     |
| 11. Indian ['ɪndiən] <i>n.</i> 印第安人             |  |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. It was Hart who created the basic formula of the Western film, and devised the protagonist he played in every film he made, the good-bad man, the accidental-noble outlaw, or the honest-but-framed cowboy, or the sheriff made suspect by vicious gossip; in short, the individual in conflict with himself and his frontier environment.

【解析】该句为强调句结构, 所强调的部分是该句的主语Hart。he played in every film he made作定语, 修饰protagonist。he made作定语, 修饰every film。the good-bad man, the accidental-noble outlaw,... his fron-

tier environment为protagonist的同位语。made suspect by vicious gossip为过去分词作定语修饰the sheriff。in conflict with... environment为介词短语作定语，修饰the individual。

【译文】正是哈特创造了西部电影的基调，即在他自己的拍摄的影片中他所塑造的主人公形象：被认为是坏人的好人，出人意料的的高尚的逃犯，诚实却遭陷害的牛仔或因流言蜚语蒙受嫌疑的司法官。总之，主人公是一个自相矛盾，又与他的拓荒环境相矛盾的人物。

2. Hart's good-bad man was always an outsider, always one of the disinherited, and if he found it necessary to shoot a sheriff or rob a bank along the way, his early audiences found it easy to understand and forgive, especially when it was Hart who, in the end, overcame the attacking Indians.

【解析】an outsider局外人。he found it necessary to shoot a sheriff or rob a bank以及his early audiences found it easy to understand and forgive中的it为先行宾语，后面的动词不定式为真正的宾语。it后面的形容词necessary和easy为宾语补足语。

【译文】哈特扮演的被误为坏人的好人总是一个局外人，总是一个被剥夺继承权的人。如果他认为在进行过程中有必要枪击一个司法官或抢劫一个银行，他的早期观众很容易接受，觉得应该原谅他，特别是当哈特最后战胜了前来进攻的印第安人时，观众更能原谅他。

3. We still do; living in a world in which undeclared aggression, war, hypocrisy, chicanery, anarchy and impending immolation are part of our daily lives, we all want a code to live by.

【解析】We still do指前句中的found it pleasant....simple. living in a world in which....our daily lives为现在分词短语作原因状语。to live by作定语，修饰a code。

【译文】如今，不宣而战的侵略、战争、虚伪、诈骗、无政府状态以及即将临头的毁灭成了我们日常生活的一部分，我们都希望有一个赖以生存的行为准则。

#### 【全文翻译】

威廉·S·哈特大概是美国西部电影明星中的佼佼者。他和加里·古柏、约翰·韦恩不同，他只在西部电影中扮演角色。在1914年至1924年期间，他首屈一指，独霸影坛。正是他创造了西部电影的基调，即在他自己的拍摄的影片中他所塑造的主人公形象：被认为是坏人的好人，出人意料的的高尚的逃犯，诚实却遭陷害的牛仔或因流言蜚语蒙受嫌疑的司法官。总之，主人公是一个自相矛盾，又与他的拓荒环境相矛盾的人物。

哈特与大部分同时代在好莱坞的演员不同，他确实了解西部早期拓荒生活的一些情况。当他是一个孩子时候，作为一个孩子他曾在西部生活过，当时西部拓荒生活正在消失。他塑造的英雄人物深深地扎根于他本人的记忆和经历之中，也扎根于有关已经消失的拓荒生活的历史和神话之中。虽然在美国历史上没有任何时期或地区像西部拓荒时期那样被荒谬地浪漫主义化了，但神话和事实至少在某一个舞台上共存，也就是存在于个人与渐渐闯入的文明这两者的冲突之中。

习惯与大自然和印第安人作斗争以求生存的拓荒者被政客、银行家和商人搞得晕头转向，最后被圈地、法律和外来清规戒律所击败。哈特扮演的被误为坏人的好人总是一个局外人，总是一个被剥夺继承权的人。如果他认为在进行过程中有必要枪击一个司法官或抢劫一个银行，他的早期观众很容易接受，觉得应该原谅他，特别是当哈特最后战胜了前来进攻的印第安人时，观众更能原谅他。生活在20世纪20年代的观众认为，逃到一个即使艰苦但比较简朴的时代中去是件愉快的事，我们今天仍有这种感觉。如今，不宣而战的侵略、战争、虚伪、诈骗、无政府状态以及即将临头的毁灭成了我们日常生活的一部分，我们都希望有一个赖以生存的行为准则。

## Passage 2

In the early days of the settlement of Australia, enterprising settlers unwisely introduced the European rabbit. This rabbit had no natural enemies in the Antipodes, so that it multiplied with that promiscuous abandon characteristic of rabbits. It overran a whole continent. It caused devastation by burrowing and by devouring the herbage which might have maintained millions of sheep and cattle. Scientists discovered that this particular

variety of rabbit ( and apparently no other animal ) was susceptible to a fatal virus disease, myxomatosis. By infecting animals and letting them loose in the burrows, local epidemics of this disease could be created. Later it was found that there was a type of mosquito which acted as the carrier of this disease and passed it on to the rabbits. So while the rest of the world was trying to get rid of mosquitoes, Australia was encouraging this one. It effectively spread the disease all over the continent and drastically reduced the rabbit population. It later became apparent that rabbits were developing a degree of resistance to this disease, so that the rabbit population was unlikely to be completely exterminated. There were hopes, however, that the problem of the rabbit would become manageable.

Ironically, Europe, which had bequeathed the rabbit as a pest to Australia, acquired this man-made disease as a pestilence. A French physician decided to get rid of the wild rabbits on his own estate and introduced myxomatosis. It did not, however, remain within the confines of his estate. It spread through France, where wild rabbits are not generally regarded as a pest but as sport and a useful food supply, and it spread to Britain where wild rabbits are regarded as a pest but where domesticated rabbits, equally susceptible to the disease, are the basis of a profitable fur industry. The question became one of whether Man could control the disease he had invented. ( 319 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.settlement ['setlmənt] <i>n.</i> 新拓居地          | 13.infect [ɪn'fekt] <i>v.</i> 传染               |
| 2.enterprising ['entəpraɪzɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 有事业心的  | 14.epidemic [ˌepɪ'demɪk] <i>n.</i> 流行病         |
| 3.settler ['setlə(r)] <i>n.</i> 移居者              | 15.mosquito [mə'ski:təʊ] <i>n.</i> 蚊虫          |
| 4.Antipodes [æn'tɪpədi:z] <i>n.</i> 新西兰和澳大利亚     | 16.carrier ['kæriə(r)] <i>n.</i> 带菌者           |
| 5.promiscuous [prə'mɪskjuəs] <i>adj.</i> 杂乱的     | 17.exterminate [ɪk'stɜ:mɪneɪt] <i>v.</i> 消灭    |
| 6.abandon [ə'bændən] <i>n.</i> 放任, 纵情            | 18.ironically [aɪ'rɒnɪklɪ] <i>adv.</i> 具有讽刺意味地 |
| 7.outrun [ˌaʊvə'rʌn] <i>v.</i> 蔓延, 泛滥            | 19.bequeath [br'kwi:ð] <i>v.</i> 把...传给        |
| 8.devastation [ˌdevə'steɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 破坏, 劫掠    | 20.pest [pest] <i>n.</i> 害虫, 有害动物              |
| 9.burrow ['bʌrəʊ] <i>v.</i> 挖、掘                  | 21.pestilence ['pestɪləns] <i>n.</i> 瘟疫        |
| 10.susceptible [sə'septəbl] <i>adj.</i> 易受感染的    | 22.confine [kən'faɪn] <i>n.</i> 范围             |
| 11.virus ['vaɪrəs] <i>n.</i> 病毒                  | 23.domesticate [də'mestɪkeɪt] <i>v.</i> 驯养     |
| 12.myxomatosis [ˌmɪksəmə'təʊsɪs] <i>n.</i> 多发黏液瘤 |  |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Later it was found that there was a type of mosquito which acted as the carrier of this disease and passed it on to the rabbits.

【解析】it 为先行主语, 真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。Which 引导的是定语从句, 修饰 a type of mosquito。act as 充当, 担任。

【译文】后来又发现, 有一种蚊子是传播这种疾病的媒介, 能把此病传染给兔子。

2. It spread through France, where wild rabbits are not generally regarded as a pest but as sport and a useful food supply, and it spread to Britain where wild rabbits are regarded as a pest but where domesticated rabbits, equally susceptible to the disease, are the basis of a profitable fur industry.

【解析】前半句 where 引导的定语从句修饰 France。后半句中 where 引导的两个句子都是定语从句, 修饰 Britain。equally susceptible to the disease 作定语, 修饰 rabbits。

【译文】野兔在整个法国蔓延开来, 它在法国一般不被当作有害动物, 而被视为打猎取乐的玩物和有用的食物来源。这种疾病又蔓延到了英国。在英国, 野兔被当作有害的动物, 可是家兔是赚钱的毛皮工业的基础, 然而家兔同样易感染这种疾病。

3. The question became one of whether Man could control the disease he had invented.

【解析】one of whether... 中 one 代替 the question, 以避免重复。Whether 引导宾语从句, 作介词 of 的宾

语。Man 在此处大写，指“人类”。He had invented 中，he 前省略了关系代词 that，作定语从句，修饰 the disease。he 指人类。

【译文】现在的问题是，人类能否控制住这种人为的疾病。

### 【全文翻译】

在澳大利亚移民初期，一些有创业精神的移民不明智地把欧洲兔子引进了澳大利亚。这种兔子在澳大利亚及新西兰没有天敌，因此便以兔子所特有的杂乱交配迅猛繁殖起来。整个澳洲兔子成灾。它们在地下打洞，吃掉本可以饲养数百万头牛羊的牧草，给澳洲大陆造成了毁灭性的破坏。科学家们发现，这种特殊品种的兔子（显然不包括别的动物）易患一种叫“多发性黏液瘤”的致命毒性疾病。通过让染上此病的动物在洞内乱跑，就可以使这种疾病在一个地区蔓延起来。后来又发现，有一种蚊子是传播这种疾病的媒介，能把此病传染给兔子。因此，世界上其他地方在设法消灭蚊子的时候，澳大利亚却在促使这种蚊子大量繁殖。蚊子把这种疾病扩散到整个澳洲大陆，效果甚佳，结果兔子的数目在为减少。后来，明显看出，兔子对这种疾病已产生了一定程度的免疫力，所以兔子不可能被完全消灭。但是，已有希望解决兔子所带来的问题。

具有讽刺意味的是，欧洲把这种兔子作为有害动物传给澳洲，而欧洲自己却染上了这种人为的瘟疫般的疾病。一位法国内科医生决定除掉自己庄园内的野兔子，于是引进了这种多发性黏液瘤疾病。然而，这种疾病并未被局限在他的庄园内，结果在整个法国蔓延开来。野兔在法国一般不被当作有害动物，而被视为打猎取乐的玩物和有用的食物来源。这种疾病又蔓延到了英国。在英国，野兔被当作有害的动物，可是家兔是赚钱的毛皮工业的基础，然而家兔同样易感染这种疾病。现在的问题是，人类能否控制住这种人为的疾病。

## Passage 3

Appreciation of sculpture depends upon the ability to respond to form in three dimensions. That is perhaps why sculpture has been described as the most difficult of all arts; certainly it is more difficult than the arts which involve appreciation of flat forms, shape in only two dimensions. Many more people are 'form-blind' than colour-blind. The child learning to see, first distinguishes only two-dimensional shape; it cannot judge distances, depths. Later, for its personal safety and practical needs, it has to develop (partly by means of touch) the ability to judge roughly three-dimensional distances. But having satisfied the requirements of practical necessity, most people go no further. Though they may attain considerable accuracy in the perception of flat form, they do not make the further intellectual and emotional effort needed to comprehend form in its full spatial existence.

This is what the sculptor must do. He must strive continually to think of, and use, form in its full spatial completeness. He gets the solid shape, as it were, inside his head—he thinks of it, whatever its size, as if he were holding it completely enclosed in the hollow of his hand. He mentally visualizes a complex form from all round itself; he knows while he looks at one side what the other side is like, he identifies himself with its centre of gravity, its mass, its weight; he realizes its volume, as the space that the shape displaces in the air.

And the sensitive observer of sculpture must also learn to feel shape simply as shape, not as description or reminiscence. He must, for example, perceive an egg as a simple single solid shape, quite apart from its significance as food, or from the literary idea that it will become a bird. And so with solids such as a shell, a nut, a plum, a pear, a tadpole, a mushroom, a mountain peak, a kidney, a carrot, a tree-trunk, a bird, a bud, a lark, a ladybird, a bulrush, a bone. From these he can go on to appreciate more complex forms or combinations of several forms. (355 words)



### 【核心词汇】

- 1.colour-blind ['kʌlə(r) blaɪnd] *adj.* 色盲的
- 2.perception [pə'sepʃn] *n.* 知觉
- 3.comprehend [ˌkɒmpri'hend] *v.* 理解
- 4.spatial ['speɪʃl] *adj.* 空间
- 5.visualize ['vɪʒʊəlaɪz] *v.* 使具形象, 设想
- 6.reminiscence [ˌremɪ'nɪsns] *n.* 回忆, 联想
- 7.tadpole ['tædpəʊl] *n.* 蝌蚪

- 8.mushroom ['mʌʃrʊm] *n.* 蘑菇
- 9.carrot ['kærət] *n.* 胡萝卜
- 10.bud [bʌd] *n.* 花蕾
- 11.lark [lɑ:k] *n.* 云雀
- 12.ladybird ['leɪdɪbɜ:d] *n.* 瓢虫
- 13.bulrush ['bʊlrʌʃ] *n.* 芦苇

### 【长难句分析】

1. Though they may attain considerable accuracy in the perception of flat form, they do not make the further intellectual and emotional effort needed to comprehend form in its full spatial existence.

【解析】in the perception of flat form在对平面的感觉方面。needed to comprehend form... existence为过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰effort。in its full spatial existence为介词短语, 作定语, 修饰form, 意即“存在于空间的整个形态”。

【译文】虽然他们对平面形式的感觉能达到相当准确的程度, 但他们没有在智力和感情上进一步努力去理解存在于空间的整个形态。

2. He gets the solid shape, as it were, inside his head—he thinks of it, whatever its size, as if he were holding it completely enclosed in the hollow of his hand.

【解析】as it were可以说是, 作插入语。破折号后面的he thinks of it, 为同位语, 解释说明前面的文字。whatever its size作让步状语从句, size后面省略了may be, 意思是“不管其大小如何”。as if引导的是方式状语从句。在正式文体中, 由as if引导的方式状语从句多用were, 但是在口语中也可以用was。

【译文】可以说, 当他想象一个物体时, 不管其大小如何, 他脑子里得到的是一个立体的概念, 就好像完全握在自己手心里一样。

3. He must, for example, perceive an egg as a simple single solid shape, quite apart from its significance as food, or from the literary idea that it will become a bird.

【解析】Perceive...as把...看作是。apart from撇开, 除...以外。that it will become a bird是idea的同位语从句。

【译文】观赏者必须感觉到它是一个单一的实体形态, 而完全不靠它的食用意义或它会变成鸟这样的文字概念来感觉。

### 【全文翻译】

对雕塑的鉴赏力取决于对立体的反应能力。雕塑被说成是所有艺术中最难的艺术, 可能就是这个道理。欣赏雕塑品当然比欣赏平面的艺术品要难。“形盲”的人数比“色盲”的人数要多得多。正在学看东西的儿童起初只会分辨二维形态, 不会判断距离和深度。慢慢地, 由于自身安全和实际需要, 儿童必须发展(部分通过触觉)粗略判断三维空间距离的能力。但是, 大部分人在满足了实际需要后, 就不再继续发展这种能力了。虽然他们对平面形式的感觉能达到相当准确的程度, 但他们没有在智力和感情上进一步努力去理解存在于空间的整个形态。

而雕塑家就必须做到这一点。他必须勤于想象并且利用形体在空间中的完整性。可以说, 当他想象一个物体时, 不管其大小如何, 他脑子里得到的是一个立体的概念, 就好像完全握在自己手心里一样。他的大脑能从物体周围的各个角度勾画出其复杂的形象, 他看物体的一边时, 便知道另一边是个什么样子。他把自身和物体重心、质量、重量融为一体。他能意识到物体的体积, 那就是它的形状在空气中所占的空间。

因此, 敏锐的雕塑观赏者也必须学会把形体作为形体来感觉, 不要靠描述和印象去想象。以鸟蛋为例, 观赏者必须感觉到它是一个单一的实体形态, 而完全不靠它的食用意义或它会变成鸟这样的文字概念来感觉。对于其他实体, 如, 贝壳、核桃、李子、梨子、蝌蚪、蘑菇、山峰、肾脏、胡萝卜、树干、

鸟儿、花蕾、云雀、瓢虫、芦苇以及骨头也应这样来感觉。从这些形体出发，观赏者可进一步观察更为复杂的形体或若干形体的组合。

## Passage 4

Parents are often upset when their children praise the homes of their friends and regard it as a slur on their own cooking, or cleaning, or furniture, and often are foolish enough to let the adolescents see that they are annoyed. They may even accuse them of disloyalty, or make some spiteful remark about the friends' parents. Such a loss of dignity and descent into childish behaviour on the part of the adults deeply shocks the adolescents, and make them resolve that in future they will not talk to their parents about the places or people they visit. Before very long the parents will be complaining that the child is so secretive and never tells them anything, but they seldom realize that they have brought this on themselves.

Disillusionment with the parents, however good and adequate they may be both as parents and as individuals, is to some degree inevitable. Most children have such a high ideal of their parents, unless the parents themselves have been unsatisfactory, that it can hardly hope to stand up to a realistic evaluation. Parents would be greatly surprised and deeply touched if they realized how much belief their children usually have in their character and infallibility, and how much this faith means to a child. If parents were prepared for this adolescent reaction, and realized that it was a sign that the child was growing up and developing valuable powers of observation and independent judgment, they would not be so hurt, and therefore would not drive the child into opposition by resenting and resisting it.

The adolescent, with his passion for sincerity, always respects a parent who admits that he is wrong, or ignorant, or even that he has been unfair or unjust. What the child cannot forgive is the parent's refusal to admit these charges if the child knows them to be true.

Victorian parents believed that they kept their dignity by retreating behind an unreasoning authoritarian attitude; in fact they did nothing of the kind, but children were then too cowed to let them know how they really felt. Today we tend to go to the other extreme, but on the whole this is a healthier attitude both for the child and the parent. It is always wiser and safer to face up to reality, however painful it may be at the moment. (400 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. adolescence [ˌædəˈlesns] <i>n.</i> 青春期           | 9. resent [rɪˈzent] <i>v.</i> 怨恨                   |
| 2. slur [slɜː(r)] <i>n.</i> 青春期                     | 10. sincerity [sɪnˈserəti] <i>n.</i> 诚挚            |
| 3. adolescent [ˌædəˈlesnt] <i>n.</i> 底毁             | 11. victorian [vɪkˈtɔːriən] <i>adj.</i> 维多利亚式的     |
| 4. disloyalty [dɪsˈlɔɪlti] <i>n.</i> 青少年            | 12. retreat [rɪˈtri:t] <i>v.</i> 后退                |
| 5. spiteful [ˈspɜːtfl] <i>adj.</i> 恶意的，怀恨的          | 13. unreasoning [ʌnˈriːzənɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 不凭理智的    |
| 6. disillusionment [ˌdɪslɪˈluːʒnmənt] <i>n.</i> 幻灭感 | 14. authoritarian [ɔːθərɪˈteəriən] <i>adj.</i> 专制的 |
| 7. evaluation [ɪˌvæljuˈeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 评价           | 15. cow [kaʊ] <i>v.</i> 吓唬                         |
| 8. infallibility [ɪnˌfæləˈbɪləti] <i>n.</i> 一贯正确    |  |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Disillusionment with the parents, however good and adequate they may be both as parents and as individuals, is to some degree inevitable.

【解析】Disillusionment with the parents 孩子对家长幻想的破灭。however good and adequate they may be both as parents and as individuals 为让步状语从句，they 指 parents，意即“作为父母和作为个人，无论他们多么好、多么合格”。to some degree 在某种程度上。

【译文】不管家长的人品有多么好，作为父母有多么合格，孩子们对家长幻想的破灭在某种程度上

是不可避免的。

2. Most children have such a high ideal of their parents, unless the parents themselves have been unsatisfactory, that it can hardly hope to stand up to a realistic evaluation.

【解析】have such a high ideal of对…期望如此高，将…如此理想化。unless引导的是条件状语从句，意即“除非父母自身不能令人满意”。该句的整体结构是such... that... 结构，that引导的是结果状语从句。It指a high ideal of their parents。hardly几乎不，否定词。stand up to 经受住，勇敢地面对。

【译文】除非父母自身不能令人满意，大多数孩子对父母估价过高，以致这种估价很难指望经受住现实的考验。

3. If parents were prepared for this adolescent reaction, and realized that it was a sign that the child was growing up and developing valuable powers of observation and independent judgment, they would not be so hurt, and therefore would not drive the child into opposition by resenting and resisting it.

【解析】be prepared for对…有准备的。it指this adolescent reaction。drive to驱使…处于某种状态。

【译文】如果家长对青少年的这种反应有思想准备，并且意识到这象征着孩子们正在成熟和正在发展宝贵的观察力、独立判断力，那么他们就不会那样伤心，也就不会由于怨恨和抵触这种反应，而把孩子推到自己的对立面去。

### 【全文翻译】

当家长听到孩子赞扬自己朋友的家时，总感到不安，认为孩子是在嫌弃自家的饭菜、卫生或家具，而且愚蠢地让孩子看出自己的烦恼。他们甚至责备孩子不忠，或者讲些小朋友家长的坏话。家长这种有失身份和孩子气的作法使青春期的孩子大为震惊，孩子决心以后不再向父母讲述去过的地方和见过的人。不要很久，家长就会抱怨孩子守口如瓶，什么事也不告诉他们，殊不知这是他们自找的。

不管家长的人品有多么好，作为父母有多么合格，孩子们对家长幻想的破灭在某种程度上是不可避免的。除非父母自身不能令人满意，大多数孩子对父母估价过高，以致这种估价很难指望经受住现实的考验。如果家长意识到孩子们通常是多么相信家长的品行和绝对正确，意识到孩子们的这种信念会对孩子产生多么大的影响，那么家长会大为吃惊和深受感动的。如果家长对青少年的这种反应有思想准备，并且意识到这是象征着孩子们正在成熟和正在发展的宝贵的观察力、独立判断力，那么他们就不会那样伤心，也就不会由于怨恨和抵触这种反应，而把孩子推到自己的对立面去。

青少年酷爱真诚，对于能够承认错误或无知、甚至承认自己做得不公平或不公正的父母，他们总是尊敬的，孩子们所不能原谅的是：父母错了，孩子们也看出来了，可是做父母的还不肯承认。

维多利亚时代的父母认为，他们可以靠无理的权威气派来维护自己的尊严，实际上那是根本不行的。孩子们只不过被吓得不敢让父母知道自己的想法罢了。虽然现在我们倾向于走向另一个极端，但总的来看，孩子和家长双方态度都比较端正。遇事采取面对现实的态度总是比较明智和稳妥的，尽管会有暂时的痛苦。

## Passage 5

In his own lifetime Galileo was the centre of violent controversy; but the scientific dust has long since settled, and today we can see even his famous clash with the Inquisition in something like its proper perspective. But, in contrast, it is only in modern times that Galileo has become a problem child for historians of science.

The old view of Galileo was delightfully uncomplicated. He was, above all, a man who experimented: who despised the prejudices and book learning of the Aristotelians, who put his questions to nature instead of to the ancients, and who drew his conclusions fearlessly. He had been the first to turn a telescope to the sky, and he had seen there evidence enough to overthrow Aristotle and Ptolemy together. He was the man who climbed the Leaning Tower of Pisa and dropped various weights from the top, who rolled balls down inclined planes, and then generalized the results of his many experiments into the famous law of free fall.

But a closer study of the evidence, supported by a deeper sense of the period, and particularly by a new

consciousness of the philosophical undercurrents in the scientific revolution, has profoundly modified this view of Galileo. Today, although the old Galileo lives on in many popular writings, among historians of science a new and more sophisticated picture has emerged. At the same time our sympathy for Galileo's opponents has grown somewhat. His telescopic observations are justly immortal; they aroused great interest at the time, they had important theoretical consequences, and they provided a striking demonstration of the potentialities hidden in instruments and apparatus. But can we blame those who looked and failed to see what Galileo saw, if we remember that to use a telescope at the limit of its powers calls for long experience and intimate familiarity with one's instrument? Was the philosopher who refused to look through Galileo's telescope more culpable than those who alleged that the spiral nebulae observed with Lord Rosse's great telescope in the eighteen-forties were scratches left by the grinder? We can perhaps forgive those who said the moons of Jupiter were produced by Galileo's spyglass if we recall that in his day, as for centuries before, curved glass was the popular contrivance for producing not truth but illusion, untruth; and if a single curved glass would distort nature, how much more would a pair of them? (405 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. controversy ['kɒntreɪvɜːsi] <i>n.</i> 争议, 争论 | 10. potentiality [pə'tenʃi'æləti] <i>n.</i> 潜能 |
| 2. dust [dʌst] <i>n.</i> 纠纷, 骚动                 | 11. intimate ['ɪntɪmət] <i>adj.</i> 详尽的        |
| 3. clash [klæʃ] <i>n.</i> 冲突                    | 12. familiarity [fə'mɪli'ærəti] <i>n.</i> 熟悉的  |
| 4. Inquisition [,ɪnkwɪ'zɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 宗教法庭     | 13. culpable ['kʌlpəbl] <i>adj.</i> 应受遣责的      |
| 5. perspective [pə'spektɪv] <i>n.</i> 观点, 看法    | 14. spiral ['spairəl] <i>adj.</i> 螺旋状的         |
| 6. despise [dɪ'spaɪz] <i>v.</i> 蔑视              | 15. nebula ['nebjələ] <i>n.</i> 星云             |
| 7. generalize ['dʒenərəlaɪz] <i>v.</i> 归纳       | 16. scratch [skrætʃ] <i>n.</i> 擦痕              |
| 8. undercurrent ['ʌndə'kʌrənt] <i>n.</i> 潜流     | 17. contrivance [kən'traɪvəns] <i>n.</i> 器械    |
| 9. theoretical [θɪə'retɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 理论上的    | 18. distort [dɪ'stɔ:t] <i>v.</i> 歪曲            |

### 【长难句分析】

1. In his own lifetime Galileo was the centre of violent controversy; but the scientific dust has long since settled, and today we can see even his famous clash with the Inquisition in something like its proper perspective.

【解析】the scientific dust 科学纷争。指前面提到的 violent controversy。long since 作状语, 表示“很久以前”。something like 多少, 大约。

【译文】伽利略在世时是激烈论战的中心。但是, 自他逝世以来, 那场科学上的纷争早已平息了下来, 甚至他和宗教法庭的著名冲突, 我们今天也能正确如实地看待。

2. His telescopic observations are justly immortal; they aroused great interest at the time, they had important theoretical consequences, and they provided a striking demonstration of the potentialities hidden in instruments and apparatus.

【解析】句子中的三个 they 都指 His telescopic observations。at the time 当时。hidden in instruments and apparatus 为过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 potentialities, 意即“仪表和仪器的潜在力量”。

【译文】伽利略用望远镜所作的观察确实是不朽的, 这些观察当时引起人们极大的兴趣, 具有重要的理论意义, 并充分显示出了仪表和仪器的潜在力量。

3. We can perhaps forgive those who said the moons of Jupiter were produced by Galileo's spyglass if we recall that in his day, as for centuries before, curved glass was the popular contrivance for producing not truth but illusion, untruth; and if a single curved glass would distort nature, how much more would a pair of them?

【解析】该句中包含由两个 if 引导的条件状语从句。第一个条件状语从句中的 that 引导的是动词 recall 的宾语从句, in his day 为时间状语, his 指 Galileo's。as for centuries before 为插入语。as 为连词, 表示“像”。后面跟介词短语 for centuries before, 意即“正像几个世纪以前那样”。

【译文】如果我们回想一下伽利略之前几个世纪期间, 曲面镜一直是一种用于产生幻影而不是产生



真象的把戏装置，那么我们会原谅那些当时把伽利略观察到的木星卫星说成是伽利略用他的小望远镜变出来的人们，何况一片曲面镜就可歪曲自然，那么伽利略的两片曲面镜对自然的歪曲又该多大呢？

### 【全文翻译】

伽利略在世时是激烈论战的中心。但是，自他逝世以来，那场科学上的纷争早已平息了下来，甚至他和宗教法庭的著名冲突，我们今天也能正确如实地看待。但是相比之下，对于科学史家来说，伽利略只是在现代才变成了一个难题。

令人高兴的是，过去对伽利略的看法并不复杂。他首先是个实验工作者，他蔑视亚里士多德学派的偏见和空洞的书本知识。他向自然界而不是向古人提出问题，并大胆地得出结论。他是第一个把望远镜对准天空的人，观察到的论据足以把亚里士多德和托勒密一起推翻。他就是那个曾经爬上比萨斜塔，从塔顶向下抛掷各种重物的人；他是那个使球体沿斜面向下滚动，然后将多次实验结果概括成著名的自由落体定律的人。

但是，对那个时代的深化了解，尤其是以科学家革命中哲学潜流的新意识为依据，进一步仔细研究，就会极大地改变对伽利略的看法。今天，虽然已故的伽利略继续活在许多通俗读物中，但在科学史家中间，一个新的更加复杂的伽利略形象出现了。与此同时，我们对伽利略的反对派的同情也有所增加。伽利略用望远镜所作的观察确实是不朽的，这些观察当时引起人们极大的兴趣，具有重要的理论意义，并充分显示出了仪表和仪器的潜在力量。但是，如果我们想到，使用一架倍数有限的望远镜需要长期的经验和对自己仪器的熟悉程度，那么我们怎么能去责备观察了天空但没有看到伽利略所看到的东西的那些人呢？某位哲学家曾拒绝使用伽利略的望远镜去观察天空；到了19世纪40年代，有人硬把罗斯勋爵高倍望远镜观测到的螺旋状星云说成是磨镜工留下的磨痕。难道反对伽利略的哲学家比诋毁罗斯勋爵造谣者应受到更大的谴责吗？如果我们回想一下伽利略之前几个世纪期间，曲面镜一直是一种用于产生幻影而不是产生真象的把戏装置，那么我们会原谅那些当时把伽利略观察到的木星卫星说成是伽利略用他的小望远镜变出来的人们，何况一片曲面镜就可歪曲自然，那么伽利略的两片曲面镜对自然的歪曲又该多大呢？

## Passage 6

No sphere of high culture is implicated in the fall of the affluent society in the same way art is. The resistance to melancholy, the flight from reality, enabled art in our time to promote the fantasy of an unlimited market. Some have called the system that has now fallen “offshore capitalism”; perhaps another description is “post-modern capitalism”. In post-modern capitalism, secondary markets created a counter-reality that was unhindered by production. The economy was run like a theme park. It’s obvious how deeply involved in that daydream was the art of the last 20 years, which so joyfully rejected anything that might tie it to the slow, patient, tedious stuff of real creativity.

Drama, the novel, even cinema have all kept a safer distance from the booming monster of modern capitalism than artists did. Why? What happened? How did art become the mirror of fraud? It is not a story that starts with Damien Hirst’s diamond skull (the bone structure that form the head) but one that goes back to the very origins of the consumer society.

After the Second World War artists were steeped in history and introspection. Art has never been more serious in its view of life than it was in the era of Mark Rothko and Francis Bacon. But even as modern painting reached such heights and depths, western society was going through an epochal transformation. The power of the capitalist economies in the postwar era was unprecedented in world history. An entirely new lifestyle, that of “consumerism”, was born.

Consumerism instantly inspired artists. Pop art in America and Britain took the surfaces of objects, the instant appearances of the new bright world, as its subject matter. Everywhere, emotional depth in art was removed. Abstract Expressionism had to die. Art could teach people to look at the world in a new way: to

embrace the cool. Pop art taught everyone to enjoy money and the mass media and 1980s post-modernism taught the same lesson again.

These emotional styles have long since been so popularized that even intelligent people accept that reality television is a form of culture and celebrities fit containers for our transient floods of feeling. All the shallowness of modern mass culture began in avant-garde art 40 years ago. We're Warhol's ugly brood. Art has even fed the unsustainable appetites that are destroying the planet by constantly telling everyone cities are better than the countryside, culture more real than nature.

The modern world has screwed itself and art led the way. (431 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. affluent ['æfluənt] <i>adj.</i> 富裕的; 丰富的   | 7. unprecedented [ʌn'presidentɪd] <i>adj.</i> 空前的; 无前例的 |
| 2. celebrity [sɪ'lebrɪti] <i>n.</i> 名人        |   |
| 3. epochal ['epəkəl] <i>adj.</i> 划时代的         | 8. be implicated in sth 与某罪行有牵连, 对某坏事有责任                |
| 4. offshore ['ɒfʃɔ:] <i>adj.</i> 设在海外的, 投放国外的 |   |
| 5. screw [skru:] <i>vi.</i> 拧; 把...揉成一团       | 9. be steeped in sth 沉浸在...中; 充满...                     |
| 6. transient ['trænzɪənt] <i>adj.</i> 短暂的     | 10. lead the way 领先; 示范                                 |

### 【长难句分析】

1. It's obvious how deeply involved in that daydream was the art of the last 20 years, which so joyfully rejected anything that might tie it to the slow, patient, tedious stuff of real creativity.

【解析】该句句首的it为形式主语，真正的主语是how引导的主语从句。which引导的定语从句修饰the art of the last 20 years，其中嵌套一个that引导的定语从句修饰anything。

【译文】显然，最近二十年来的艺术深深地沉浸在这种白日梦之中，欣然排斥能将其与真正创造力中缓慢的、需要耐心的、单调的部分联系在一起的一切可能性。

2. These emotional styles have long since been so popularized that even intelligent people accept that reality television is a form of culture and celebrities fit containers for our transient floods of feeling.

【解析】该句主干为These emotional styles have long since been...popularized...。long since意为“很早以前”。so...that的结果状语从句中嵌套一个省略that的同位语从句，对that reality进行解释说明。

【译文】这些情感风格从此一直大为盛行，甚至聪明人都接受了“电视是一种文化形式，而名人为我们短暂的情感洪流设置了容器”这一现实。

### 【全文翻译】

没有哪种高雅文化和艺术一样与富裕社会的没落如此休戚相关。对忧伤的抵触，对现实的逃避，使我们这个时代艺术催生了无限市场的幻想。有人已将这一已然没落的体系称为“离岸资本主义”，或许，另一种说法是“后现代资本主义”。在后现代资本主义中，二级市场生成了一种不受生产限制的反现实。经济被运行得如同主题公园一样。显然，最近二十年来的艺术深深地沉浸在这种白日梦之中，欣然排斥能将其与真正创造力中缓慢的、需要耐心的、单调的部分联系在一起的一切可能性。

同艺术家们相比，戏剧、小说乃至电影都同现代资本主义这只日渐壮大的怪物保持了一个更为安全的距离。为什么？怎么了？艺术怎么成了一面展现欺骗的镜子？其序曲并非达明安·赫斯特的“钻石骷髅”，而是要追溯到消费社会的起源。

二战之后的艺术家们沉浸于历史和反思之中。马克·罗斯科和弗朗西斯·培根时代的艺术所展现的人生观比其他任何一个时代都更为严肃。然而，即便在当现代绘画达到了如此的高度和深度的时候，西方社会还是经历了一场划时代的转变。战后资本主义经济达到了世界史上的空前水平。一种全新的生活方式，即“消费主义”诞生了。

消费主义立刻赋予艺术以灵感。英美的流行艺术都将事物的表层，即崭新光明世界的表象，作为其主题。艺术领域情绪表象化无处不在。抽象表现主义被迫消亡。艺术教人们以一种新的方式看世界：追捧时髦。流行艺术教人们去享受金钱，而大众媒体和20世纪80年代的后现代主义起到了同样的作用。

这些情感风格从此一直大为盛行，甚至聪明人都接受了“电视是一种文化形式，而名人为我们短暂的情感洪流设置了容器”这一现实。现代大众文化的这些肤浅之举始于40年前的前卫派艺术。我们是沃霍尔笔下的丑陋的孩子。通过不断地蛊惑人们“城市比乡村更好，文化比自然更现实”，艺术甚至满足了我们难以持续的欲望，而这种欲望正在摧毁我们的星球。

现代世界已经乱成一团，而艺术首当其冲。

## Passage 7

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of adverse circumstances, deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Convinced of the importance of education, modern states ‘invest’ in institutions of learning to get back ‘interest’ in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, punctuated by textbooks—those purchasable wells of wisdom—what would civilization be like without its benefits?

So much is certain: that we would have doctors and preachers, lawyers and defendants, marriages and births—but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on ‘facts and figures’ and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow-citizens. If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of ‘college’ imaginable. Among tribal people all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

It is the ideal condition of the ‘equal start’ which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to regain. In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional instruction is binding to all. There are no ‘illiterates’—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, and in England in 1876, and is still non-existent in a number of ‘civilized’ nations. This shows how long it was before we deemed it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the ‘happy few’ during the past centuries.

Education in the wilderness is not a matter of monetary means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which, in our society, often hampers the full development of a growing personality. There, a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parent; therefore the jungles and the savannahs know of no ‘juvenile delinquency’. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to ‘buy’ an education for his child. (439 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <b>adverse</b> ['ædvɜ:s] <i>adj.</i> 不利的          | 10. <b>illiterate</b> ['ɪlɪtərət] <i>n.</i> 文盲      |
| 2. <b>purchasable</b> ['pɜ:tʃəsəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可买到的 | 11. <b>compulsory</b> [kəm'pʌlsəri] <i>adj.</i> 义务的 |
| 3. <b>preacher</b> ['pri:tʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 传教士       | 12. <b>deem</b> [di:m] <i>v.</i> 认为                 |
| 4. <b>defendant</b> [dɪ'fendənt] <i>n.</i> 被告        | 13. <b>means</b> [mi:nz] <i>n.</i> 方法，手段            |
| 5. <b>outlook</b> ['aʊtlʊk] <i>n.</i> 视野             | 14. <b>hamper</b> ['hæmpə(r)] <i>v.</i> 妨碍          |
| 6. <b>capacity</b> [kə'pæsəti] <i>n.</i> 能力          | 15. <b>savannah</b> [sə'vænə] <i>n.</i> 大草原         |
| 7. <b>democratic</b> [ˌdemə'krætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 民主的  | 16. <b>juvenile</b> ['dʒu:vənəl] <i>adj.</i> 青少年    |
| 8. <b>tribal</b> ['traɪbl] <i>n.</i> 部落的             | 17. <b>delinquency</b> [dɪ'ɪŋkwənsi] <i>n.</i> 犯罪   |
| 9. <b>tribe</b> [traɪb] <i>n.</i> 部落                 |   |

### 【长难句分析】

1. Convinced of the importance of education, modern states ‘invest’ in institutions of learning to get back ‘interest’ in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders.

【解析】Convinced of...作原因状语，用以说明‘invest’ in institutions of learning的原因，即“由于深信教育的重要性”。Convince of使确信。该句中的invest和interest用单引号表示该处是一种借喻的手法。

【译文】现代国家深深懂得教育的重要性，对教育机构投资，收回的‘利息’便是培养出大批有知识的男女青年，这些人可能成为未来的栋梁。

2. There are no ‘illiterates’—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, and in England in 1876, and is still non-existent in a number of ‘civilized’ nations.

【解析】if the term can be applied to peoples without a script为插入语，对illiterates作进一步的解释，term指illiterates。without a script作定语，修饰people，表示“没有文字的”。While在此处表达的是“而”的意思。is still non-existent的主语是our own compulsory school attendance。

【译文】因而没有“文盲”（如果这个字眼儿可以用于没有文字的民族的话）。而我们的义务教育成为法律在德国是在1642年，在法国是在1806年，在英国是在1876年。今天，在许多“文明”国家里，义务教育迄今尚未实行。

3. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to ‘buy’ an education for his child.

【解析】of making a living away from home为定语，修饰No necessity，意即“没有必要离家谋生”。away from home为状语，修饰making a living。result in结果导致，终于造成…结果。confront with使面对，与…对质。

【译文】人们没有必要离家谋生，所以不会产生孩子无人管的问题，也不存在父亲无力为孩子支付教育费用而犯难的问题。

#### 【全文翻译】

教育是我们这个时代的关键词之一。我们许多人都相信，一个没有受过教育的人，是逆境的牺牲品，是被剥夺了20世纪的最优越的机会之一。现代国家深深懂得教育的重要性，对教育机构投资，收回的‘利息’便是培养出大批有知识的男女青年，这些人可能成为未来的栋梁。教育，以其教学周期如此精心地安排，并以教科书——那些可以买到的智慧源泉——予以强化，如果不受其惠，文明将会是个什么样子呢？

至少，这些是可以肯定的：虽然我们还会有医生和牧师、律师和被告、婚姻和生育，但人们的精神面貌将是另一个样子。人们不会重视‘资料和数据’，而靠好记性、实用心理学与同伴相处的能力。如果我们的教育制度仿效没有书籍的古代教育，我们的学院将具有可以想象得出的最民主的形式了。在部落中，通过传统继承的知识为所有人共享，并传授给部落中的每一个成员。从这个意义上讲，人人受到的有关生活本领的教育是相等的。

这就是我们最进步的现代教育试图恢复的“平等起步”的理想状况。在原始文化中，寻求和接受传统教育的义务对全民都有约束力。因而没有“文盲”（如果这个字眼儿可以用于没有文字的民族的话）。而我们的义务教育成为法律在德国是在1642年，在法国是在1806年，在英国是在1876年。今天，在许多“文明”国家里，义务教育迄今尚未实行。这说明，经过了多么漫长的时间之后，我们才认识到，有必要确保我们的孩子享有多少个世纪以来由‘少数幸运者’所积累起来的知识。

荒凉地区的教育不是钱的问题，所有的人都享有平等起步的权利。那里没有我们今天社会中的匆忙生活，而匆忙的生活常常妨碍个性的全面发展。荒凉地区的孩子无时无刻不在父母关怀下成长。因此，丛林和荒凉地区不知道什么叫“青少年犯罪”。人们没有必要离家谋生，所以不会产生孩子无人管的问题，也不存在父亲无力为孩子支付教育费用而犯难的问题。

## Passage 8

Immigration is in the headlines again, with President Obama’s decision last week to stop deporting young illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children, and the Supreme Court’s approaching decision on



the constitutionality of Arizona's crackdown on undocumented migrants. But too much of the public debate has focused on the legality of immigration without considering a more fundamental question: What effects has mass immigration had on American society?

For the May issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, some of the most careful research was commissioned done about the effects of immigration on a cross section of American communities—urban, suburban and rural. The scholars who participated were in remarkable agreement: while new immigrants are poorer than the general population and face considerable hardship, there is no evidence that they have reshaped the social fabric in harmful ways.

America is neither less safe because of immigration nor is it worse off economically. In fact, in the regions where immigrants have settled in the past two decades, crime has gone down, cities have grown, poor urban neighborhoods have been rebuilt, and small towns that were once on life support are springing back. Scholars can't say for sure that immigration caused these positive developments, but we know enough to reject the notion that immigrants worsen social ills.

Scholars found that immigrant youths in Los Angeles were involved in less crime and violence than their native-born peers in similar economic circumstances. Research also has shown that an increase in immigration in cities like San Antonio and Miami did not produce an increase in the homicide rate. Furthermore, social scientists found that people in immigrant communities in New York were less cynical about the law than were people in less diverse communities; they were also more likely to indicate that they would cooperate with the police.

If migration has had such beneficial effects, why, then, has there been such a persistent backlash? Part of the answer surely lies in the social changes—language, political attitudes, religious mores — that immigrants bring, in addition to the effects of the recession. The leveling-off of migration, especially from Mexico, may bring a sense of relief to opponents of these social changes, but if the new research is any guide, the consequences of the slowdown may be the opposite of what the critics intend.

Mr. Obama's decision to exempt undocumented children who were brought to the United States by their parents from harsh deportation rules is an overdue, but welcome, first step. Establishing a clear path to citizenship for undocumented adults, creating a more permissive guest-worker program and preserving families rather than separating them through deportation are controversial ideas, but they deserve a hearing. ( 466 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. approaching [ə'prɒtʃɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 接近的, 临近的 | 6. exempt [ɪg'zempt] <i>v.</i> 免除             |
| 2. crackdown ['krækdaʊn] <i>n.</i> 镇压, 制裁       | 7. overdue [əʊvə'dju:] <i>n.</i> 早该有的事物       |
| 3. life support 生命维持                            | 8. permissive [pə'mɪsɪv] <i>adj.</i> 宽大的, 自由的 |
| 4. spring back 弹回; 恢复                           | 9. guest-worker program 招募外国劳工计划              |
| 5. leveling-off <i>n.</i> 使呈平稳状态, 调正            |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. deport [dr'pɔ:t] *v.* 把...递解出境
2. cynical ['sɪnɪk(ə)l] *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的, 恶意的
3. backlash ['bækləʃ] *n.* 强烈反对

### 【长难句分析】

1. Immigration is in the headlines again, with President Obama's decision last week to stop deporting young illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children, and the Supreme Court's approaching decision on the constitutionality of Arizona's crackdown on undocumented migrants.

【解析】本句主干为 Immigration is in the headlines again, 表语由介词短语充当; with President Obama's decision last week...and the Supreme Court's approaching decision...做伴随状语; with 的宾语 I 被不定式定语 to stop...修饰, 不定式的宾语有动名词结构 deporting...充当, deporting 的宾语由 who 引导的定语

从句修饰；with的宾语2被介词后置定语修饰。

2. In fact, in the regions where immigrants have settled in the past two decades, crime has gone down, cities have grown, poor urban neighborhoods have been rebuilt, and small towns that were once on life support are springing back.

【解析】本句由and连接并列的四个分句crime has gone down, cities have grown, poor urban neighborhoods have been rebuilt, and small towns are springing back构成，分句4主语small towns被that引导的定语从句修饰；句首in fact为评注性副词，起衔接作用，in the regions做地点状语，regions被where引导的定语从句修饰。

### 【全文翻译】

移民问题再次成为新闻焦点。上周，奥巴马总统做出了停止将年轻非法移民递解出境的决定，这些非法移民青年自孩提起就来到美国定居。同时，最高法院即将对亚利桑那州打压非法移民的政策和宪性作出裁决。但目前公众辩论的焦点多数集中在移民合法性的问题上，并没有考虑过一个更为基本的问题：移民大量融入将会给美国社会带来什么影响？

在《美国政治与社会科学院学刊》五月刊上，一些学者受托就移民对美国社会各层面（城市、郊区及乡村）的影响进行了认真细致的研究。参与该研究的学者们高度一致认为：虽然新移民比一般人群要贫穷，也面临着相当艰难的困境，但没有证据表明他们将社会结构向有害的方向重塑。

美国既不会因为移民的缘故变得不安全，也不会因此出现更多经济问题。事实上，在过去20年间，在那些移民定居的地区，犯罪率下降了，城市发展了，城市贫民区重建了，一度凋零的小镇再度有了起色。学者们还不能确定说是移民带来了这些积极发展，但我们已足够清楚，移民加重社会问题的观点是完全错误的。

学者们发现，洛杉矶移民青年比起相似经济环境下的本地青年，暴力和犯罪率要低得多。另外，研究显示，在圣安东尼奥和迈阿密这些城市中的移民增长，没有提高杀人恶性案件的发生率。同时，社会科学家们发现，纽约移民社区的居民看待法律的态度，没有本地社区居民那么愤世嫉俗，（在遇到问题时）他们更可能采取与警方合作的态度。

如果移民能带来这么多积极效益，那为何会有持续不断的抵制浪潮呢？部分原因当然是移民带来了语言、政治立场和宗教习俗等方面的社会变化，除经济衰退的影响之外。稳定移民数量，尤其是墨西哥移民，可能会给反对这些社会变化的人们带来些许宽慰，但如果新的研究结果有些许指导意义的话，那么放慢移民步伐反而会导致与批评家们本意相悖的结果。

奥巴马先生决定让从小就被父母带来美国的非法移民儿童免受严苛递解出境条款的举动，显得有点晚，但的确是受人欢迎的第一步。为成年非法移民提供一条成为合法公民的平顺之路，制定更为宽松的外籍劳工计划，保全移民家庭而不是通过递解出境拆散他们，这些都是争议性强的议题，但这些议题都值得听一听。

## Passage 9

Artists routinely mock business people as money-obsessed bores. Or worse. Many business people, for their part, assume that artists are a bunch of pretentious wastrels. Bosses may stick a few modernist paintings on their boardroom walls. But they seldom take the arts seriously as a source of inspiration.

The bias starts at business school, where “hard” things such as numbers and case studies rule. It is reinforced by everyday experience. Bosses constantly remind their underlings that if you can’t count it, it doesn’t count. Managers’ reading habits often reflect this no nonsense attitude. Few read deeply about art. *The Art of the Deal* by Donald Trump does not count; nor does Sun Tzu’s *The Art of War*. Some popular business books rejoice in their vulgarity: consider Wess Robert’s *Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun*.

But lately there are welcome signs of a thaw on the business side of the great cultural divide. Business presses are publishing a series of books such as *The Fine Art of Success*, by Jamie Anderson. Business schools

such as the Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto are trying to learn from the arts.

Mr Anderson points out that many artists have also been superb entrepreneurs. Damien Hirst was even more enterprising. He not only realized that nouveau-riche collectors would pay extraordinary sums for dead cows and jewel-encrusted skulls. He upturned the art world by selling his work directly through Sotheby's, an auction house. Whatever they think of his work, business people cannot help admiring a man who parted art-lovers from £70.5m on the day that Lehman Brothers collapsed.

Studying the arts can help business people communicate more eloquently. Most bosses spend a huge amount of time “messaging” and “reaching out”, yet few are much good at it. Their prose is larded with clichés and garbled with gobbledegook. Half an hour with George Orwell's *Why I Write* would work wonders.

Studying the arts can also help companies learn how to manage bright people. Rob Goffee of the London Business School point out that today's most productive companies are dominated by what they call “clevers”, who are the devil to manage. They hate being told what to do by managers, whom they regard as dullards. They refuse to submit to performance reviews. In short, they are prima donnas. The arts world has centuries of experience in managing such difficult people. Publishers coax books out of authors. Directors persuade actresses to cooperate with actors they hate. Their tips might be worth hearing.

Studying the art world might even hold out the biggest prize of all—helping business become more innovative. Companies are scouring the world for new ideas. In their quest for creativity, they surely have something to learn from the creative industries. Look at how modern artists adapted to the arrival of photography, a technology that could have made them redundant, or how J.K. Rowling (the creator of *Harry Potter*) kept trying even when publishers rejected her novels. (492 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. bore [bɔ:(r)] <i>n.</i> 令人讨厌的人           | 9. vulgarism ['vʌlgərizəm] <i>n.</i> 粗俗的词语        |
| 2. pretentious [prɪ'tenʃəs] <i>adj.</i> 自负的 | 10. superb [su:'pɜ:b] <i>adj.</i> 杰出的             |
| 3. inspiration [ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 灵感  | 11. entrepreneur [ˌɒntrəprə'nɜ:(r)] <i>n.</i> 企业家 |
| 4. bias ['baɪəs] <i>n.</i> 偏见               | 12. message ['mesɪdʒ] <i>v.</i> 传递信息              |
| 5. reinforce [ˌrɪ:ɪn'fɔ:s] <i>v.</i> 加强     | 13. dullard ['dʌlə:d] <i>n.</i> 笨人                |
| 6. underling ['ʌndəlɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 职位低的人     | 14. submit to 提交                                  |
| 7. count [kaʊnt] <i>v.</i> 有价值              | 15. adapt to 调整以适应                                |
| 8. rejoice [rɪ'dʒɔɪs] <i>v.</i> 极喜欢         |   |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. thaw [θɔ:] *n.* 融化, 缓和
2. nouveau-riche *n.* 暴发户
3. gobbledegook ['gɒblɪgu:k] *n.* 行话
4. prima donna *n.* 主角
5. coax [kəʊks] *v.* 劝诱

### 【长难句分析】

1. Whatever they think of his work, businesspeople cannot help admiring a man who parted art-lovers from £70.5m on the day that Lehman Brothers collapsed.

【解析】本句主干为 businesspeople cannot help admiring a man, a man 被 who 引导的定语从句修饰, 定语从句中又嵌套了 that 引导的定语从句修饰 the day; 句首 whatever 引导让步状语从句。

【译文】不管商人对他的作品评价如何, 他们肯定会禁不住佩服一位“在雷曼兄弟倒闭之后居然能让艺术爱好者掏出7,050万英镑高价”的人。

2. Rob Goffee of the London Business School point out that today's most productive companies are dominated by what they call “clevers”, who are the devil to manage.

【解析】本句主干为Rob Goffee of the London Business School point out..., 宾语由that引导的从句充当, 从句谓语为被动式, by引出的动作执行者表述为what引导的从句, 其中clevers 被who引导的定语从句修饰。

【译文】伦敦商学院的罗伯·戈夫指出, 当今世界上最高产的公司就是那些由他们所称的“聪明人”主宰的公司, 这些人非常难以管理。

3. Look at how modern artists adapted to the arrival of photography, a technology that could have made them redundant, or how J.K. Rowling ( the creator of Harry Potter ) kept trying even when publishers rejected her novels.

【解析】本句主干为祈使句look at, 其宾语由or连接的how引导的两个并列从句充当; 从句1中的photography被同谓语结构解释说明, 同谓语结构中心语a technology被that引导的定语从句修饰, 从句2中嵌套even when 引导的让步状语从句。

【译文】看看现代画家是如何应对摄影术的诞生的, ( 若不是创新 ) 或许他们早就被 ( 相机 ) 代替了, 或者看看罗琳 (《哈利·波特》的作者) 在小说屡次被出版商拒绝后是如何继续尝试的。

### 【全文翻译】

艺术家们常常嘲笑生意人是无趣的爱财者。甚至更糟。对于生意人来说, 艺术家就是一群自命不凡的浪荡子。老总们也许在会议室的墙上贴几张现代的涂鸦; 但是他们从没有把艺术看作是灵感之源。

这种对艺术的偏见始发于商学院。在那里那些“硬性”的东西 ( 如数字和案例学习 ) 才是王道。这种观念在日常体验中不断被强化。老总们时常提醒员工, 如果你无法将其量化, 那它就没有任何意义。管理者们的阅读习惯反映出了他们这种“不要空谈”的态度。很少有人深入阅读有关艺术的书籍 ( 对他们而言, ) 唐纳德·特朗普的《交易的艺术》和孙武的《孙子兵法》都毫无意义。一些商业书籍因为粗俗易懂而广受管理者青睐, 比如说韦斯·罗伯特的《阿蒂拉的领导诀窍》。

但令人欣喜的是, 近日商业领域的文化分裂现象正逐步缓和。商业出版社出版了一系列书籍, 如杰米·安德森的《成功的艺术》。商业学校, 如多伦多大学罗特曼管理学院, 正尝试从艺术中汲取养分。

安德森先生指出, 许多艺术家同时也是出色的企业家。迪米尔·赫斯特尤为大胆。他不仅发现暴发户收藏者愿意花大价钱收购死牛和饰有宝石的颅骨。他还颠覆了艺术界: 通过苏富比拍卖公司直接销售自己的作品。不管商人对他的作品评价如何, 他们肯定会禁不住佩服一位“在雷曼兄弟倒闭之日居然能让艺术爱好者掏出7,050万英镑高价”的人。

研究艺术能够使商人们更有口才。大部分老板会花费大量时间用于研究“如何传递信息”、“如何同下属打成一片”上, 但鲜有能擅长者。他们的话要么到处是陈词滥调, 要么满是复杂术语。他们只要肯花半个小时看看乔治·奥威尔的《我为什么写作》就会创造奇迹。

研究艺术还能够帮助企业学会如何管理“聪明人”。伦敦商学院的罗伯·戈夫指出, 当今世界上最高产的公司就是那些由他们所称的“聪明人”主宰的公司。这些人非常难以管理。他们讨厌被那些他们认为“笨蛋”的经理们告知该做什么。他们拒绝提交业绩评估。一句话, 他们才是主角! 艺术界对于管理这些“困难员工”已有数百年的经验。出版商会用好话从作者手中拿到手稿; 导演能劝说女演员与她所痛恨的男演员合作。他们的经验都是值得借鉴的。

研究艺术甚至能带来的最大回报是提升企业的创新力。企业在从世界各个角落不断搜集新创意。在他们寻求创新的过程中, 他们肯定会从有创新力的行业中有所收获。看看现代画家是如何应对摄影术的诞生的, ( 若不是创新 ) 或许他们早就被 ( 相机 ) 代替了。或者看看罗琳 (《哈利·波特》的作者) 在小说屡次被出版商拒绝后是如何继续尝试的。

## Passage 10

In the spring of 2010, a group of academics gathered at Wagner College in Staten Island, N.Y., to propose a new field of research: “Male Studies.” Not to be confused with Men’s Studies, which has been around for more than two decades, Male Studies is founded on the premise that men are now disenfranchised, and women’s



success has come at their expense.

Sound counterintuitive? It may be. But those backing the proposal have some solid statistics behind them. For starters, since 2000, women have represented about 57 percent of enrollment at colleges in the United States; they consistently outperform males in high school, and are now earning more Ph.D.s.

Taken at face value, it sure seems like something's wrong. But is it correct to assume that the imbalance indicates discrimination against men? Or is it the other way around? In 2006, Jennifer Delahunty Britz, an admissions dean at Ohio's Kenyon College, caused a stir when she wrote in *The New York Times* apologizing to female college applicants for routinely rejecting them in favor of their less qualified male peers. Kenyon is far from alone: at Northwestern, the acceptance rate is 26 percent for women and 34 percent for men; and at the University of Richmond, the admissions rate for males is 13 percent higher than for females.

But despite probes into discrimination against women, it's groups like those gathered at Wagner—who believe that it's men who get the short stick—that are the most vocal about gender imbalance on campus. The folks at Wagner are quick to say that women are keeping mum because drawing attention to the issue would be tantamount to declaring victory for women's rights.

With boys continuing to fall behind, and the recession claiming more men's jobs than women's, the subject has been getting increasing attention. But its sources and solutions remain hard to pin down. Leonard Sax, the author of *Boys Adrift and Girls on the Edge*, believes that the problem with boys is related to basic assumptions about gender, saying that boys increasingly think of academic success as unmasculine.

If there's one thing that almost everyone agrees on, it's that making sure that boys succeed in school does not have to come at the expense of girls—it's not a zero sum game. In fact, Sax calls the conflict between the Male Studies and Men's Studies advocates an “ongoing and unproductive debate.” Noting that although girls might do better academically, they're also more likely to experience very high stress levels, eating disorders, and cutting, he says, “Boys have problems. Girls have problems. Both are disadvantaged, but they're disadvantaged in different ways.” Before we declare victory for either gender, it's a message to bear in mind. (493 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. academic [ˌækə'demɪk] <i>n.</i> 学者                   | 征; 表现   |
| 2. premise ['premis] <i>n.</i> 前提                       | 11. assume [ə'sju:m] <i>vt.</i> 假定; 承担                      |
| 3. disenfranchise [ˌdɪsɪn'fræntsaɪz] <i>v.</i> 剥夺…的公民权  | 12. consistently [kən'sɪstəntli] <i>adv.</i> 一致地; 始终如一地     |
| 4. stir [stɜ:(r)] <i>v.</i> 产生                          | 13. indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] <i>vt.</i> 标示, 指出; 表明              |
| 5. vocal ['vəʊkl] <i>adj.</i> 直言不讳的                     | 14. discrimination [ˌdɪskrɪmɪ'neɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 歧视, 辨别力, 识别力 |
| 6. pin down 确定, 证实                                      | 15. in favor of 支持, 赞同                                      |
| 7. disadvantage [ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] <i>adj.</i> 处于劣势地位的   | 16. disorder [dɪs'ɔ:də(r)] <i>n.</i> 紊乱                     |
| 8. proposal [prə'pəʊzl] <i>n.</i> 提议, 建议; 求婚            | 17. take sb./sth. at face value 根据表面价值判断                    |
| 9. statistic [stə'tɪstɪk] <i>n.</i> 统计数值, 统计资料; [-s]统计学 | 18. at the expense of/ at one's expense 以…为代价               |
| 10. represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] <i>vt.</i> 代表(理); 象征        |   |

### 【长难句解析】

1. Not to be confused with Men's Studies, which has been around for more than two decades, Male Studies is founded on the premise that men are now disenfranchised, and women's success has come at their expense.

【解析】句子主干为 Male Studies is founded on the premise; that 引导同位语从句, 解释 the premise, 该从句嵌套一个 and 引导的并列句; Not to be confused with Men's Studies 作状语, 说明主句; which 引导定语从句修饰 Men's Studies。

【译文】不要将其和已经存在了二十多年的“Men's Studies (男性学)”相混淆, 男性研究的前提基础是当前男人被剥夺了很多权利, 女性的成功是以男性的利益为代价的。

2. In 2006, Jennifer Delahunty Britz, an admissions dean at Ohio's Kenyon College, caused a stir when she wrote in *The New York Times* apologizing to female college applicants for routinely rejecting them in favor of their less qualified male peers.

【解析】句子主干为Jennifer Delahunty Britz caused a stir; an admissions dean at Ohio's Kenyon College为Jennifer Delahunty Britz的同位语, 起补充说明作用; when引导时间状语从句, 现在分词短语apologizing to female college applicants...作目的状语, 其主语为she, 说明wrote。

【译文】在2006年, 俄亥俄州肯扬学院招生办主任Jennifer Delahunty Britz, 因其在《纽约时报》上向申请该校被拒绝的女性学生道歉而引起轰动。她在文中说学校经常拒绝她们而选择比她们资质稍低的男性学生。

3. But despite probes into discrimination against women, it's groups like those gathered at Wagner—who believe that it's men who get the short stick—that are the most vocal about gender imbalance on campus.

【解析】句子主干为it's groups like those that are vocal about gender imbalance, 是一个强调句; 破折号中间为定语从句补充说明groups, 该从句嵌套一个that引导的宾语从句, 作believe的宾语, 该宾语从句是一个强调句, 可简化为men get the short stick; 句首despite引导让步状语从句。

【译文】但是, 虽然调查表明女性受到歧视, 在瓦格纳学院聚集的这群人, 仍坚持男性处于劣势。就是他们在校园里宣扬性别失衡。

4. If there's one thing that almost everyone agrees on, it's that making sure that boys succeed in school does not have to come at the expense of girls—it's not a zero sum game.

【解析】句子主干为it's that; that引导的从句作主句表语, 表语从句主干为making sure does not have to come; that引导的表语从句中嵌套一个由that引导的宾语从句作making sure的宾语; 句首if引导的条件状语从句中嵌套一个that引导的定语从句修饰one thing; 破折号后为同位语从句。

【译文】如果有哪一点是几乎所有人都同意的, 那就是确定男孩们在学业上的成功没必要牺牲女孩们, 这并不是一场零和博弈。

### 【全文翻译】

2010年春, 一群学者聚集在纽约的斯塔顿岛的瓦格纳学院, 提议开拓一项新的研究领域: “Male Studies (男性研究)”。不要将其和已经存在了二十多年的“Men's Studies (男性学)”相混淆, 男性研究的前提基础是当前男人被剥夺了很多权利, 女性的成功是以男性的利益为代价的。

听起来有点违背常理? 可能是的。不过那些支持这项提议的人有一些可靠的数据。首先, 自2000年起, 美国大学的新生中女性入学比例约达57%, 她们在高中就比男生表现好, 现在也有越来越多的女性拿到博士学位。

只从表面看, 好像确实出了问题。但是认为这种不平衡表明对男人的歧视是否正确? 或者情况正好与此相反? 在2006年, 俄亥俄州肯扬学院招生办主任Jennifer Delahunty Britz, 因其在《纽约时报》上向申请该校被拒绝的女性学生道歉而引起轰动。她在文中说学校经常拒绝她们而选择比她们资质稍低的男性学生。肯扬并非这样做的唯一学校: 美国西北大学女生录取率26%, 男生34%; 里士满大学男生录取率比女生高13%。

但是, 虽然调查表明女性受到歧视, 在瓦格纳学院聚集的这群人, 仍坚持男性处于劣势。就是他们在校园里宣扬性别失衡。他们急于下结论说女性保持沉默是因为引起人们对这一问题关注将无异于宣称妇女权利的胜利。

男生继续在学业上落后于女生, 经济衰退使更多的男人丢了工作, 这一话题引起人们越来越多的关注。但是其根源和解决办法依然难以确定。《飘浮的男孩们和不安的女孩们》一书的作者Leonard Sax, 认为男孩的问题与一些性别方面的基本假设有关, 他说男孩们越来越认为学业上的成功不是男子汉做的事。

如果有哪一点是几乎所有人都同意的, 那就是确定男孩们在学业上的成功没必要牺牲女孩们, 这并

不是一场零和博弈。实际上，Sax称“男性研究”和“男性学”那些倡导者之间的冲突是场“持续而徒劳的辩论”。请注意尽管女孩的学业成绩更好，她们也同样要承受巨大压力、饮食紊乱和裁员，他说：“男孩有男孩的问题。女孩有女孩的问题。双方都处于劣势，只是他们的劣势在不同方面。”在我们宣告任一性别获胜之前，都请牢记这一点。

## Passage 11

Let's not exaggerate: science and engineering are not the new Comp Lit or philosophy, those undergraduate majors for which employment prospects are so uncertain your parents practically beg you to go to a trade school instead. But about those claims that the nation suffers from a shortage of scientists and engineers—claims such as the National Science Foundation's warning in 2004 of “an emerging and critical problem of the science and engineering labor force” —Vivek Wadhwa, founder of Relativity Technologies and executive in residence at Duke University, has a brief response: “It's a lie.”

“So why do people keep telling you there's such a shortage of scientists and engineers that you'll have your pick of jobs? Partly because even a tiny shortfall in S&E leads policymakers and corporate giants to issue warnings of a kind no one does when the nation is short in, say, marketers. “Science and engineering are perceived as so crucial to our economic engine and national security, it's easy to get people panicked over the possibility of a shortage,” says demographer Michael Teitelbaum of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation But those who do not have a financial stake in getting more students to choose S&E are catching on *Science* magazine recently noted “the striking discrepancy between the overfull market for early-career scientists and the numerous prestigious reports [about] ...a looming shortage.”

So, first the good news for students drawn to S&E. The overall unemployment rate for scientists and engineers in the United States was a mere 2.5 percent in 2006—the lowest since the early 1990s. Overall unemployment was 4.7 percent.

Now the bad news. Demand for scientists and, especially, engineers rises and falls more sharply and unpredictably than in any other sector. Unemployment was 2.6 percent in 1993-and 50 percent higher in 2003 before it fell again. Even that undercounts the jobless: you're not included if you gave up on finding a job in, say, electrical engineering and instead became a real-estate agent. S&E jobs rise and fall for the same reasons they do in other sectors, including overall economic conditions, but also booms and busts in military spending, NASA projects and the budgets of the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Energy. A 2008 report by the RAND Corporation, requested by the office of the Secretary of Defense, concluded that “there is no evidence of a current shortage of S&E workers.” To their credit, students seem to have gotten wise to the mismatch between rhetoric and reality: bachelor's degrees in S&E have been hovering at about 32 percent of undergrad degrees, compared with 35 percent in the 1960s, as many students smart enough to master Hamiltonians or the Hardy-Weinberg Law realize they can put their brainpower to more profitable ends on, say, Wall Street. (492 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1.hover ['hɒvə] v. 徘徊；处于不稳定状态               | 完全统计                                   |
| 2.prestigious [pre'stɪdʒəs] adj. 声誉高的；享有声望的 | 5.catch on (to sth.) 理解；接受             |
| 3.stake [steɪk] n. 棍子；重大利益；利害关系             | 6.boom and bust 经济繁荣与萧条的交替循环           |
| 4.undercount [ʌndə'kaʊnt] vt. 少计；少算 n. 不缩写  | 7.Comp Lit 比较文学Comparative Literature的 |

### 【超纲词汇】

- 1.demographer [di'mɒgrəfə] n. [统计] 人口统计学家
- 2.discrepancy [dɪs'krep(ə)nsɪ] n. 不符；矛盾；相差

### 3. rhetoric ['retərɪk] n. 华丽的词藻

#### 【长难句分析】

1. But about those claims that the nation suffers from a shortage of scientists and engineers—claims such as the National Science Foundation's warning in 2004 of "an emerging and critical problem of the science and engineering labor force"—Vivek Wadhwa, founder of Relativity Technologies and executive in residence at Duke University, has a brief response: "It's a lie."

【解析】该句主干为Vivek Wadhwa...has a brief response: "It's a lie."。句首But about...labor force为介词短语做状语，其中that the nation...labor force为同位语从句，修饰claims。破折号表示解释说明，claims such as...labor force举例说明those claims。founder of...at Duke University为Vivek Wadhwa的同位语。

【译文】但是对于那些有关“国家正遭受理工科人才短缺”的宣称——如国家自然科学基金会2004年所发出的警告“一个正逐渐显现的关于理工科人力资源短缺的严重问题”——相对论科技公司的创立者、杜克大学的驻校高管威菲克·瓦德华的简洁回应是：“撒谎。”

2. To their credit, students seem to have gotten wise to the mismatch between rhetoric and reality: bachelor's degrees in S&E have been hovering at about 32 percent of undergrad degrees, compared with 35 percent in the 1960s, as many students smart enough to master Hamiltonians or the Hardy-Weinberg Law realize they can put their brainpower to more profitable ends on, say, Wall Street.

【解析】该句主干为：...students seem to have gotten wise to the mismatch...。To their credit为介词短语做状语。冒号后面部分为对主语内容的解释，主干为bachelor's degrees in S&E have been hovering at about 32 percent of undergrad degrees..., compare with...1960s为过去分词做状语。as...Wall Street为原因状语从句。as从句的主干为many students...realize...。smart...Law为many students的后置定语，they can...Wall Street为realize的宾语。

【译文】值得称赞的是，学生们似乎已经对宣传和现实的不匹配变聪明了：相比较20世纪60年代的35%，理工科学士学位近些年一直占学士学位的32%左右，因为那些聪明到足以掌握哈密尔敦函数和哈迪·温伯格法则的人们意识到，他们可以把聪明才智运用到像华尔街这种赚钱更多的地方。

#### 【全文翻译】

不必夸大其辞：理工科并不像新比较文学或哲学那样就业前景不定，父母不必因出于实际的考虑而恳求子女改选商学院。但是对于那些有关“国家正遭受理工科人才短缺”的宣称——如国家自然科学基金会2004年所发出的警告“一个正逐渐显现的关于理工科人力资源短缺的严重问题”——相对论科技公司的创立者、杜克大学的驻校高管威菲克·瓦德华的简洁回应是：“撒谎。”

那么，为什么人们不停地告诉你：理工人才很缺乏所以工作任你挑？部分原因是，即便理工专业人才有一点点减少，都会导致政策制定者和大型企业发布犹如世界末日般的警告。而其他领域的人才，比如市场营销人员短缺的话是不可能引发这样的警告的。“科学和工程学被认为对于经济引擎和国家安全至关重要，人们很容易因为出现人才短缺的可能而感到恐慌，”阿尔弗雷德·P·斯隆基金会的人口统计学家迈克尔·泰特尔鲍姆说道。然而，那些与“让更多学生选择理工科”并无经济利害关系的人逐渐意识到了需求的现状。《科学》杂志最近就提到“市场上处于事业起步阶段的科学人员已饱和，这与大量关于、即将到来的人才短缺，享有声望的报道之间存在巨大差异。”

先说对于理工科学生的好消息。2006年全美理工科学生的总体失业率仅为2.5%——是自20世纪90年代以来的最低值。全美总体失业率是4.7%。

接下来谈坏消息。科学人员，尤其是工程师的需求比其他领域人才的涨落幅度大且难以预料。1993年的失业率为2.6%——2003年增加了50%后才有所回落。即使如此还未算上以下的失业人员：比如你放弃在电气工程领域找工作而成为房地产经济人。理工科工作岗位的增减如其他部门那样受到包括总体经济环境因素等的影响，同时它还受到军费开支、国家航空和宇宙航天局项目以及全国卫生研究所和能源部预算情况的影响。应国防部秘书处的要求，兰德公司2008年所做的一份报告结论为，“无任何迹象表明目前缺乏理工科人才。”值得称赞的是，学生们似乎已经对宣传和现实的不匹配变聪明了：相比较20世



纪60年代的35%，理工科学士学位近些年一直占学士学位的32%左右，因为那些聪明到足以掌握哈密尔敦函数和哈迪·温伯格法则的人们意识到，他们可以把聪明才智运用到像华尔街这种赚钱更多的地方。

## Passage 12

The world is planting a vigorous new crop: “agro-pessimism”, or fear that mankind will not be able to feed itself except by wrecking the environment. The current harvest of this variety of whine will be a bumper one. Natural disasters—fire in Russia and flood in Pakistan, which are the world’s fifth- and eighth-largest wheat producers respectively—have added a Biblical colouring to an unfolding fear of famine. By 2050 world grain output will have to rise by half and meat production must double to meet demand. And that cannot easily happen because growth in grain yields is flattening out, there is little extra farmland and renewable water is running short.

The world has been here before. In 1967 Paul Ehrlich, a Malthusian, wrote that “the battle to feed all of humanity is over... In the 1970s and 1980s hundreds of millions of people will starve to death.” Five years later, in “The Limits to Growth”, the Club of Rome (a group of business people and academics) argued that the world was running out of raw materials and that societies would probably collapse in the 21st century.

A year after “The Limits to Growth” appeared, however, and at a time when soaring oil prices seemed to confirm the Club of Rome’s worst fears, a country which was then a large net food importer decided to change the way it farmed. Driven partly by fear that it would not be able to import enough food, it decided to expand domestic production through scientific research, not subsidies. Instead of trying to protect farmers from international competition—as much of the world still does—it opened up to trade and let inefficient farms go to the wall. This was all the more remarkable because most of the country was then regarded as unfit for agricultural production.

The country was Brazil. In the four decades since, it has become the first tropical agricultural giant and the first to challenge the dominance of the “big five” food exporters (America, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the European Union).

Even more striking than the fact of its success has been the manner of it. Brazil has followed more or less the opposite of the agro-pessimists’ prescription. For them, sustainability is the greatest virtue and is best achieved by encouraging small farms and organic practices. They frown on monocultures and chemical fertilisers. They like agricultural research but loathe genetically modified (GM) plants. They think it is more important for food to be sold on local than on international markets. Brazil’s farms are sustainable, too, thanks to abundant land and water. But they are many times the size even of American ones. Farmers buy inputs and sell crops on a scale that makes sense only if there are world markets for them. And they depend critically on new technology. As the briefing explains, Brazil’s progress has been underpinned by the state agricultural-research company and pushed forward by GM crops. Brazil represents a clear alternative to the growing belief that, in farming, small and organic are beautiful. (506 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. whine [waɪn] <i>vi.</i> 发出哀叫声 <i>vt.</i> 哀怨，诉怨<br><i>n.</i> 哀鸣；牢骚，抱怨 | 6. dominance [ˈdɒmɪnəns] <i>n.</i> 优势；支配；统治                      |
| 2. bumper [ˈbʌmpə] <i>adj.</i> 特大的，丰盛的                                  | 7. prescription [prɪˈskrɪpʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> [医]药方，处方；处方药；训令，指示；法规 |
| 3. famine [ˈfæmɪn] <i>n.</i> 饥荒；饥饿；极度缺乏                                 | 8. sustainability [səˈsteɪnəˈbɪləti] <i>n.</i> 持续性，能维持性，永续性      |
| 4. flatten out (道路、土地等) 逐渐变平；停止增长（或上升）                                  | 9. frown on 不赞成；不同意；不许可  |
| 5. subsidy [ˈsʌbsədi] <i>n.</i> ① 补贴；津贴；助学金；奖金                          | 10. monoculture [ˈmɒnəkʌltʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 单一栽培，单作               |

### 【长难句分析】

1. The world is planting a vigorous new crop: “agro-pessimism”, or fear that mankind will not be able to feed itself except by wrecking the environment.

【解析】句子的主语是the world, 谓语动词是is planting, 并列的宾语由两部分构成, 第一部分是a vigorous new crop: “agro-pessimism”; 第二部分是名词fear, that引导的同位语从句在解释fear的内容。Fear在本句中不是动词, 若为动词, 就应该与主语the world保持一致, 写为fears。

【译文】世界各国的头脑中正疯长一种新的作物: “农业悲观主义” 或者说他们担忧人类已经不能够养活自己, 除非通过破坏环境达到目的。

2. A year after “The Limits to Growth” appeared, however, and at a time when soaring oil prices seemed to confirm the Club of Rome’s worst fears, a country which was then a large net food importer decided to change the way it farmed.

【解析】句子的主语是a country, 谓语动词是decided, 宾语是不定式短语to change the way, “it farmed” 是定语从句修饰the way。“A year...and at time...” 均为时间状语。

【译文】然而一年后“发展的极限”效应显现, 石油价格曾一度飙升, 罗马俱乐部最深层次的担忧似乎得到了证实—在历经了巨大的粮食进口净值后, 一个国家决定要改变自己耕种的方式。

3. Driven partly by fear that it would not be able to import enough food, it decided to expand domestic production through scientific research, not subsidies.

【解析】句子的主语是it, 指上文中的country, 谓语动词是decided, 宾语为不定式短语to expand domestic production through scientific research, not subsidies 是方式状语。Driven partly by fear是状语, 后续的that it would not be able to import enough food是fear的同位语从句。

【译文】变革的部分动力源于该国担忧进口不到足够的粮食, 所以决定依靠农业科学研究而不是外援来扩大国内粮食生产。

4. Even more striking than the fact of its success has been the manner of it.

【解析】这是一个倒装的句式。句子的主语是the manner of it, 谓语动词是has been, 表语是even more striking than the fact of its success。

【译文】与其成功的事实相比, 更引人注目的是它一直以来采用的方法。

### 【全文翻译】

世界各国的头脑中正疯长一种新的作物: “农业悲观主义” 或者说他们担忧人类已经不能够养活自己, 除非通过破坏环境达到目的。当前的种种哀叹之声预示着这种作物即将丰收成熟。俄罗斯和巴基斯坦是世界第五和第八大小麦生产国, 分别遭受了火灾和水灾的侵袭, 这些自然灾害为日益呈现的饥饿恐慌添上了浓重的色彩。到2050年, 世界谷物的产量必须增长50%, 而肉产量必须翻一番才能满足人类的生存需要。但这并不容易实现。因为谷物产量的增长正日趋减缓, 可用于耕种的土地愈见稀少, 再生资源正消耗殆尽。

世界向来如此。1967年马尔萨斯主义者保罗·埃利希(Paul Ehrlich)曾写道“养活人类的战争已经终结…本世纪70和80年代将有成千上万的人因饥饿致死。”五年后, 罗马俱乐部(由商业人士和学者组成的团体)在其“发展的极限”报告中指出世界的原材料正逐渐耗尽, 人类社会可能在21世纪面临灭亡。

然而一年后“发展的极限”效应显现, 石油价格曾一度飙升, 罗马俱乐部最深层次的担忧似乎得到了证实。在历经了巨大的粮食进口净值后, 有一个国家决定要改变自己耕种的方式。变革的部分动力源于该国担忧进口不到足够的粮食, 所以决定依靠农业科学研究而不是外援来扩大国内粮食生产。他们并没有沿袭世界大多数国家仍采用的保护本国农民免于国际竞争的做法, 而是放开贸易市场, 让低效农业在竞争中得以淘汰。由于该国大部分地方被认为不适合农业生产, 因而这样的做法就更加受到人们关注。

这个国家就是巴西。四十多年来, 它成为首个热带农业的龙头和第一个挑战“五大”粮食出产国(美国, 加拿大, 澳大利亚, 阿根廷, 欧盟)主导地位的国家。

与其成功的事实相比, 更引人注目的是它一直以来采用的方法。巴西采用的方法或多或少与农业悲

观主义者的权威推荐背道而驰。对他们来说，坚持可持续发展是它最大的长处，这一点在鼓励发展小农场和有机种植中得到了最好的实现。他们反对单种栽培和化肥添加，喜欢农业研究但憎恶转基因植物，认为粮食在本地出售比拿到国际市场上交易更为重要。由于有富饶的土地和充足的水源，巴西的农场也实现了可持续发展。他们的规模甚至比美国同业还大数倍。如果国际市场对某种作物有需求，农民就购买生产资料并只按合理的规模出售他们的作物。他们主要依靠的是新科技。正如简要中介绍的那样，巴西的进步源于国家农研公司的不懈努力和转基因作物的推动。巴西提供给人们另一种明确的出路，让人们越发相信小型和有机种植业有美好前景。

## Passage 13

One can dredge up ancient instances of “so” as a sentence starter. In his 14th-century poem “Troilus and Criseyde,” Chaucer launched a verse with, “So on a day he ...” But for most of its life, “so” has principally been a conjunction, an intensifier and an adverb, hiding in the middle of sentences. What is new is its status as the favored introduction to thoughts, its encroachment on the territory of “well,” “oh,” “um” and so on.

So it is widely believed that the recent ascendancy of “so” began in Silicon Valley. In immigrant-filled technology firms, it democratized talk by replacing a world of possible transitions with a catchall. And “so” suggested a kind of thinking that appealed to problem-solving software types: conversation as a logical, unidirectional process — if this, then that.

This logical tinge to “so” has followed it out of software. Compared to “well” and “um,” starting a sentence with “so” uses the whiff of logic to relay authority. Whereas “well” vacillates, “so” declaims. To answer a question with “so” better suits the age, perhaps: an age in which Facebook and Twitter encourage ordinary people to stay on message; in which we are moving toward declamatory blogs and away from down-the-middle reporting.

“So” also echoes the creeping influence of science and data-driven culture. It would have been unimaginable a few decades ago that ordinary people would quantify daily activities like eating, sex and sleeping. But in the algorithmic times that have come, “so” conveys an algorithmic certitude. It suggests that there is a right answer, which the evidence dictates and which must not be contradicted. Among its synonyms, after all, are “consequently,” “thus” and “therefore.”

And yet Galina Bolden, a linguistics scholar who believes that “so” is also about the culture of empathy that is gaining steam as the world embraces the increasing complexity of human backgrounds and geographies. To begin a sentence with “oh,” she said, is to signal that one’s coming words are chosen for their relevance to the listener. The ascendancy of “so,” Dr. Bolden said, “suggests that we are concerned with displaying interest for others and downplaying our interest in our own affairs.”

“So” seems also to reflect our tight relationship with time. Today we live in fragments. In such a world, “so” defragments, with its promise that what is coming next follows what just came, said Michael Erard, the author of “Um...: Slips, Stumbles, and Verbal Blunders, and What They Mean.” The rise of “so,” he said, is “another symptom that our communication and conversational lives are chopped up and discontinuous in actual fact, but that we try in several ways to sew them together — or ‘so’ them together, as it were — in order to create a continuous experience.”

Perhaps we all live now in fear that a conversation could snap at any moment, could be interrupted by so many rival offerings. With “so,” we beg to be heard. ( 510 words )

### 【核心词汇】

1. lunch [lʌntʃ] v. 使开始
2. verse [vɜ:s] n. 诗节
3. territory ['terətri] n. 领域

4. ascendancy [ə'sendənsɪ] n. 盛行
5. replace with 用...替换
6. catchall ['kætʃɔ:l] n. 装零杂物品的袋

7. creep [kri:p] v. 慢慢出现

8. certitude ['sɜ:tɪtju:d] n. 确定无疑的

9. contradict [ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt] v. 反驳

10. synonym ['sɪnənɪm] n. 同义词

11. empathy ['empəθi] n. 同感

12. focus on 关注

### 【超纲词汇】

1. dredge [dredʒ] v. 挖出

2. encroachment [ˌɪn'krəʊtʃmənt] n. 侵入

3. vacillate ['væsələt] v. 摇摆

4. declamatory [dɪ'klæmətəri] adj. 夸夸其谈的

### 【长难句分析】

1. And yet Galina Bolden, a linguistics scholar who believes that “so” is also about the culture of empathy that is gaining steam as the world embraces the increasing complexity of human backgrounds and geographies.

【解析】本句主干为Galina Bolden believes..., 主谓之间插入解释Galina Bolden身份的同位语, 宾语由that引导的从句充当; 宾语从句中表语为介词短语about ..., 其中culture of empathy被that引导的定语从句修饰, 定语从句中嵌套了as引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】然而, 语言学者Galina Bolden 认为, so 反应了一种随着世界在拥抱来自不同背景不同地域的人们而兴起的“移情文化”。

2. The rise of “so,” he said, is “another symptom that our communication and conversational lives are chopped up and discontinuous in actual fact, but that we try in several ways to sew them together — or ‘so’ them together, as it were — in order to create a continuous experience.”

【解析】本句主干为The rise of “so” is another symptom, 主谓之间存在插入语, 表语symptom被并列的that...but that...同位语从句解释说明; 同位语从句1的谓语为并列结构are chopped up及(are) discontinuous, 同位语从句2 破折号间为插入语对to sew them together进行说明, 破折号后 in order to...做目的状语修饰to sew...。

【译文】他说, so的兴起时“我们的交流和对话在实际生活中被分割成段, 不再连续, 但我们通过几种方式试图将它们拼接在一起——也可以说将它们so(取sew谐音)在一起——以形成连续的体验。”

### 【全文翻译】

人们可以挖掘出so用于句首的古老实例。乔叟在其14世纪的诗作《特罗拉斯与克莱西德》中曾用So on a day he...作为一节的开始。但绝大多数的时候, so基本上都是用作连词、强化词以及副词, 藏匿于句子中间。最新兴起的是: so作为发表看法的前奏大受青睐, 它已经占据了well, oh, um等词汇的领地。

人们普遍认为, so的盛行始于硅谷。在充满移民的科技公司, 它作为一个含义甚广的术语, 替代了无数可能的话题转接方式, 从而使得谈话民主化。另外, so暗示了一种问题解决型软件人员惯用的思维方式: 交谈成了一种逻辑化的单项过程——若这样, 则那样。

so将这一逻辑意味带到了软件之外。相比well和um, 用so开启句子有用逻辑的色彩传播权威的意味。well心存犹豫, so则是慷慨陈词。用so来回答问题更符合这个时代: 一个Facebook和Twitter使普通人也能不断获悉信息的时代; 一个我们不断转向夸夸其谈的博客、远离保持中庸的报道的年代。

so也回应了科学和数据驱动文化的影响力不断增大的现象。无法想象几十年前普通人会将吃饭睡觉之类的日常行为量化。但在这个已经到来的算法时代, so传达着一种算法上的确信无疑。它暗示: 这里有一个正确答案, 它是证据所指, 不容反驳。它的同义词包括consequently, thus, therefore等。

然而, 语言学者Galina Bolden认为, so反映了一种随着世界在拥抱来自不同背景不同地域的人们而兴起的“移情文化”。用oh开启句子是在强调你刚刚记起的、你自己所关注的内容。用so开启句子, 她说, 则表明某人将要出口的是和听者相关的内容。Bolden博士说: “so的流行表明我们更加注意展现对他人的兴趣, 抑制对自己事情的兴趣。”

so似乎也表明了我们与时间的紧张关系。今天, 我们生活在碎片之中。在这样的一个世界里, so起到反碎片的作用, 《Um...: Slips, Stumbles, and Verbal Blunders, and What They Mean》一书的作者Michael



Erard如是说。他说，so的兴起是“我们的交流和对话在实际生活中被分割成段，不再连续，但我们通过几种方式试图将他们拼接在一起——也可以说将它们so（取sew谐音）在一起——以形成连续的体验。”

可能我们都害怕谈话随时会中断，会被无数的他人打断。利用so，我们在祈求他人倾听自己内心的声音。

## Passage 14

People born after 1980 tend to have a distinctive style of handwriting: a little bit casual, a little bit childish and almost never in cursive. The knee-jerk explanation is that computers are responsible for our increasingly unreadable way of writing, but Steve Graham, a literacy professor at Vanderbilt University, says that's not the case. The simple fact is that kids haven't learned to write neatly because no one has forced them to. "Writing is just not part of the national agenda anymore," he says.

Cursive started to lose its power back in the 1920s, when educators theorized that because children learned to read by looking at books printed in manuscript rather than cursive, they should learn to write the same way. By World War II, manuscript, or print writing, was in standard use across the U. S. Today schoolchildren typically learn print in kindergarten, cursive in third grade. But they don't master either one.

Handwriting has never been a static art. The Puritans simplified what they considered hedonistically elaborate letters. Nineteenth century America fell in love with loopy, rhythmic Spencerian script, but the early 20th century favored the stripped-down style promoted in 1894's *Palmer Guide to Business Writing*. The most recent shift occurred in 1990, when Zaner-Bloser eliminated all superfluous ornaments from the so-called Zanerian alphabet. "They were nice and pretty," says Kathleen Wright, product manager of the nation's largest supplier of handwriting manual, "but that isn't the purpose of handwriting anymore. The purpose is to get a thought across as quickly as possible."

Garcia, who has been teaching for 32 years, says her children consider cursive a "rite of passage" and are just as excited to learn it as ever. But once they leave her classroom, it's a different story. "They go back to excessively casual letters and fragmented words," she says. Why? Technology is only part of the reason. The cause of the decline in handwriting may lie not so much in computers as in standardized testing. "It's getting harder and harder to balance what's on the test with the rest of what children need to know," Garcia says. "Reading is on there, but handwriting isn't, so it's not as important."

Is that such a bad thing? "I worry that cursive will go the way of Latin and that eventually we won't be able to read it," says Garcia. "What if 50 years from now, kids can't read *the Declaration of Independence*?" I am not bothered by the fact that I will never have beautiful handwriting. And let's be honest: *the Declaration of Independence* is already hard to read. We are living in the age of social networks and feverish conversation, composing more e-mails and keeping in touch with more people than ever before. Maybe this is the trade-off. We've given up beauty for speed, artistry for efficiency. (520 words)

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. artistry ['ɑ:tɪstri] <i>n.</i> 艺术性            | 不花哨的  |
| 2. distinctive [dɪ'stɪŋ(k)trɪv] <i>adj.</i> 独特的  | 6. superfluous [su:'pɜ:fluəs] <i>adj.</i> 多余的 |
| 3. elaborate [ɪ'læb(ə)rət] <i>adj.</i> 精致的       | 7. trade-off ['treɪdɔf] <i>n.</i> 交换，交易；权衡；   |
| 4. static ['stætɪk] <i>adj.</i> 静止的              | 协调  |
| 5. stripped-down [stript-daʊn] <i>adj.</i> 无装饰的， | 8. get...across 解释清楚，使人了解                     |

### 【超纲词汇】

1. cursive ['kɜ:sɪv] *n.* 草书
2. hedonistically [hedə'nɪstɪkəli] *adv.* 和享乐相关地
3. knee-jerk ['ni:dʒə:k] *adj.* 下意识的，自动反应的；膝反射的
4. rite of passage (标志人生重要阶段的) 通过仪式，重大事件

## 5. The Puritans 清教徒

### 【长难句分析】

Cursive started to lose its power back in the 1920s, when educators theorized that because children learned to read by looking at books printed in manuscript rather than cursive, they should learn to write the same way.

【解析】该句的主干为Cursive started to lose its power...。句中含有时间状语从句when...the same way。时间从句中含有宾语从句that...the same way。宾语从句的主句为they should learn to write the same way。Because...than cursive为原因状语从句。

【译文】草体影响力开始降低的历史可以追溯到20世纪20年代，那时的教育者们得出理论：因为孩子们阅读书本采用的是印刷体，而非草体，所以他们应该用相同的方式书写。

### 【全文翻译】

生于20世纪80年代之后的人往往采用一种独特的书写风格：有一点点潦草，有一点点孩子气，而且从不用草体。对此，直觉性的解释是计算机应该对我们日益难以辨识的潦草笔记负责，但范得比尔特大学的文学教授史蒂夫·格雷厄姆认为，事实并非如此。真正的事实是：孩子们之所以没有学会整齐地书写，是因为没有人强迫他们那样做。他说，“书写不再是国家课程的组成部分”。

草体影响力开始降低的历史可以追溯到20世纪20年代，那时的教育者们得出理论：因为孩子们阅读书本采用的是印刷体，而非草体，所以他们应该用相同的方式书写。到二战时，印刷体已经成为整个美国的书写规范。现在，学生们通常是在幼儿园里学习书写体，在三年级时学习草体。但他们哪一种都没有掌握。

书法从来都不是静止的艺术。清教徒曾将他们认为代表享乐的精致字母简化。19世纪的美国人爱上了多圈的、有节奏的斯宾塞式书写，但20世纪早期他们青睐的是1984年版《帕尔默商务书写指南》一书中所提倡的无装饰的实用风格。最近的转变发生在20世纪90年代，扎努尔·博拉塞去除了扎努尔字母表中的所有多余装饰。“它们美好漂亮，但这不再是书写的目的。书写的目的是尽快使思想得以传达”，全美最大的书写手册供应商产品经理凯瑟琳·莱特如是说。

已有32年教龄的加西亚说，她的孩子们把草体当作一种“通过仪式”，对其学习兴趣一如从前。但一旦他们离开教室，情况则大为不同。“他们又回到潦草的字母、破碎的单词”，她说。为什么？技术只是部分原因。和计算机相比，书写退化的原因更多地存在于标准化测试之中。“在测试内容和孩子需要知道的知识之间，越来越难以形成平衡”，加西亚说，“测试对阅读有要求，对书写却没有，所以，它没那么重要”。

这是一桩很坏的事情吗？“我担心草体会重复拉丁语的老路，最终我们不再能读得懂”，加西亚说，“假如50年后，孩子们不会阅读《独立宣言》，该怎么办？”我不会被“不会有一手漂亮的书写”所困扰。实事求是地说，《独立宣言》已经很难阅读了。我们生活在社会网络和狂热交谈的时代，我们编撰的电子邮件、联络的人比以往任何时候都多。可能这就是一种折衷吧。为了速度我们放弃了美，为了效率我们放弃了艺术。

## Passage 15

For centuries, Shakespeare skeptics have doubted the authorship of the Stratfordian Bard's literary corpus, proffering no fewer than 50 alternative candidates, including Francis Bacon, Queen Elizabeth I, Christopher Marlowe and the leading contender among the "anti-Stratfordians," Edward de Vere, 17th earl of Oxford. And for nearly as long, the Shakespeare skeptics have been dreaming of the day their campaign would make front-page news. On April 18, 2009, the *Wall Street Journal* granted their wish with a feature story on how U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens came to believe the skeptics.

Stevens' argument retreads a well-worn syllogism: Shakespeare's plays are so culturally rich that they could only have been written by a noble or scholar of great learning. The historical William Shakespeare was a commoner with no more than a grammar school education. For example, Stevens asks, "Where are the books? You can't be a scholar of that depth and not have any books in your home. He never had any correspondence with his contemporaries, he never was shown to be present at any major event. I think the evidence that he was

not the author is beyond a reasonable doubt.”

“But reasonable doubt should not cost an author his claim. In science, a reigning theory is presumed provisionally true and continues to hold sway unless and until a challenging theory explains the current data as well and also accounts for anomalies that the prevailing one cannot. Applying that principle here, we should grant that Shakespeare wrote the plays unless and until the anti-Stratfordians can make their case for a challenger who fits more of the literary and historical data.

I explained this to John M. Shahan, chair of the Shakespeare Authorship Coalition who insisted that although most skeptics hold that the true playwright was the earl of Oxford, their mission has merely been to sow the seeds of doubt. I understood why when I examined the case for de Vere. For example, De Vere's partisans exalt his education at both the University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford and believe that the plays could only have been penned by someone of such erudition. Yet the plays make many allusions to the grammar school education that Shakespeare had and not to that university life held so dear by the skeptics.

As for Shakespeare's humble upbringing, his father was a middle-class landowner whose estate was then respectable and whose social standing was as high as or higher than that of either Marlowe or Ben Jonson, who were themselves sons of a shoemaker and bricklayer, respectively, and somehow managed to master the belles lettres.

In the end, it's not enough merely to plant doubts about Will. Some anti-Stratfordians question Shakespeare's existence, but the number of references to him from his own time could only be accounted for by a playwright of that name. And although Shakespeare's skeptics note that there are no manuscripts, receipts, diaries or letters from him, they neglect to mention that we have none of these for Marlowe, either. ( 524 words )

#### 【核心词汇】

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. diabetes [ˌdaɪəˈbiːtiːz] <i>n.</i> 糖尿病   | 5. nutrition [njuˈtrɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 营养 |
| 2. substitute [ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt] <i>v.</i> 替代   | 6. forgo [fɔːˈɡəʊ] <i>v.</i> 放弃       |
| 3. diagnose [ˈdaɪəgnəʊz] <i>v.</i> 诊断       | 7. cutoff [ˈkʌtɔːf] <i>n.</i> 截止点, 界限 |
| 4. regimen [ˈredʒɪmən] <i>n.</i> 生活规则, 养生之道 | 8. calorie [ˈkæləri] <i>n.</i> 卡路里    |

#### 【长难句分析】

1. In science, a reigning theory is presumed provisionally true and continues to hold sway unless and until a challenging theory explains the current data as well and also accounts for anomalies that the prevailing one cannot.

【解析】句子主干为a reigning theory is presumed provisionally true and continues to hold sway。介词短语in science为状语；unless引导条件状语从句，until引导时间状语从句，两者以连词and连接构成并列成分；两个状语从句中嵌套一个由that引导的定语从句。

【译文】在科学领域中，主导理论往往暂时假定为真并持续占据统治地位，除非且直到挑战性理论也能解释当前资料，且能解释主导理论所不能解释的异常现象。

2. Applying that principle here, we should grant that Shakespeare wrote the plays unless and until the anti-Stratfordians can make their case for a challenger who fits more of the literary and historical data.

【解析】句子主干为we should grant that Shakespeare wrote the plays。that引导的宾语从句中嵌套unless和until引导的并列的条件和时间状语从句，其中嵌套一个who引导的定语从句；句首applying that principle here是现在分词作伴随状语。

【译文】将这一原则应用于此，我们应当承认莎剧为莎士比亚所著，除非且直至反斯特福德派能证明某个挑战者更符合那些文学与历史资料。

3. I explained this to John M. Shahan, chair of the Shakespeare Authorship Coalition who insisted that although most skeptics hold that the true playwright was the earl of Oxford, their mission has merely been to sow the seeds of doubt.

【解析】句子主干为I explained this to John M. Shahan。chair of the Shakespeare Authorship Coalition为同位语补充说明John M. Shahan的身份；who引导的非限制性定语从句解释说明先行词John M. Shahan；

宾语从句中嵌套一个although引导的让步状语从句；their mission has merely been to sow the seeds of doubt为让步状语从句的主句。

【译文】我向莎士比亚作者身份联盟的主席约翰·M·莎汉解释了这一点。他坚称，虽然大多数怀疑论者都认为真正的剧作家应当是牛津伯爵，但他们也不过是播下怀疑的种子而已。

4. As for Shakespeare's humble upbringing, his father was a middle-class landowner whose estate was then respectable and whose social standing was as high as or higher than that of either Marlowe or Ben Jonson, who were themselves sons of a shoemaker and bricklayer, respectively, and somehow managed to master the belles lettres.

【解析】句子主干为his father was a middle-class landowner。两个whose引导的定语从句形成并列结构修饰先行词landowner；其中第二个whose引导的定语从句中嵌套了一个as...as...引导的比较状语从句；who引导的非限制性定语从句解释说明先行词Marlowe or Ben Jonson；as for引导的短语作状语。

【译文】莎士比亚的低微出身，他的父亲是中产地主，其社会地位等于或高于马洛或本·琼森的社会地位，这两个人分别是鞋匠和砖瓦匠的儿子，他们都设法以某种方式通晓了纯文学。

### 【全文翻译】

几个世纪来，莎士比亚怀疑论者一直在质疑斯特福德诗人（莎士比亚）文学集作者的身份，他们提供的其他候选人不下50位，包括弗朗西斯·培根、伊丽莎白一世、克里斯托弗·马洛，以及反斯特福德派所认为的最有力竞争者——第17世牛津伯爵爱德华·德·维尔。很长一段时间以来，莎士比亚怀疑论者一直梦想有一天他们的运动能登上新闻头条。2009年4月18日，《华尔街日报》令他们梦想成真，刊登专题报道指出美国最高法院大法官约翰·保罗·斯蒂文斯也开始相信他们的言论。

斯蒂文斯的论据翻新了老生常谈的三段论：莎剧的文化内涵如此丰富，只有那些学识渊博的贵族或学者才写得出来。历史上的威廉·莎士比亚不过是一个普通人，所受的教育仅止于语法学校。因此，莎士比亚不可能写出莎剧。斯蒂文斯问道，“书在哪儿呢？你无法在身为一位拥有如此深度的学者的同时，家中却没有任何藏书。他与同时代的人从不往来，也从未身处任何重大事件。我认为，表明他并非作者的证据已毋庸置疑。”

然而，合理怀疑并不能使一位作者丧失他的著作权。在科学领域中，主导理论往往暂时假定为真并持续占据统治地位，除非且直到挑战性理论也能解释当前资料，且能解释主导理论所不能解释的异常现象。将这一原则应用于此，我们应当承认莎剧为莎士比亚所著，除非且直至反斯特福德派能证明某个挑战者更符合那些文学与历史资料。

我向莎士比亚作者身份联盟的主席约翰·M·莎汉解释了这一点。他坚称，虽然大多数怀疑论者都认为真正的剧作家应当是牛津伯爵，但他们也不过是播下怀疑的种子而已。当我调查支持德·维尔的论据时，明白了此中的缘由。例如，德·维尔的拥护者高度赞扬他在剑桥大学与牛津大学所受的教育，并认为只有这样博学多才的人才能写出这些作品。然而莎剧中并未映射出质疑者引以为豪的牛津伯爵所接受的大学教育，相反常提及莎士比亚所接受过的语法学校教育。

莎士比亚的低微出身，他的父亲是中产地主，其社会地位等于或高于马洛或本·琼森的社会地位，这两个人分别是鞋匠和砖瓦匠的儿子，他们都设法以某种方式通晓了纯文学。

最后，仅仅对威廉加以怀疑还不够。有些反斯特福德（莎士比亚）人士甚至质疑莎士比亚的存在，但那个时代对他的大量提及只能通过一个姓名为此的剧作家来解释。此外，尽管莎士比亚怀疑论者指出，莎士比亚没有留下任何手稿、字据、日记或信件，但他们却忽略了马洛也是如此。

## Passage 16

When Barack Obama first ran for president, Emma Hamilton was part of that politically crucial cohort, the white working class. A tall woman with tawny hair, broad shoulders, a firm handshake and a forthright, direct manner, Ms Hamilton worked as a loader at a factory in Sumter, a modest city of 40,000 in east-central South Carolina. In July 2008, however, after seven years on the factory floor, she mangled her hand between two heavy rollers. The accident was to leave her unable to work.



This is one snapshot of life on the American margins. Some 15% of Americans ( around 46.2m people ) live below the poverty line, as Ms Hamilton does. You have to go back to the early 1960s—before Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programmes—to find a significantly higher rate. Many more, like Ms Dunham, have incomes above the poverty line but nevertheless cannot meet their families' basic monthly needs, and there are signs that their number is growing.

Once upon a time the fates of these people weighed heavily on American politicians. Ronald Reagan boasted about helping the poor by freeing them from having to pay federal income tax. Jack Kemp, Bob Dole's running-mate in 1996, sought to spearhead a “new war on poverty.” George W. Bush called “deep, persistent poverty...unworthy of our nation's promise” .

No longer. Budgets are tight and the safety net is expensive. Mitt Romney famously said he was not “concerned about the very poor” because they have a safety net to take care of them. Mr Obama's second-term plan mentioned poverty once, and on the trail he spoke gingerly of “those aspiring to the middle class” . “Poor” is a four-letter word.

Mr Obama's re-election and Democratic control of the Senate give federal anti-poverty programmes a level of security they would have lacked under a Romney administration. But America's poor face systemic challenges beyond the aid of any single administration or programme. Once diligent high-school dropouts could get a job on a factory line and work their way into the middle class: no longer. The low-skill, high-wage jobs that many used to climb out of poverty in the 20th century are largely gone. Deteriorating family structure among the poor threatens to trap poor children at the bottom of the income ladder for life. And looming cuts to discretionary spending threaten America's already thin safety net.

As well as declines in wages, the crisis brought a sharp reduction in the proportion of the population of working age in the workforce. In the early 2000s the proportion was between 62% and 63%. By 2010 it was below 59%. The longer someone is out of work the harder it becomes to get back in, which could turn the temporary macroeconomic problem of high unemployment in the slump into a structural shift towards poverty.

America's phenomenally high incarceration rate also plays a part. Mr Dunham's prison record is not unusual; 37% of young black high-school dropouts have one. Time in prison makes a person more likely to earn less, more likely to have trouble holding on to a job and less likely to be married. Roughly three-quarters of high-school dropouts with prison records never make it above the bottom income quintile. The eightfold growth in the prison population from 1970 to 2010 has turned ever more poor decisions into poor lives. ( 587 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. margin ['mɑ:dʒɪn] <i>n.</i> 边缘; 利润; 页边的<br>空白 | 持久稳固的   |
| 2. boast [bəʊst] <i>v.</i> 自吹自擂; 以有...而自豪<br>自夸  | 4. gingerly ['dʒɪŋdʒəli] <i>adv.</i> 小心翼翼地, 慎重地   |
| 3. persistent [pə'sɪstənt] <i>adj.</i> 固执的, 坚持的, | 5. deteriorate [dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt] <i>v.</i> 恶化, 变坏   |
| 退, 暴跌; 消沉  | 6. slump [slʌmp] <i>v.</i> 下降, 衰落, 倒下 <i>n.</i> 衰 |

### 【长难句解析】

1. Mr Obama's re-election and Democratic control of the Senate give federal anti-poverty programmes a level of security they would have lacked under a Romney administration.

【解析】本句中, Mr Obama's re-election 和 Democratic control of the Senate 为并列主语, federal anti-poverty programmes 为宾语, a level of security 为宾语补足语, they would have lacked under a Romney administration 为定语从句, 修饰 a level of security。

【译文】奥巴马赢得连任, 加上民主党控制了参议院让扶贫政策获得了一定程度上的保障, 如果罗姆尼上任的话, 这些政策恐怕是凶多吉少了。

2. The longer someone is out of work the harder it becomes to get back in, which could turn the temporary macroeconomic problem of high unemployment in the slump into a structural shift towards poverty.

【解析】本句主干是 “The longer someone is out of work the harder it becomes to get back in”, 使用了 “the

+比较级, the+比较级”结构。which指代前面整个句子, 在定语从句做主语。

【译文】失业时间越长, 要重新找到工作也越困难。这样一来, 经济萧条时期的高失业率这本应是暂时性的宏观经济问题慢慢转变成了向贫困靠拢的结构性变迁。

### 【全文翻译】

在巴拉克·奥巴马第一次竞选总统时, 艾玛·汉密尔顿还在工作。当时的她属于在美国政治中起到举足轻重作用的阶级群体——白人工人中的一员。汉密尔顿女士高个子, 宽肩膀, 长着一头褐发, 举止直率, 握手有力。她在南卡罗来纳州中东部一个4万人的小镇苏姆特上做工厂装货工干了七年。不幸的是, 在2008年7月发生的一起工厂事故中, 她的手被卷入两个重型滚筒之间。这次事故让她无法再继续工作。

在她们身上你可以看到美国边缘阶级的一幅画面。现在有约15%的美国人(大约4620万人)像汉密尔顿女士一样生活在贫困线以下。要在美国历史里找到上一次贫困率明显高于今天的时期, 你得一直倒朔回20世纪60年代初林登·约翰逊的“伟大社会”政策实施之前。另一方面, 还有数量多得多的美国人和邓纳姆女士一样, 他们的收入虽位于贫困线之上, 但却不够满足其家庭的每月基本需求。而且现在有越来越多迹象显示这样一人群的数量正在增加。

曾几何时, 穷困人民的命运是美国政治家心头的一副重担。罗纳德·里根以帮助穷人而自傲, 他使得穷人可以免交联邦所得税。1996年大选时鲍勃·多尔的竞选搭档杰克·凯普试图带头“打一场新的反贫困战争”。小布什称“严重而持久的贫困现象辜负了美国对人民作出的承诺”。

但这已成为过去。如今政府预算吃紧, 而社会保障系统又费用高昂。米特·罗姆尼公开宣称他“不关心那些非常穷困的人”, 因为那些人有社会保障照料。奥巴马的第二任计划书内仅有一处提到贫困问题, 在整个竞选过程中他在提到贫困阶级时一直小心翼翼地称其为“那些争取跻身中产阶级的人们”。“贫穷”一词看来已经变成了禁语。

奥巴马赢得连任, 加上民主党控制了参议院让扶贫政策获得了一定程度上的保障, 如果罗姆尼上任的话, 这些政策恐怕是凶多吉少了。但即使如此, 美国的穷人依然面临着方方面面的巨大问题, 这些并不是单靠某届政府, 或是某个项目就能够解决的。过去勤奋的高中辍学生可以找到工厂流水线上的工作, 并在这些岗位上逐步跻身中产阶级。现在情况则大不一样了, 20世纪曾帮助很多人脱贫的低技术、高薪水工作现在基本已经消失。穷困阶级内日益恶化的家庭结构问题意味着穷人家的孩子终生被困在收入阶梯最底层的机会越来越大。而政府可支配开支即将面临的巨大削减也将进一步威胁到本来已非常薄弱的美国社会保障系统。

除了薪水缩减以外, 金融危机也大幅度减少了工作人士在适工年龄人群中所占的比例。在2000年代初期, 工作参与率介于62%和63%之间。到2010年这个数字跌到59%以下。失业时间越长, 要重新找到工作也越困难。这样一来, 经济萧条时期的高失业率这本应是暂时性的宏观经济问题慢慢转变成了向贫困靠拢的结构性变迁。

美国高得异乎寻常的监禁率也加剧了这个问题。杜纳姆先生的前科记录并不稀奇。黑人高中辍学青年中有37%都有前科。在牢里呆过的人收入更有可能较低, 也更难长时间呆在一个岗位上, 同时结婚的机会也更小。有前科的高中辍学人士中有大约四分之三再也没有逃出过全美收入最低的五分之一人士这个圈子。1970年到2010年间美国监狱监禁人数翻了八倍, 越来越多的人因一时犯错而身陷穷困。

## Passage 17

It was John DeForest, a writer of the civil-war period, who defined the Great American Novel in an 1868 essay for the Nation as “painting the American soul within the framework of a novel”. DeForest was arguing over the relative merits of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Harriet Beecher Stowe, two writers who definitely fit the bill. Others have laid claim to the title (or had claim laid to it by their hopeful publishers), including J.D. Salinger, Don DeLillo, Tom Wolfe and John Updike.

Indeed, there has never been a shortage of candidates for this peculiarly American compulsion, and disagreements over who should wear the laurels are as long as the continent is wide. This year, though, the award

may enjoy almost universal acclaim. The novel that America will be talking about in the coming weeks will be “Freedom” by Jonathan Franzen.

A mop-haired Midwesterner who looks far younger than 51, Mr Franzen rose to fame a decade ago. This was when his third novel, “The Corrections”, a multigenerational family saga about American yuppies and their square parents, was first selected as a candidate for Oprah Winfrey’s book club and then very publicly dismissed by the television star. ( Ms Winfrey did not care for Mr Franzen’s complaint that her book club appealed only to women readers. ) The brouhaha did his book no harm. Though largely plotless, uneven in structure and weighed down with sarcastic observation, “The Corrections” went on to spend 29 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list and win the 2001 National Book Award.

Mr Franzen’s work will not appeal to those seeking sharp-edged experimentalism in their fiction. But for readers who believe the novel to be an old-fashioned thing that, at its best, should bring alive fully imagined characters in a powerful narrative with a social context, his new book will be a huge draw. The author has spent the past ten years doing what he does well and making it better. “Freedom” has all its predecessor’s power and none of its faults.

Young marrieds, Walter and Patty Berglund are middle-class university graduates living in Minnesota ( a step away from the Missouri of “The Corrections” ) , he working for 3M ( a mining and manufacturing company ) , she staying home to bake cakes and bring up a frighteningly obedient daughter, Jessica, and a son, Joey, whose role is to test all the boundaries an American teenager can find. Proud of the ten-year effort they have put into restoring the Victorian town house they bought for a song in rundown old St Paul, the Berglunds see themselves as American pioneers. Or at least, descendants of the hard-working early creators of America rather than the greedy despoilers of its wilderness.

Many novels start well, but peter out before the end. “Freedom” is one of those rare books that starts well and then takes off. Walter resigns from 3M and moves into nature conservation working for a minerals magnate who wants to turn some of his ill-earned millions into saving a small woodland bird, the Cerulean warbler. This very funny, though ultimately catastrophic plot device gives Mr Franzen the opportunity to focus on the price that is exacted for American ( for that, read Western ) material affluence in terms of our planet, our emotional well-being and our children’s future. For Mr Franzen the central question is whether people really have a right to the pursuit of happiness when much of the rest of the world lives in misery. ( 608 words )

### 【核心词汇】

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1.merit ['merɪt] <i>n.</i> 价值             | 6.predecessor ['predəsəsə(r)] <i>n.</i> 前任    |
| 2.acclaim [ə'kleɪm] <i>v.</i> 称赞          | 7.obedient [ə'biðiənt] <i>adj.</i> 顺从的        |
| 3.dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] <i>vt.</i> 解雇         | 8.catastrophic [kætə'strɒfɪk] <i>adj.</i> 灾难的 |
| 4.appeal [ə'pi:l] <i>n.</i> 上诉            | 9.affluence [æfluəns] <i>n.</i> 富裕            |
| 5.sarcastic [sɑ:r'kæstɪk] <i>adj.</i> 讥讽的 | 10.pursuit [pə'sju:t] <i>n.</i> 追赶            |

### 【长难句分析】

1.Indeed, there has never been a shortage of candidates for this peculiarly American compulsion, and disagreements over who should wear the laurels are as long as the continent is wide.

【解析】全句主干是由and连接的两个分句。前一个分句主谓；there has been。后一个分句主谓：disagreements are，表语是as long as the continent is wide；其中，who引导介词over的宾语从句。

【译文】确实，典型的美国情怀主题不会缺少候选人。在这片辽阔的大地上，关于究竟谁该戴上这个桂冠的争论，仁者见仁，智者见智。

2. But for readers who believe the novel to be an old-fashioned thing that, at its best, should bring alive fully imagined characters in a powerful narrative with a social context, his new book will be a huge draw.

【解析】句子主句是：his new book will be。句首有介词for的短语做状语，其中who引导定语从句修



饰readers,在该从句中又有一个that引导的定语从句修饰thing。

【译文】但是,如果读者们仍然相信传统小说的魅力,认为最好的小说应该是,鲜活的人物性格加上生动有力的叙述,再衬托以相应的社会背景,那么他的新书一定会大受欢迎。

3.Young marrieds, Walter and Patty Berglund are middle-class university graduates living in Minnesota (a step away from the Missouri of “The Corrections”), he working for 3M (a mining and manufacturing company), she staying home to bake cakes and bring up a frighteningly obedient daughter, Jessica, and a son, Joey, whose role is to test all the boundaries an American teenager can find.

【解析】主句的主干:Young marrieds.....are graduates。之后,有两个独立主格结构:he working...和she staying。在第二个独立结构中,有由whose引导的后置定语修饰a son。

【译文】沃尔特和帕蒂·贝格伦德一对年轻的新婚夫妇,住在明尼苏达州(距《更正》一书发生的密苏里州一步之遥)的中产阶级大学毕业生。男主人公沃尔特在3M(一家采掘制造公司)工作。帕蒂在家烤饼干,照顾极为顺从的女儿和儿子乔伊。乔伊就是要挑战所有十岁美国男孩能发现的禁忌。

### 【全文翻译】

约翰·迪弗瑞斯特,是一个南北战争时期的作家。1868年发表于《国家》上的一篇短文中,他这样评价伟大的美国小说:“在一个小说的框架里描绘了美国人的灵魂。”迪弗瑞斯特还探讨比较了纳撒尼尔·霍桑和郝瑞特·贝克尔·斯托两位作家各自的风格特色。这两位作家绝对符合这个定义。其他还可能问鼎这一称号的作家(或者已经由他们寄予厚望的出版人封了这个称号)还有J.D.塞林格、丹·德利洛、汤姆·沃尔夫、约翰·厄普代克。

确实,典型的美国情怀主题不会缺少候选人。在这片辽阔的大地上,关于究竟谁该带上这个桂冠的争论。仁者见仁,智者见智。然而,今年这一奖项的归属应该是已有普遍共识了。美国下周将会谈到的小说将是乔纳森·弗伦岑著的《自由》。

弗伦岑先生是位头发蓬松的中西部美国人,看上去要比51岁的还年轻很多。他在十年前就因其第三部小说《更正》声名鹊起。这本书讲述了一个家庭的几代人的传奇,主要关于美国雅皮士一代和他们古板的父母的故事。这本书曾先被选入奥普拉·温弗瑞读书俱乐部的候选名单,而后又遭到这位电视明星在大庭广众之下拒绝。(温弗瑞女士从没在意过弗伦岑先生的抱怨,他认为她的读书俱乐部主要是吸引女性读者。)这些吵闹对他的书并没有一点影响。虽然,总体上讲,这本书没什么复杂的情节,结构也很随意,而且还有嘲讽的评论。但是,这本《更正》在《纽约时报》最畅销书榜上的位置保持了29周,并且赢得了2001年全国图书奖。

如果你希望在他的小说里找到前卫的实验主义风格,那么弗伦岑先生的作品不会合你的胃口。但是,如果读者们仍然笃信传统小说的魅力,认为最好的小说应该是,鲜活的人物性格加上生动有力的叙述,再衬托以相应的社会背景,那么他的新书一定会大受欢迎。这位作者十年磨一剑,用了十年时间来做这件他所擅长的事情,而且日臻完善。《自由》有着他前两本书的所有优点,却没有留下任何缺点。

沃尔特和帕蒂·贝格伦德一对年轻的新婚夫妇,住在明尼苏达州(距《更正》一书发生在密苏里州一步之遥)的中产阶级大学毕业生。男主人公沃尔特在3M(一家采掘制造公司)工作。帕蒂在家烤饼干,照顾极为顺从的女儿杰西卡和儿子乔伊。乔伊就是要挑战所有十岁美国男孩能发现的禁忌。他们当初只是因为一首歌in rundown old St Paul买下了这所维多利亚式的房子,并且用十年的时间来修复它。他们为十年里花在这所房子上的心血感到骄傲。贝格伦德夫妇认为他们是美国人的先锋。至少他们是早期美国勤劳开拓者的后代而不是贪婪垮掉的一代。

很多小说开篇都不错,但到结尾就变得平淡无奇了。《自由》是少见的一本书,能做到开篇不俗,而后更为精彩。沃尔特从3M辞职后搬进了自然保护区,为一个矿业大亨工作。这位大亨想要用自己挣的不义百万资产来保护一种林鸟,叫蓝森莺。这本书非常有趣,尽管最终是灾难式的结尾。这样的情节安排让弗伦岑先生有机会对美国繁荣的物质文明作了反思。为此,我们的地球、我们的情感、我们孩子的未来付出了怎样的代价。对于弗伦岑先生来说,最根本的问题是,在世界上其他人处于苦难之时,我们是否有权利大肆地追求个人的快乐。